AN

ABRIDGEMENT

OF THE

HISTORY of ENGLAND.

BEING A

SUMMARY of Mr. RAPIN's Hiftory

AND

Mr. TINDAL's Continuation,

From the Landing of JULIUS CESAR, to the Death of King GEORGE I.

WITH

The CHARACTERS of the Kings at large, the State of the Public Revenues, Exchequer, and Coins, at and after the CONQUEST;

AND ALSO

LISTS of the Peers created in each Reign, Knights of the Garter and Bath, Baronets, Bishops, Chancellors, Chief-Justices, Judges, and Admirals, to the Present Times.

ILLUSTRATED

With the HEADS and MONUMENTS of the KINGS, QUEENS, &c.

On Seventy COPPER PLATES.

VOL. III.

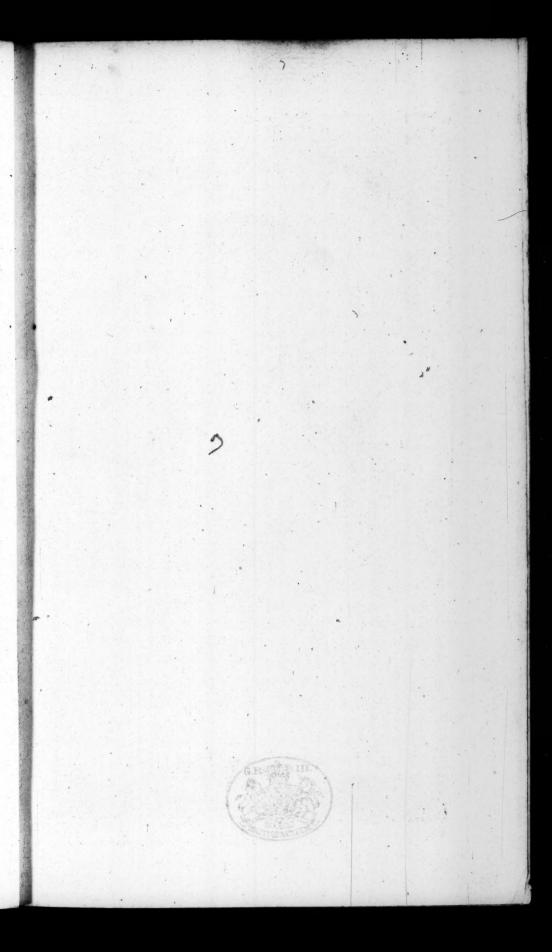
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ABRIDGEHINN







Tindal's Contin: of Rapin, Vol. XVII.

to face the Title.



G. Kneller pinxit.

At: Kenfington Palace.

A. Smilling Gine

SUMMARY

OFTHE

History of ENGLAND,

FROM THE

Invasion of JULIUS CESAR, to the Death of King GEORGE I.

BOOK XXV.

Containing the Reigns of WILLIAM III. and MARY II, from the Revolution in 1688, to the Death of King WILLIAM in 1701-2.

28. WILLIAM III. and MARY. H.

KING William and Queen Mary issue forth a procla- Ann. C. mation, for the continuance of all persons, that were 1688-9. Protestants, in their respective offices and places. A new Privy-Council is formed, confifting of George, Reg. 1.

14.

Prince of Denmark, and 32 other persons. Mr. D'auverquerque is made Master of the Horse to the King; Marshal de Schomberg, Master of the Ordnance; Ralph, Lord Montague, Master of the Wardrobe; Mr. Zuylestein Master of the Robes; Henry, Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel; the Lord Lovelace Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Ormand, the Earl of Oxford, the Lords Mordaunt, Lumley, and Vol. III. B Churchill. Ann. C. Churchill, and Mr. Sidney, Gentlemen of the King's Bed-1688-9. Chamber; Charles Poulet, Earl of Wiltshire, Lord-Chamberlain to the Queen; John Howe, Efq; Vice-Chamberlain; Mr. Villiers, Master of the Horse; and the Countess of Derby first Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole.

The Great Seal being offered to the Earl of Nottingham, and then to the Marquis of Hallifax, and they excusing themselves, it is given in commission to Sir John Maynard,

Anthony Keck, and William Rawlinson, Esqs;

Admiral Herbert, the Earl of Carbery, Sir Michael Wharton, Sir Thomas Lee, Sir John Chichley, Sir John Lowther, and Mr. Sacheverel, are made Commissioners of the Admiralty. And

The Lords Mordaunt, Delamere, Godolphin, Mr. Hamp-den, and Sir Henry Capel, Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Earl of Nottingham accepts, at last, of the place of

one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The King asks the Privy-Council, Whether the Convention might be legally turned into a Parliament? To which

the majority agrees.

A bill being passed, to remove and prevent all questions and disputes concerning the assembling and sitting of the present Parliament, the Convention is changed into a Par-Feb. 23. liament.

Some Members, being discontented thereat, retire into

the Country.

The question is put, in the House of Commons, Whether the revenue was expired by the vacancy of the Throne?

and carried in the affirmative.

- The King acquaints the House of Commons with the certain news of King James's having sailed from Brest for Ireland; whereupon they unanimously vote, To stand by the King with their lives and fortunes; and present him an address.
- Papists, from the Cities of London and Westminster: And Sir William Waller is ordered to secure them.

The King fends a message to the Commons, to let them know, That he would agree either to the regulating, or Mar. 5. taking away of hearth-money; and they present to him an

address of thanks.

2, 4, 5. The Members of the House of Commons take the oath of fealty; but, in the Upper House, it is taken by not above ninety Temporal Lords, and of the Spiritual, only by

the

the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Ann. C. Bristol, Winchester, Rochester, Llandaff, St. Asaph, Carlise, 1688-9. and St. Davids.

The Royal Scotch regiment of horse, and above 500 of Dunbarton's regiment desert, and march towards Scotland, but they are brought back, and sent to Holland; and an act is made for punishing officers and soldiers, who should mutiny, or desert.

King James lands in Ireland with about 1800 men.

16.

The Royal affent is given to, An act for impowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such persons, as he shall find just cause to suspect are conspiring against the Government: And to another, For annulling the attainder of William, Lord Russel.

King William is inclinable to favour the Differences, and defired, That all Protestants, of what denomination foever, might be indifferently admitted to offices and employments; accordingly, a bill is prepared for that purpose, but does not pass.

Episcopacy is abolished in Scotland.

1

14.

King William offers a free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion.

4hr 0

The King gives the Royal affent to, 1. An act for esta-Apr. 9. blishing the Coronation-oath. 2. An act for the naturalization of George, Prince of Demark; 3. For naturalizing Count Schomberg, &c.

King William and Queen Mary are crowned at Westminster, by Henry, Bishop of London.

11.

And they are proclaimed in Scotland, on the very same day.

The House of Commons congratulate the King and Queen

12.

upon their Coronation.

The English Protestants, in the North of Ireland, declare for King William, and stand upon their defence: Mr. George

13.

Walker, heading them, retires to Londonderry.

Colonel Lundee calls a Council of war, in which a resolution is taken to deliver up that place to the late King fame, who accordingly advances before the walls; but the inhabitants, being against surrendering, chuse Mr. Walker and Major Baker for their Governors.

19.

The Lords and Commons prefent an address to the King, to thank him for his declaration, That he would maintain the Church of England, as by Law established; and to pray him to summon a Convocation.

29.

Ann. C. King James besieges Londonderry, but without success.

1689. The besieged send to King William for speedy affistance.

These following acts are passed: 1. For empowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such persons as were suspected to be conspiring against the Government. 2. For the abrogating of the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and appointing others. 3. For removing Papists, and suspected Papists, from London and Westminster, and ten miles from the same. 4. For taking away the revenue arising by hearth-money, Sc.

The Commons address the King for a war against France.
The late King James retires from the camp before Lon-

donderry, to go and meet his Parliament at Dublin.

King William issues out a declaration for the encouraging of French Protestants to transport themselves into this Kingdom; and another, prohibiting the importation of all forts of French manufactures and commodities.

The Commons vote the yearly fum of 1,200,000 l. for the support of the Crown, and 600,000 l. for the reduction of Ireland.

May 2. An engagement happens between the English and French fleets in Bantry-Bay.

7. A declaration of war against France is proclaimed.

The Parliament of Ireland meets.

9. Some difference happens between the two Houses of Parlament in *England*, about taxing.

11. The King gives the Royal affent, 1. To an act for difarming Papists. 2. For annulling the attainder of Algernoon Sidney, &c.

12. A bill is brought in the Irish Parliament, for repealing

the act of fettlement.

And in the same, an act of attainder is passed, whereby were attainted 2 Archbishops, 1 Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Esquires and Gentlemen.

The grand alliance between the Emperor, King William, and the States-General, is concluded at Vienna.

15. Bishop Burnet publishes a Pastoral Letter, wherein he maintains, among other things, that King William had come in by right of conquest.

6, 15. The late Judges (Sir Richard Holloway, Bradbury, Petit, and Powell) are questioned about the Duke of Devonshire's exorbitant fine of 30,000 l.

Sir John Holt is made Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Sir

26.

30.

Sir William Dolben, Sir William Gregory, and Gyles Eyres, Ann. C. Esq; Justices of the same; Sir Henry Pollexsen, Chief 1689. Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Robert Atkyns Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir Edward Nevil, Nicholas Lechmere, and John Turton, Esqs; Barons of the same; John Trenchard, Esq; Chief Justice of Chester; Sir George Treby, Attorney - General, and John Somers, Esq; Sollicitor-General.

The Commons having fent up to the Lords a bill, For declaring the rights and liberties of the Subject, and fettling the Succession of the Crown, the Lords add a Proviso thereto, in favour of the House of Hanver.

The Royal affent is given to the toleration act; and to another for reverfing the attainder of Mrs. Alicia Lifle, condemned in the late Reign, for harbouring some of the Duke of Monmouth's adherents.

John Grahme, Viscount Dundee, with a body of 6000 foot, and 100 horse, engages General Mackay at the head of 4000 foot, and 4 troops of horse and dragoons, near the Blair of Athol; and Dundee is slain.

A motion is made in the House of Lords for reversing the two judgments against Titus Oates; but it passes in the negative. A free conference passes between the Lords and Commons upon that point, on the 29th of July following, wherein the judgments are affirmed. Whereupon, the Lords address the King to pardon him; which he doth, and settles a pension upon him.

Thirty men of war arrive from Holland, to act in con- June 6.

junction with the English fleet.

The fevere judgment passed against Samuel Johnson, in the year 1686, is reversed; and the King gives him 1000.1. in money, a pension of 300 l. a year; and to his son a place of 100 l. per ann. in the Custom-House.

Several letters from King James, to divers persons in

Great-Britain, are intercepted at Liverpool.

George, Duke of Gordon, surrenders Edinburgh Castle to 13.

King William's officer, Sir John Lanier.

The Royal assent is given to an act for giving the King an aid of 1s. in the pound, for one year; to another act, for reversing the attainder of *Henry Cornish*, Esq; &c.

Three French men of war land about 800 Irish into Ar-July 5.

gyleshire from Carrickfergus.

An act for abolishing Episcopacy in Scotland receives 22. the Royal assent.

The

28.

10.

13.

Ann. C. The Princess Anne, of Denmark, is delivered of a son, 1689. named William, and created afterward Duke of Gloucester.

24. The Court of President and Council of the marches

25. of Wales is taken away by Parliament.

30. Major-General Kirke throws relief into Londonderry, after it had been closely befieged 105 days, and when the inhabitants reckoned on two days life only.

The Garrison of Inniskillin, commanded by Gustavus Hamilton, defeats a body of Irish under the command of General Maccarty, taking him prisoner, with all his artil-

lery, arms, and baggage.

31. The fiege of Londonderry is raised.

Aug. 2. Pope Innocent the XIth, furnamed the Protestant Pope, dies; and was succeeded, on the 6th of October following, by Cardinal Ottoboni, who took the name of Alexander VIII.

12. Frederic, Duke Schomberg, sets sail from Chester for Ireland, with about 10,000 men, and the next day arrives in Carrick-Fergus Bay.

An act is passed, for paying the States-General their charges for the King's expedition, amounting to 600,000 l.

Duke Schomberg besieges Carrick-Fergus, which surren-

ders after a four days fiege.

29. Mr. William Walker who so bravely defended Londonderry, waits upon King William, from whom he receives

a present of 5000 l.

Sept. 25. Colonel Lloyd who commanded the Inniskilliners confifting in all of about 1000 horse and foot, deseats a body of 5000 Irish under the command of O Kelly, whom he makes prisoner, with 40 officers, and 300 men, having killed 700 more.

A conspiracy is discovered in Duke Schomberg's camp, carried on by the French Papists, who had listed themselves in the regiments of the French Resuges in the English service. Six of them are executed, and 250 sent to Holland.

October. The English army suffers extremely by a raging sickness of gripes and flux; so that, by the beginning of the following year, near two thirds of the army that had been transported over, were entirely lost.

A Royal Commission is issued out, to Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, Henry Compton, Bishop of London, and 28 other Bishops and Divines, to review the Liturgy, and book of Canons, and to reform the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Dr. Edward Stillingfleet is confecrated Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Simon Patrick, Bishop of Chichester, and Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Bishop of Bristol.

Dr.

31.

Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ann. C. Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Francis Turner 1689. Bishop of Ely, Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Thomas Kenn, of Bath and Wells, and Dr. Thomas White of Peterborough, are suspended ab officio, for resusing to take the oaths.

The Parliament meets; and the King in his speech demands large supplies, and recommends to them to dispatch a bill of indemnity.

The Commons vote 1,200,000 l. more, for carrying on 21.

the war in Ireland.

They resolve, that the Earls of Peterborough and Salisbury should be impeached of High-treason, for departing from their allegiance, and being reconciled to the Church of Rome; and order some others to be imprisoned on the same account.

Edmund Ludlow, one of King Charles the First's Judges, Nov. 6. who stood attainted of High-treason, being come over to England, the Commons resolve to address the King to issue out a proclamation for apprehending him; a proclamation is accordingly published, on the 14th, but Ludlow was before that known to be arrived in Holland.

The Commons also resolve, That a bill should be brought in for the forfeiture of the estate and honour of the late

Chancellor George Lord Jeffreys.

On the petition of Mr. Walker, the Commons vote to address the King to distribute 10,000 l. among the widows and orphans of such as were slain and died in the siege of Londonderry, and among the Clergymen that were there. And, the next day, Mr. Walker being called in, the Speaker gave him the thanks of the House, and desired him to thank all those who had served under him at the siege of Londonderry.

The Convocation meets, the Bishop of London, President; and the Lower-House chuses Dr. William Jane Prolocutor, in opposition to Dr. Tillosson; being resolved to oppose the

intended union with the Diffenters.

The Royal Commission above-mentioned being found defective, their Majesties issue out a new one, and the King

fends a message to the Convocation.

Both Houses present an address to the King.

The Royal assent is given, to an act granting to their

Majesties an aid of two shillings in the pound, for one year,

and to an act for declaring the rates.

Edward Lord Griffin is committed to the Tower for fend-

B 4 in

ing intelligence to King James, &c. in France, but after-Ann. C.

wards is admitted to bail. 1689.

Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, in Scotland, having offered a patent to the House of Lords, from King James after his abdication, creating him a Baron of England; is committed to the Tower, but upon his submission he is difcharged.

A Committee is appointed to enquire, who had advised

the issuing of Quo Warranto's against Corporations.

Debates in the House of Commons, about excluding from that House all persons having places at Court, or any dependance upon the King.

The Commons address the King, to make a provision 18. for the Prince and Princels of Denmark of 50,000 l. a year.

An act for an additional aid of twelve pence in the 1689-90. Jan. 16. pound for one year; and another, for charging and collecting the duties upon coffee, tea, and chocolate, receive the Royal affent, &c.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 2d of April.

27. Feb. 6. But, before that, it is diffolved by proclamation; and another is summoned to meet the 20th of March. Reg. 2.

William Cheney, Esq; Sir John Knatchbull, Bart. and 19. Sir William Pulteney, Kt. are made Commissioners of the Privy-Seal.

The Count de Lauzun, and the Marquiss de Lery, land Mar. 14.

in Ireland, with 5000 French.

Sir John Lowther, Bart. Richard Hampden, Efq; Chan-19. cellor of the Exchequer, Thomas Pelham, Efq; and Sir Stephen Fox, are appointed Commissioners of the Treasury.

The fecond Parliament of King William and Queen 20. Mary meets, and the Commons chuse Sir John Trever for their Speaker. The King, in his speech, recommends, a-1690. mong other things, an union with Scotland.

Sir Cloudefly Shovel destroys, in Dublin-bay, the only fri-April 18.

gate King James had.

The Royal affent is given to the following acts. 1. For 23. granting to their Majesties, for their lives, and the life of the furvivor of them, certain impositions upon beer, ale, &c. 2. For raising money by a poll, and other ways, towards the reducing of Ireland, and profecuting the war against

France. And for granting to their Majesties a subsidy of May 2. tonnage and poundage, &c.

Charlemont in Ireland furrenders to the English. 12. The King gives the Royal affent, to an act for the ex-20. ercife of the Government by her Majesty during his Ma-

iesty's

22.

30.

jesty's absence: To an act for reversing the judgment in a Ann. C. Quo Warranto against the City of London, and for restoring that City to its antient rights and privileges: And to an act of indemnity and free pardon; out of which were excepted, William Marquiss of Powis, Robert Earl of Sunderland, Nathaniel [Crew] Bishop of Durham, &c. and twentyeight others.

Then the Parliament is adjourned to the 7th of July.

Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George June 3. Hutchins, Knights, are sworn Commissioners for the Great Seal of England.

King William fets out on his voyage for Ireland, on purpose to drive King James again out of that Kingdom.

He embarks at Highlake, and arrives three days after in the Bay of Carrick-Fergus, from whence he travels by land to Belfast.

Encamps at Loughbritland, where he takes a particular

view of his army, confifting of 36,000 men.

In the mean time, King fames sets out from Dublin, and joins his forces at Ardee, from whence he comes and encamps at Dundalk: He holds a Council of war, wherein it was determined to repass the Boyne, and to weary out his enemies forces by marches and countermarches. Both armies were nearly equal.

King William marches beyond Ardee, and comes near Drogheda: As he was viewing the posture of the enemy who lay encamped on the other side of the Boyne, he received a slight hurt on the shoulder, by a shot from a field

piece.

The French fleet, confisting of 69 sail, beats the English From and Dutch fleets, off Beachy head: For which Edward Her-June 22 bert Earl of Torrington was afterwards brought to his trial to July 5.

The English having passed over the Boyne near Drogheda, July 1. a remarkable battle is sought on the banks of that river; wherein King Jumes is entirely deseated, with the loss of above 1000 men, and on King William's side there sell about 400: Amongst the rest Frederic Duke Schomberg, and Mr. Walker who had so bravely desended Londanderry.

The fame night King James came to Dublin, and the next day set out for Waterford, where he embarked that evening; and passing over into France, fixes his residence

at St. Germains.

The Duke of Ormond takes possession of Dublin, which was abandoned by all the considerable Papists: And King William comes to that City.

The

6.

Ann. C. The French, after their victory, hover about upon the coasts, as if they intended a descent, which throws the 1690. Kingdom into a great consternation; but the standing forces are put in a condition to oppose the enemy, the militia is raised in the western parts, and the City of London offers to raife and maintain a confiderable body of troops befides their own militia.

> The Queen, moreover, orders twelve large ships to be fitted out; and in order to man them, publishes a proclamation requiring all feamen and mariners to render them-The States also unanimously resolve to send a rein-

forcement of thirteen capital ships, and fix frigates.

And to strike a terror into the disaffected, a proclamation is issued out against Edward-Henry Lee, Earl of Lichfield, Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, and several others, abetters of the invasion.

King William publishes a declaration assuring all country farmers, labourers, citizens, tradesmen, artificers, &c. of his protection.

Drogheda furrenders to him, as Wexford had done on

the 5th.

7.

14.

24.

Aug. 5.

9.

30.

Part of his forces fit down before Athlone.

17. A hundred and fifteen French fail come into Torbay, and 22. landing 1000 men burn Tinmouth, but retire without doing any further damage.

Waterford furrenders to King William, though it was defended by a number of large cannons, and had a strong gar-

rison.

Lieutenant-General Douglas raises the siege of Athlone, the 25. place being found stronger than was expected.

The French fleet fails away from Torbay.

King William fits down before Limerick with his whole army; but the trenches are not opened till the 17th.

Sir Richard Haddock, Henry Killegrew, Efq; and Sir John Ashby are appointed joint Admirals, in the room of the Earl of Torrington removed.

A large train of artillery and ammunition that was com-II. ing to the besiegers before Limerick, is destroyed by Colonel Sarsfield.

> King William is forced to raise the siege of Limerick, after having had above 500 men killed, and 1000 wounded.

Having appointed Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, Thomas Sept. 5. Coningsby, Esq; and Sir Charles Porter, Lords Justices of Ireland; his Majesty embarks at Waterford for England, and arrives the next day at Kingsweston near Bristol.

He

Book XXV. 28. William III. and Mary H.

2.

He comes from thence to Kenfington, and, two days after, Ann. C. returns to London, where he is received with all possible de-1690. monstrations of joy. 10. Major-General Kirke relieves Bir, besieged by Sarsfield. 16. John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, arrives before Cork 21. with a strong squadron; and, being joined by the Duke of Wirtemberg, and a detachment of 4000 foot, lays fiege to that town, which furrenders upon articles, the 28th. At this fiege, the Duke of Grafton being a volunteer, is mortally wounded.

Next they advance to Kingfale, which furrenders on Oct. 1, 2.

the 15th.

The third Parliament of King William meets; and both

Houses present congratulatory addresses. 6, 9. The Commons vote the King a supply of 4,000,000 and 9. upwards, for the maintenance of an army of 69,636 men, for the entire reducing of Ireland, and carrying on a vigorous war against France; and for other occasions.

The King appoints a new Privy-Council for Ireland, and Novemb.

constitutes several Judges there.

A proclamation is iffued out, forbidding all their Majesties Dec. 2. fubjects of Ireland to use any trade with France, or to hold any correspondence or communication with the French

King, or his fubjects.

The Royal affent is given, to an act for granting to their Majesties certain impositions upon all East-India goods, and wrought filk: To another, For the continuance of feveral duties upon wines, vinegar, and tobacco; and to another, For paving and cleanfing the streets in London and Westminster.

The Commons vote a supply of 570,000 l. for building 24.

17 third-rate ships of 60 guns a-piece.

26. Henry, Lord Viscount Sidney, is constituted one of the

Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Richard Grahme, Viscount Preston, John Ashton, and Edmund Elliot, Gent. are taken over-against Gravesend, in a smack they had hired to carry them over to France, with treasonable papers, instructions, and bills, having conspired to raise a rebellion.

King William having passed the bills of supply, and 1690-91. several other acts, acquaints the Parliament, that he was Jan. 5. going to the Congress in Holland, and directs them to ad-

journ themselves to the 31st of March.

His Majesty embarks for Holland, attended by many persons of quality, and lands at Orange-Polder, after hav-

31.

16.

Ann. C. ing very narrowly escaped being drowned; for he was 1690-1. 18 hours together exposed to the injuries of the air and cold, and to the mercy of the fea, in a shallop, which he got into on the coast of Holland.

The Lord Preston, John Ashton, and Edmund Elliot, are 16. arraigned at the Old-Bailey; and the Lord Preston is found 19.

guilty; as is also Mr. Ashton; but Elliot is never brought to his trial: 7. Albton was executed at Tyburn, the 28th,

and the Lord Preston reprieved.

A most famous Congress is held at the Hague; at which were present King William, the Electors of Bavaria and Brandenburgh, the Dukes of Lunenburgh, Zell, and Wolfembuttel; a very great number of other Princes, and eminent persons, Ambassadors, and foreign Ministers; who all folemnly protest, That they would never break off their union, nor make any peace with Lewis XIV, till he had restored to each party concerned what he had taken, since the peace of Munster, &c.

Pope Alexander VIII. dies, having fat 15 months and 130. 22 days, and was fucceeded, on the 12th of July following, by Cardinal Pignatelli, who took the name of Inno-

Feb. 1. Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Thomas Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, Dr. Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, and Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, are deprived, for not taking the oaths to King William and Queen Mary.

A proclamation is iffued out, for apprehending Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, William Penn, and James Grahme, Reg. 3. Efg; for corresponding with the French, and endeavouring

to procure an invasion of this Kingdom.

Mar. 12. King William fets out from the Hague for the Nether:

1691. lands.

> 30. He puts himself at the head of the Confederate army, in order to go and relieve Mons, befieged by King Lewis XIV, in person; but it had surrendered before the Confederates approach.

Thereupon, King William returns to the Hague, and April 12. embarking for England, arrives at Whitehall the 13th, in

the evening, after a very quick paffage.

May 1. He fets out for Holland again, and embarking at Har-

wich the 2d, arrives on the 3d at Orange-Polder.

Dr. John Tillotson is elected Archbishop of Canterbury, 16. and confecrated on the 31st following."

Ballymore

Book XXV. 28. William III. and Mary II	1. 13
Ballymore in Ireland is invested by General Godart Gin	
and furrenders the next day.	1691.
Athlone is besieged by the same brave General, and	after Fune 8.
a stout resistance, taken by storm.	9.
Dr. Simon Patrick, translated from Chichester to El	y, is 20.
confirmed.	July 1.
Dr. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, Dr. John A	100r, 2.
Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of	
cefter, and Dr. Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterbord	
are confecrated.	
The battle of Aghrim in Ireland is fought; wherein	n St. 13.
Ruth the French General being killed, the Irish are de	feat-
ed, with the loss of above 4000 men, and General Gi	
obtains a compleat victory: On the fide of the English	glish,
there were about 700 killed, and as many wounded.	
Galloway furrenders to the English.	25.
In the mean time, King William having put himse	
the head of the Confederate army, disappoints Marsh	al de
Boufflers in his attempt upon Liege.	
Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, dies of grief at Lime	rick. Aug. 14
General Ginekte panes the Snannon, and, three days a	itter, 22.
the whole English army invests Limerick.	-
Dr. Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	Dr. 30.
Robert Grove, Bishop of Chichester, and Dr. John I	Tall,
Bishop of Bristol, are confectated.	
The Major-Generals, Kirke, Douglas, and Mackay,	Me Sept. 3.
made Lieutenant-Generals, and Brigadier Trelawney, jor-General.	IVIa-
A design is formed by Bartholomew de Liniere Sieu	r do
Grandval, and — Dumont, to affaffinate King	Wil-
liam in the Netherlands.	
King William having endeavoured in vain to bring	the
French General, the Marshal de Luxemburgh, to an	
gagement, blows up the fortifications of Beaumont, a p	
he had made himself master of, and then leaves his ca	mn.
to go and divert himself at Loo.	7.
Two days after his departure, the Duke de Luxembu	irgh, g.
encouraged by his absence, and by a motion the Cont	

Two days after his departure, the Duke de Luxemburgh, encouraged by his absence, and by a motion the Confederates had made, falls upon their rear with his choice troops, and puts them into confusion, killing about 1000 of them (and amongst them some persons of great distinction) with the loss of half that number.

Sligo in Ireland is taken by the English.

Limerick furrenders, with the Castles of Ris and Clave, OR. 3.

Aan. C. and all other places and castles that remained in the hands 1691. of the Irish, which puts an end to the war in Ireland.

9. King William fails from Holland, and the next day lands at Margate; from whence he immediately comes to Kenfington.

22. The Parliament meets, and the King, in his fpeech, tells them, that there was a necessity of maintaining an army of 65,000 men, besides a strong sleet.

Both Houses address the King, and assure him, that they would assist him to the utmost of their power in carrying on a vigorous war against France.

Accordingly they grant him supplies, amounting to

3,411,677 %.

Dr. Thomas Tennison is nominated Bishop of Lincoln, on the death of Dr. Thomas Barlow.

26. A thankfgiving is observed for his Majesty's safe return, and the reduction of *Ireland*, whereby he was established in

the full possession of the three Kingdoms.

Dec. 24. The Royal affent is given to the following acts: 1. For granting to their Majesties certain impositions upon beer, ale, &c. for one year: 2. For abrogating the oath of Supremacy in *Ireland*, and appointing other oaths: 3. For the better ascertaining the tithes of hemp and flax.

This year, the Queen encouraged the fetting up of a

linnen manufacture in England and Ireland.

The House of Commons send their thanks to General Ginckle, and to the Officers who, under him, had contributed to the reduction of Ireland, for the great services they had thereby performed to their Majesties and these Kingdoms.

Jan. 4. A free conference is managed between the Lords and Commons, concerning the bill for regulating trials in cases of High-treason.

The honourable Robert Boyle, Efq; dies.

King William injoins by a proclamation, that the laws against blasphemy, prophane swearing and cursing, drunkenness, lewdness, and prophanation of the Lord's-day, should be put in execution. Queen Mary had, on the 9th of July before, issued out a proclamation to the same purpose. And these gave rise to the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.

Feb. 10. The Commons address the King, to dissolve the then East-India Company.

His Majesty gives the Royal assent, to a poll-bill; to an act for the better explanation and supplying the defects of

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the former laws for the better fettlement of the poor; to Ann. C. an act for the better repairing and amending the high-ways; 1691-2. and for fettling the rates of carriage.

Then he makes a speech, wherein he acquaints both Houses with his intentions of going beyond sea, and directs

them to adjourn to the 12th of April.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke is constituted Lord Privy-Seal, March 1. and Charles Lord Cornwallis is made one of the Commiffioners of the Admiralty in his room.

Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, one of the principal Secretaries of State, is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

King William embarks for Holland, where he arrives 5. 1692.

the next day.

Catharine, Queen-Dowager of King Charles II, having committed the care of her affairs to the Earl of Feversham, fets out for her native country Portugal, by the way of France, to spend there the remainder of her days.

A plot is carried on by Colonel Parker, Lunt, and

other disaffected persons, for invading England.

King James fends a letter to feveral Lords, and others April 2. of his late Privy-Council, informing them of his Queen's being with child, and requiring fuch of them as could possibly come, to pay their attendance at St. Germains, to be witnesses of her labour. She is said to have been delivered of a daughter.

Previous to the intended invasion, King James publishes 9. a declaration; and, shortly after, comes from Paris to La Hogue, with a confiderable army of English, Scots, Irish, April.

and French, ready to embark for England.

But, to disappoint the enemy's designs, Queen Mary May. gives orders for haftening out the fleet, and arming the militia; countermands some forces designed for Flanders, which, with other troops remaining in the Kingdom, did afterwards form a camp near Portsmouth; iffues out a proclamation to command all Papists forthwith to depart from London and Westminster; and another proclamation for apprehending the Earls of Scarsdale, Lichfield, Middleton, Dunmore, &c.

Sir George Treby, Attorney-General, is fworn Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas; and Sir John Somers is conflituted Attorney-General, and Thomas Trevor, Efq; Solli-

citor-General.

The Officers of the fleet present a loyal address to the Queen, wherein they affure her of their resolution to ven2.

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Aug. 3.

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Ann. C. ture their lives in the defence of her undoubted rights, and 1692. the liberty and religion of their Country.

19--- The English fleet is joined by that of the Dutch.

The English and Dutch fleets thus united, under the command of Admiral Russel, are engaged by the French fleet under Admiral Tourville: The French are entirely defeated, and driven to their own coasts; and at Cherbourg, La Hogue, &c. no less than 21 of their largest men of war are burnt and destroyed; among the rest, the Royal Sun, being the Admiral's ship, of 104 guns. On the side of the English, Rear-Admiral Carter and Captain Hastings are killed.

June 7. A dreadful earthquake happens at Jamaica, whereby

Port Royal is almost entirely ruined.

A sham-plot, contrived by one Robert Young and Stephen Blackhead, against the Earls of Salisbury and Marlborough, Dr. Sprat Bishop of Rochester, and others, is discovered.

King William advances, with the Confederate army, to the relief of Namur, belieged by King Lewis XIV. in per-

fon, but doth not fucceed.

July 23. Troops are embarked at Portsmouth, on purpose to retaliate the late intended French invasion: A few days after

they return back to England, for reasons unknown.

The battle of Steenkirk is fought, between the Confederates commanded by King William in person, and the French by the Duke of Luxemburgh. The Confederates are forced to retreat, with the loss of Lieutenant-General Mackay, Sir John Lanier, Sir Robert Douglas, the Earl of Angus; above 2000 men killed, and 3000 wounded or made prisoners. Of the French were killed, the Prince of Turenne, with 2000 soldiers, and near as many wounded.

The plot for murdering King William being carried on this year by Grandval, and Dumont, and another affociate named Leifdale; Grandval is discovered, and taken, and being tried and found guilty, is hanged, drawn and quartered. At his death, he accused the Marquis of Barbeseux, and even Lewis XIV. himself, of being privy to the design.

Le Chevalier de Millevoix, one of the Elector of Bavaria's domestics, is hanged for giving the French intelligence of King William's motions.

Ambrun in Dauphine is taken by the Duke of Savoy; who is prevailed upon by King William to restore the Vau-dois to their liberties.

26.

An earthquake happens in England, which was also felt Ann. C. on feveral parts of the Continent.

King William returns to Loo, leaving the command of Sept. 8. the Confederate army to the Elector of Bavaria.

He lands at Yarmouth from Holland, and arrives at Ken-Oct. 28.

fington two days after.

The Parliament in Ireland makes an act, for recognition of their Majesties undoubted title to the Crown of that

Kingdom.

The Parliament meets; and the King mentions, in his Nov. 4. fpeech, that it was absolutely necessary to maintain as great a force at fea and land, as the year before; and that he intended a descent on France.

The Negroes in Barbadoes conspire to destroy their Mafters the English, for which many of them are executed.

About this time there was a great famine in France.

The Commons return their thanks to Admiral Ruffl, for his great conduct and courage in the late victory at

They vote about 5,000,000 for the charges of the war 15.

the ensuing year.

Captain Richard Hill, in company with Charles Lord Dec. 9. Mohun, kills William Mountford, a player; for which the Lord Mohun was tried by his Peers, on the 31st of January following, &c. and acquitted.

Sir John Trever, Speaker of the House of Commons, and first Commissioner of the Great Seal, is made Mafter of the Rolls, in the room of Hanry Powle Efq; de-

ceased.

This year the Duke of Hanover is created Elector of Brunswick, and Great-Marshal of the Empire.

1692-3. An act is passed for granting to his Majesty four shil- Jan. 20. lings in the pound upon land, to be raifed in one year, which was the first time so great a charge was ever laid

upon lands. A Pamphlet intituled King William and Queen Mary Conquerors, and Bishop Burnet's Pastoral Letter, wherein the fame notion of Conquest was recommended, are orde-

red by the House of Commons to be burnt.

The King passes an act for certain rates and duties of excise upon beer, ale, &c. but he resuses the Royal affent to a bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parli-

Admiral Russel is laid aside, and the chief command of Vol., III. the

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16.

April.

Ann. C. the fleet is put into the hands of Henry Killegrew, Efq;

1692-3. Sir Ralph Delaval, and Sir Cloudefly Shovel.

Feb. 8. George Rooke Esq; is appointed Vice-Admiral of the Red; George Lord Berkley Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Colonel Matthew Aylmer Rear-Admiral of the Red; and Reg. 5. Captain David Mitchel Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Reg. 5. Captain David Mitchel Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

King William comes to Portsmouth, in order to see the men of war at Spithead, and confers the honour of knight-

hood on George Rooke Efg;

Mar. 14. After having given the Royal affent to several bills, his Majesty thanks the House of Commons for the supplies they had given him, and promises, they should be applied to such services as might be for the shonour and interest of England. Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 2d of May.

Sir John Somers Attorney-General, is sworn Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; and Sir John Trenchard one of the

principal Secretaries of State.

Sir John Lowther, Bart. Henry Priessman, Esq. Anthony Lord Viscount Falkland, Robert Austen, Esq. Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Henry Killegrew Esq. and Sir Ralph Delaval, Knight, are appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty.

And Edward Ruffel, Efg; Treasurer of their Majesties

Chamber.

King William goes from Kensington to Harwich in his way to Holland, but the winds being contrary, he returns home the 28th.

He embarks at Gravesend, and on the 2d of April arrives at the Hague, from whence he goes to Loo.

Six hundred Protestant families, who were come from Switzerland, are permitted to go and settle in Ireland.

Edward Ward Esq; is appointed Attorney-General. Sir Francis Wheeler, Commander of the English fleet in America, makes a descent on Martinico, and destroys ma-

ny houses and plantations.

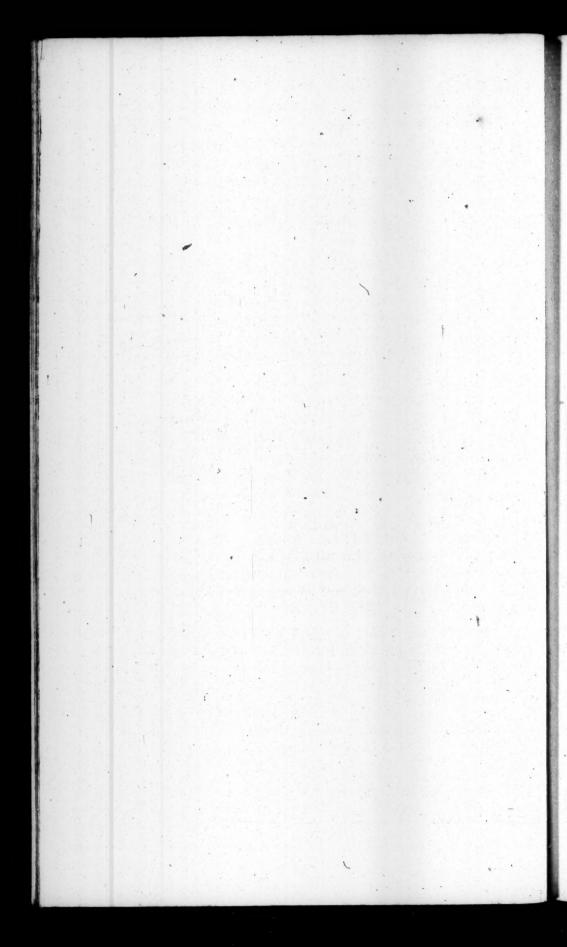
May 21. The French take Heidelberg, and entirely destroy it, as they had before destroyed Spire, Manheim, Frankendale, and other towns in the Palatinate.

June 3. The Imperial Hussars meet with a French party, and cut them all in pieces, except two; who are fent back to the French army, to let them know, it was because they had burnt Heidelberg, and massacred the inhabitants.

Admiral Rooke, with twenty-three men of war, having under his convoy about four hundred fail of Merchant-thips bound for the Mediterranean, is attacked, off Cape



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St. Vincent, by the whole French fleet confisting of 80 fail Ann. C. under the command of Admiral Tourville; and eleven Eng- 1693. lish and Dutch men of war, with above 80 merchant-ships, were taken or destroyed by the French.

Henry Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wych, and William Dun-July 11.

comb Efg; are conflituted Lords Justices of Ireland.

And the Lord Viscount Sidney is made Master of the 22.

The Confederate army commanded by King William, is defeated by the French under the command of the Duke of Luxemburg, at Landen. Count de Solms, the Dutch General, had his leg shot off by a cannon-ball, and died shortly after; and the Duke of Ormond was wounded and taken prisoner. On the other side, James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick, was taken prisoner. The Confederates lost in all about 7000 men; and the French double that number, with at least 2000 officers killed or wounded. King William behaved with great bravery, and escaped no less than three musquet-shots; one through his peruke, which deasened him for some time; another through the sleeve of his coat, and a third which carried off the knot of his scarf, and left a small contusion on his side.

The French commanded by M. de Catinat, defeat the Sept. 24. Confederates under the command of the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, at Marfaglia near Twin. Charles Duke Schomberg who commanded the British troops, being mortally wounded and taken prisoner, dies shortly after. Of the Confederates there fell 7 or 8000 men; and more on the French side. This was the first battle where the soot charged with bayonets at the end of their loaded musteets, to which stratagem the success of the French in this

battle was attributed.

King William comes to the Hague, and prevails upon Oct. 1. the States to augment their land-forces with 15,000 men, and their navy with several ships.

His Majesty embarks for England, and lands at Harwich 28.

the next day, and arrives at Kenfington the day following:

A proclamation is published for a thanksgiving on the Nov. 2. 26th day of November, throughout England.

Admiral Ruffel is appointed again Commander of the

fleet.

The Parliament meets, and the King in his speech acquaints them with the necessity of increasing our forces, both by sea and land,

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28. William III. and Mary II. Vol. III. Ann. C. St. Maloes is bombarded by a squadron of men of war, commanded by Captain Bembow. 1693.

Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, dies, in 19. the 77th year of his age.

24. Henry de Ruvigny, Lord Viscount Gallway, is appointed Dec. 5. Commander of the British forces in Piedmont, commanded by the late Duke Schomberg."

The French try, in vain, to obtain a peace, and make

proposals.

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The Commons vote above 5,000,000 for the charges 20, 21, of the ensuing year, and resolve to augment the English &c. forces to 83,000 men and upwards.

Colonel Francis Nicholfon is appointed Governor of Mary-

land, in the room of Colonel Copley, deceased. Prince Lewis of Baden, arrives in England.

The Commons resolve, That all the subjects of England have equal right to trade to the East-Indies, unless prohibited by act of Parliament; and this gives occasion to the

erecting of a new East-India Company.

His Majesty gives the Royal assent, to an act for granting 'Jan. 25. him an aid of 4 s. in the pound, for one year, for carrying on a vigorous war against France; and to another act, for repeal of a clause in the statute 34 and 35 Henry VIII, by which Justices in Wales were limited to 8 in each county.

> But he refuses again the Royal affent, to a bill touching free and impartial proceedings in Parliament; which the Commons took fo ill, that they refolved the next day, That whoever advised the King not to give the Royal affent to that act, was an enemy to their Majesties and the

Kingdom.

The Earl of Bellamont having prefented to the Commons 29. articles of impeachment against Thomas, Lord Coningsby, and Sir Charles Porter, two of the late Lords Justices of Ireland, the Commons, after feveral debates, agree, That they faw no reason to ground an impeachment against them; upon which they are discharged.

A fund of 140,000 l. per annum is settled, for raising

money by way of lottery:

And, among other means to raise a sufficient supply, February. the Commons lay a duty upon leather, foap, wine, the tonnage of all ships and vessels; and also upon hackney and stage-coaches, and upon paper and parchment; and finally grant a poll-tax.

The Commissioners for taking the public accounts hav-Reg. 6. ing discovered, that Anthony, Lord Falkland, had begged and

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and received of the King 2000 l. contrary to the ordinary Ann. C. method of iffuing and bestowing the King's money; the 1693-4. House of Commons, of which he was a Member, resolve, that he was guilty of a high misdemeanor and breach of 17. trust, and order him to be sent to the Tower.

Sir Francis Wheeler, with three men of war, and feveral merchant-ships, are cast away, in a storm, on the eastward

of Gibraltar.

Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, is made one of the Mar. 4. Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, removed.

And the Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of Lon-

don is altered.

The following bills receive the Royal affent: 1. An act for granting to their Majesties certain rates and duties upon falt, and upon beer, ale, &c. 2. An act for relief of the orphans, and other creditors in the City of London. 3. An act for the explaining, and for the more effectual execution of a former act for the relief of poor prisoners, &c. April 16. 4. An act for raising money by a poll, payable quarterly, for one year. 5. An act for granting to their Majesties feveral duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper, for four years, towards carrying on the war against France. 6. An act for licenfing and regulating hackney-coaches, and stage-coaches, &c.

The Parliament is adjourned to the 18th day of September

following.

Edward Russel, Esq; Sir John Lowiber, Bart. Henry Priestman, and Robert Austin, Esqs; Sir Robert Rich, Bast. and Sir George Rooke, and Sir John Houblon, Kts, are ap-

pointed Lords of the Admiralty.

Charles Mountague, Esq; is constituted Chancellor and May 2. Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, jointly with Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen Fox, and Sir William Trumbal, Knights, and John Smith, Efq;

King William embarks at Margate, and lands the next

day at Hock near the Briel.

Admiral Ruffel destroys, in Bertram-Bay, 35 French 18. merchant-ships, and a man of war with two shallops, laden

with corn and bread, for the army in Flanders.

The Duke of Savoy, at the instance of England and June 3. Holland, issues a declaration, allowing the Vaudois the free exercise of their Religion.

A defign

Sept. 5.

Nov. 8.

I 2.

A defign having been formed to destroy the harbour of Ann. C. Brest, a fleet of 37 English ships, of all forts, and 19 Dutch, 1694. commanded in chief by Peregrine Osborne, Marquis of From Caermarthen, having on board a large body of forces, un-May 29, der the command of Lieutenant-General Talmash, are to June employed in that expedition: They land about 600 men, 15. with great difficulty; but they found fuch batteries, intrenchments, and mighty preparations, that most of them were killed, or drowned, in attempting to retreat, or taken prifoners. About 400 failors were killed, or otherwise destroyed; and, of the land-forces, 700 men. General

> Admiral Kuffel goes, with a large squadron, into the Mediterranean, which keeps all those parts in awe, and stops

> Talmash himself was mortally wounded, and died at his

the conquests of the French in Catalonia.

return to Portfinouth.

June 8. The draught of a Charter for the Corporation of the Bank of England, is approved and figned by Queen Mary.

James, Lord Berkley, bombards Dieppe, and Haure de fuly 12. Grace; both which places were almost destroyed, and two 16. French men of war at Havre were burnt: From thence he 18.

fails towards La Hogue and Cherburg, and keeps those coasts in continual alarms.

The Jacobites plot in Lancashire, and other parts of the Kingdom; Colonel John Parker, one of their most confiderable and active leaders, being discovered, is committed

Aug. 11. to the Tower; but he escapes, though a proclamation was published, with a large reward for taking him again. 14. Several other persons are imprisoned.

A fire happens at Warwick, which burns down the great

Church, and most part of the Town.

Sir Cloudefly Shovel being employed to destroy Dunkirk, if possible, fires a machine near the Mole-head there, but the fpring-tides being fpent, he is forced to quit that place, without having done it any confiderable damage.

Next, he comes before Calais, and bombards it.

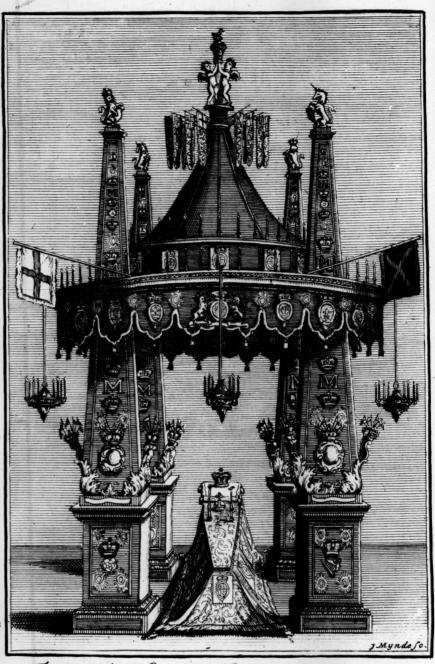
16. The Allies take Huy, and the Castle surrenders the 27th 18. following.

King William embarks for England, and lands at Mar-

gate the next day.

The Parliament meets, it being the fixth fession of this Parliament; and the King observes, in his speech, that this year had put a stop to the progress of the French arms, and recommends to their confideration the preparing fome, good bill for the encouragement of the feamen. Dr.





The Mausoleum Erected in Westminster Albey, at the Funeral Obseques of QUEEN MARY II.

Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, the best Ann. C. Preacher that England ever produced, dies at Lambeth, in 1694. the 65th year of his age.

The Commons vote a supply of 4,700,000 l. and up- 30. wards, for the maintenance of the sea and land forces for

the year enfuing.

Queen Mary is taken ill of the small-pox at Kensington. Dec. 21.

King William gives the Royal affent, to an act for granting to their Majesties a subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and other sums of money, payable upon Merchandizes exported and imported: And, to an act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliament. Which last he had resused before to pass.

Queen Mary dies, in the 33d year of her age, and was buried in Henry VIIth's Chapel the 5th of March following. Her body was placed in the Herse or Mausoleum erected for that purpose, the figure of which is here re-

presented.

The Character of Queen MARY II.

Queen Mary was the most universally lamented Princess, and deserved the best to be so, of any in our age or in our history.

Her character is drawn by Mr. Boyer, in the following

manner:

Her person was tall and well proportioned; her shape, while Princess of Orange, easy and genteel; her complexion light brown; her visage oval, her eyes quick and lively, and the rest of her seatures regular. Her stately port and native air of greatness commanded respect from the most confident; but her sweet and graceful countenance tempered the awefulness of Majesty, and her affable temper encouraged the most timorous to approach her.

Her apprehension was clear and ready; her memory exact, and her judgment steady and solid: Her soul free from all the weaknesses of her own sex, and endowed with the courage and strength, that seem peculiar to ours. She was neither elated with prosperity, nor dejected by adversity; and it remains undecided, whether she bore with more

temper the fmiles or the frowns of fortune!

When the necessity of affairs called the King out of his dominions, she alone was sensible of his absence, which she sully supplied to these three Kingdoms by her wise and prudent administration. While he went abroad as the arbiter

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of Europe, to wage a just war, she staid at home to maintain peace and administer justice. He was to oppose and conquer enemies; she to maintain and gain friends. In all this there was an union of their thoughts, and a concurrence in the same ends, the safety of Europe, the support of the Protestant Religion, and the honour and prosperity of England. An eagerness of command was so far below her, that never was so great a capacity for Government joined with so little appetite to it; or an authority so unwillingly assumed, so modestly managed, and so chearfully laid down. It was easy for her to reward, for all forts of bounty flowed readily from her; but it was much harder for her to punish, except when the nature of the crime made mercy become a cruelty, for then she was inexorable.

She had the most active zeal for the public, and the most constant desire of doing good, joined with such unaffected humility, that the secret flatteries of vanity, or self-love, had no power over her. For, when due acknowledgments were made, or decent things said upon occasions, that well deserved them, these seemed scarce to be heard, and she pre-

fently turned off the discourse to other subjects.

Her piety and virtue were real and unaffected; and the vivacity and fweetness of her temper and conversation softened all those disagreeable ideas, which the world is too willing to entertain of the severities of virtue, and of the strictness

of true religion.

She was not content with being devout herfelf, but she infused piety into all, who came near her; especially those,
whom she took into her more immediate care, and whom
she studied to form with the tenderness and watchfulness of
a mother. She charmed them with her instructions, as she
overcame them with her kindness. Never was mistress
both seared and loved so intirely as she was. She scattered
books of instruction round about her, that such as waited
might not be condemned to idleness, but might entertain
themselves usefully, while they were in their turns of attendance.

She had a sublime idea of the Christian Religion in general, and a particular affection to the Church of England; but an affection, that was neither blind nor partial. She had a true regard to piety wherever she saw it, in what form or party soever. Her education and judgment led her to the national communion; but her charity was extended to all. She longed to see all Protestants, both at home and abroad, in a close and brotherly conjunction; and sew things ever grieved

grieved her more, than that the prospect of so desired an

union vanished out of fight.

Access to her was never obstructed by self-interested supercilious domestics. She made those her favourites, who made the diffressed theirs. She wondered, that the true pleasure, which accompanied doing good, did not engage Princes to pursue it more effectually. Without this she thought, that a private life was the happier as well as the fafer state. When reflections were once made before her, of the sharpness of some Historians who had left heavy imputations on the memory of some Princes, she answered. That, if those Princes were such, as the Historians re-" presented them, they had well deserved that treatment; and others, who tread their steps, might look for the " fame; for truth would be told at last." Her charity was not confined to her own subjects, but extended in a most particular manner to multitudes of French exiles, whom the persecution sent hither. The scattered Vaudois had a share in her bounty; and, when by the King's interceffion reflored to their vallies, they were inabled by the Queen to transmit their faith to their posterity. She likewise took care of preserving the poor remnants of the Bohemian churches, and formed nurseries of religion in some parts of Germany, which were exhausted by war. And the last great project, that her thoughts were working on, with relation to a noble and royal provision for disabled seamen at Greenwich, was particularly defigned to be for constituted, as to put them in a probable way of ending their days in the fear of God.

She was a perfect example of conjugal love, chassity, and obedience. She set her husband's will before her as the rule of her life. Her admiration of him made her submission not only easy, but delightful. And it is remarkable, that when Dr. Tenison, named to be Archbishop of Canterbury, went to comfort the King, his Majesty answered, "That he could not but grieve, since he had lost a wise, who, in seventeen years, had never been guilty of an indiscretion."

The openness of her behaviour was subject to universal observation, but it was under that regularity of conduct, that those, who knew her best, and saw her oftenest, could never discover her thoughts surther, than as she herself had a mind to reveal them; and this she managed so, that no distrust was shewn in it, nor distaste given by it.

She maintained fincerity so intirely, that she never once needed explanations to justify either her words or actions.

As fhe would not deceive others, so she avoided the saying of any thing, that might give them occasion to deceive themselves. And, when she did not intend to promise, she took care to explain her meaning so critically, that no fruit-less hopes might be conceived from general words of favour.

Her age and her rank had denied her opportunities for much study; yet she had read the best books in English, French, and Dutch, the three languages, that were almost equally familiar to her. She gave the most of her retired hours to the reading of the Scriptures, and of books relating to them. Next to the best subjects, she bestowed most of her time on books of history, especially of the latter ages, and particularly of her own Kingdoms, as being the most proper to give her useful instructions. She had a great relish, as well as a great love for poetry, but loved it best, when it was conversant about divine and moral subjects; and she would often express her concern for the de-

filement of the English stage.

She had no relish for those indolent diversions, which are too common confumers of most people's time, and which make as great wastes on their minds, as they do on their fortunes. If the used them fometimes, it was only in compliance with forms, because the was unwilling to feem to censure others with too harsh a severity. She gave her minutes of leifure, with the greatest delight, to architecture and gardening. She had no other inclination, befides this, to any diversions, that were expensive; and, fince this employed many hands, the was pleafed to fay, That she heped it would be forgiven her. When her eyes were endangered by reading too much, and in all those hours, that were not given to better employments, she wrought with her own hands, and that sometimes with so constant a diligence, as if she had been to get her livelihood by it. It was a new fight (and fuch a one as was made, by some, the subject of raillery) to fee a Queen work fo many hours a day. But the used to fay, "That she looked on idleness as the great " corrupter of human nature: That, if the mind had no employment given it, it would create fome of the work " fort to itself." Her example soon wrought on, not only those, who belonged to her, but the whole Kingdom to follow it; so that it was become as much the fashion among the ladies of quality to work, as it had been formerly to be idle.

She thought it a barbarous diversion, which resulted from the missfortunes, impersections, or follies of others; and she scarce ever expressed a more intire fatisfaction in a fermon, than in that of Archbishop Tillotson against Evil-speaking. When she thought some were guilty of it, she would ask them, If they had read that sermon? Which was understood to be a reprimand, though in the softest manner. She had indeed one of the blessings of virtue, that does not always accompany it; for she was as free from censures, as she was from deserving them.

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In those steps of her latter years, which, at first appearance, seemed capable of hard construction, she weighed the reasons, which she went upon, with great caution and exactness. Her inclinations lay strong to a duty, that nature had put her under; but she was determined to accept the Crown, because she was persuaded, that there was no other visible means lest to preserve the Protestant Religion, not only here, but every where else. And, when the samous battle of the Boyne was fought, her concern was equally divided between a father and an husband.

She received the intimations of approaching death with an intire resignation to the will of God; and, when in the closest struggle with that King of terrors, she preserved a perfect tranquillity. The melancholy sighs of all, who came near her, could not discompose her. She then declared, "That she selt the joys of a good conscience, and "the power of religion, giving her supports, which even the last agonies could not shake." She received the Sacrament with a devotion, that instance as well as melted all, who saw it; and then quietly concluded a life, that had been led through a great variety of accidents with a constant equality of temper. To sum up all, she was a tender wise, a kind friend, a gentle Mistress, a gracious Queen, a good Christian, and one of the best of women.

The Lords and Commons present to the King addresses Ann. C. of condolence upon the Queen's death; which are followed 1694. by others of the like nature from most parts of the King- 31. dom.

Dr. Thomas Tennison is translated from the Bishopric of

Lincoln to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

Some Popish Gentlemen of Lancashire, who had been 1694-5. tried at Manchester for conspiring against the Government, Jan. 16. and acquitted for want of evidence against them, complain February, to the Parliament, as if their prosecution had been a trick.

of

Ann. C. of State and the Court's plot against them: But, upon 1694-5. examination, both Lords and Commons resolve, That there was sufficient grounds for the prosecution and trials of those Gentlemen; and, that there was a dangerous plot carried

on against the King and Government.

The Royal affent is given, to an act for granting his Majesty an aid of 4 s. in the pound; to an act for exempting Apothecaries from serving parish and ward offices, and from serving upon juries; and to an act for rebuilding the town of Warwick.

Injunctions are published by the King, for reforming some

abuses relating to the Clergy.

Fanuary. The Officers and Soldiers in England demanding and ex-February. acting substitution for want of their pay, a petition is sent up to the Commons from Royston, to complain of that abuse; whereupon, several Agents and Officers are called before the House, and examined: And there appearing great corruption among them, Tracy Pauncesort, Agent of Colonel

Hostings's regiment, is fent to the Tower.

March 4. Moreover, the Commons present a representation to the King, against the agents of the Army detaining the soldiers pay, and making them give extravagant præmiums for advancing their pay; and, in particular against Colonel Hastings for compelling his Officers to take their clothes from him, at extravagant rates; whereupon, Hastings was immediately cashiered.

fames Graggs, one of the Contractors for cloathing the army, is committed to the Tower by the Commons, for re-

fusing to produce his books, or be examined.

The King issues out a declaration for the strict discipline of the army, and due payment of quarters; strictly forbidding soldiers to exact or demand any subsistence-money.

It being reported, that an universal corruption had overfpread the Nation, that Court, Camp, City, nay, and the Parliament itself, were infected; to wipe off the sufficient from their Members, and to expose the guilty, the Commons appoint a Committee to inspect the books of the East-India Company, and the books of the Chamberlain of London; because vast sums were said to have been advanced by the East-India Company, and the Chamber of London, to facilitate some bills relating to those bodies.

Upon examination, Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, being found to have received 1000 guineas of the City of London, on passing the Orphans bill,

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he is voted guilty of a high misdemeanor, and expelled the Ann. C. House. 1694-5.

Paul Foley, Efq; is chosen Speaker in his room.

A report is made from the Committee appointed to inspect the books of the East-India Company, That 90,000. had been paid to Sir Thomas Cook, Governor of that Company; and 67,000 l. more, for procuring a new Charter, and preventing the fetting up a new Company.

Sir Thomas Cook refusing to give an account how part of 1695. the money received by him had been disposed of, in making interest with the Members, &c. is committed to the Tower, and a bill brought in to oblige him to give fuch an account.

Captain Bembow gives an alarm to St. Malo, and landing near Granville, makes himself master of a small fort, where flood four guns, which he brought away.

The Royal affent is given to the following acts: 1. For April 22. granting to his Majesty certain rates and duties upon marriages, births, and burials, and upon batchelors and widowers, for five years, for carrying on the war against France. 2. For granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon coffee, tea, chocolate, and spices, for the transport service in Ireland. 3. For the more effectual suppressing prophane cursing and swearing, &c.

The Commons address the King, to take care for the future, that this Kingdom be put upon an equal foot and proportion with the Allies, in bearing the charge of the present war: To which his Majesty answered, That he should always endeavour to have a due regard to the interest and the honour of this Nation.

Sir Thomas Cook being examined by a Committee of both Houses, confessed the distributing of above 70,000 l. (in behalf of the Old East-India Company, and against the fetting up of a new one) among the friends of certain Courtiers, &c. but would not acknowledge, he knew, that either the Ministry, or any Members of either House, had in particular received any of the same.

However, the Commons thought they had fufficient evidence to ground an impeachment on against Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds, for his receiving privately of the East-India Company 5500 guineas; and were proceeding to impeach Sir John Trevor, Mr. Guy, and others, for bribery: But the May 3. Parliament is prorogued, which puts a flop to further enquiries; and only Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Bafil Firebrace, Charles Bates, and James Craggs, are imprisoned, an act being passed for that purpose.

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II.

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As also an act for granting to his Majesty certain duties Ann. C. upon glass wares, stone and earthen bottles, coals and 1695. culm, for carrying on the war against France: An act to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the coin of this Kingdom: And an act for the King's most gracious, general,

and free pardon.

The King constitutes the following Lords Justices of the Kingdom, during his absence; Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir John Somers, Lord-Keeper; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy-Seal; William, Duke of Devonthire, Lord-Steward of the Houshold; Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, Secretary of State; Charles, Earl of Dorfet, Lord-Chamberlain of the Houshold; and Sidney, Lord Godolphin, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

Sir William Trumball is made Secretary of State, in the

room of Sir John Trenchard, deceased.

Henry, Lord Capel, is declared Lord-Deputy of Ireland. The Parliament of Scotland meets, the Marquis of Tweedale being his Majesty's High-Commissioner. In this Parliament, the massacre of 38 of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, on the 13th of February, 1692-3, is inquired into, and fixed on the Maister of Stair, Secretary of State, and Lieutenant Hamilton.

An act is passed for erecting a Bank in that Kingdom; and for fettling a trade in the western Plantations.

¥2. The King embarks at Gravefend, and, on the 16th, lands at Orange-Polder.

He is complimented, upon his fafe arrival, by the States, 17. and all foreign Ministers; and concerts the proper measures for the enfuing campaign; ordering two armies in the field, to keep the French in awe on both fides.

The Lord Berkley, with a squadron of English and Dutch, June 4. bombards St. Malo's, Granville, and other towns upon the 6. French coast.

Sir Edward Ward, Attorney-General, is made Chief 8. Baron of the Exchequer:

And fucceeded by Thomas Trevor, Efg;

John Hawles, Efq; is appointed Sollicitor-General. July 1. The town and caffle of Namur are invested by the Con-3.

federates, commanded by King William: But Marshal de Bouffers finds means to throw in a reinforcement, fo that the garrison confisted of near 15,000 men.

Mr. Godfrey, Deputy-Governor of the Bank, standing in the trenches, at a general attack, close by King Wil-

liam, was killed by a fhot.

Dixmuyde

II.

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Dixmuyde and Deinse surrender to the French; for which Ann. C. the Governors are afterwards punished.

The town of Namur capitulates.

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Marshal de Villeroy bombards Brussels, and destroys seve- 30. ral houses, pretending it was done by way of retaliation Aug. 4. for the towns the English had bombarded on the coast of 13, 14, France.

The castle of Namur capitulates; and, three days after, the garrison marches out, when Marshal de Bouffiers is arrested, in order to procure satisfaction from the French King, for the garrisons of Dixmuyde and Deinse, which he detained contrary to the cartel.

A thanksgiving is observed in England for the taking of Sept. 9.

King William embarks for England, and, the next day, Oct. 9. lands at Margate.

A proclamation is iffued out for diffolying the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 22d of November.

In the mean time, during the elections, his Majesty takes a progress in the North of the Kingdom.

He comes first to Newmarket, where he received the 17, &c. compliments of the University of Cambridge: Thence he 21. proceeded to Northamptonsbire, Stamford, Lincoln, Notting-Nov. 1. bamshire, Warwick Castle, Eyeford, Burford, and Wood-5.

He comes to Oxford, where a grand entertainment was provided for him; but, not thinking fit to partake of it, he returns to Windfor that evening, and arrives at Kenfington two days after.

Admiral Ruffel having been almost two years with the grand fleet in the Mediterranean, comes back to England.

The Parliament meets, and the Commons chuse Paul

Foley, Esq; for their Speaker.

The King, in his speech, takes notice of the courage and bravery shown by the English troops the foregoing summer; of the great supplies he was forced to ask; the deficiencies of the funds given before; and recommends the condition of the French Protestants; and the redressing the ill state of the coin.

Both Houses address his Majesty, congratulating him on the glorious success of his arms; and assuring him, they would support him and his government against all his enemies foreign and domestic, and effectually assist him in the prosecution of the war.

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Ann. C. The Commons call in all written protections, and de1695. clare them void in law, ordering, that none be granted for the future; and if any Member granted them, he should be liable to the censure of the House: And that no person should be taken into custody upon complaint of any breach of privilege of the House, before the matter was first examined.

They vote 5,024,853 l. for the service of the year

enfuing.

Dec. 10. After some debates, the Commons resolve, that all clipped money should be recoined according to the established standard of the mint, both as to the weight and sineness:

That all persons should bring in their clipped money to be recoined into milled money: That the loss of such clipped money should be borne by the public; and a fund settled for supplying the desiciencies.

They address his Majesty, that all commodities and provisions, transported for the use of the forces in his Majesty's pay abroad, might be exempted from any duty or excise, throughout the Spanish and United Netherlands.

Both Houses also address the King against an act of Parliament passed in Scotland for erecting a Company to trade to Africa and the East-Indies; to which his Majesty answered, that he had been ill served in Scotland, but hoped some remedies might be sound to prevent the inconveniencies which might arise from that act.

The Commons refolve to raise 1,200,000 l. for supplying the deficiency of the clipped money by a tax on

1695-6. windows.

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Jan. 13. John Lord Murray, eldest son to the Marquiss of Athol, is made Secretary of State for Scotland, in the room of the Maister of Stair, removed.

A proclamation is published, for apprehending Robert Fielding, for challenging, affaulting, and wounding Sir Harry Dunton Colt, a Justice of Peace, in the execution of his office.

The following acts receive the Royal affent, 1. For regulating of trials in cases of treason, and misprission of treason. 2. For remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom. 3. For preventing charge and expence in elections of Members to serve in Parliament, &c.

22. King William having granted to the Earl of Portland, and his heirs, the Lordships of Denbigh, Bromefield, and Yale, and other lands in the Principality of Wales, being five parts in fix of a whole county, and usually settled on

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the Princes of Wales for their support; the Commons ad- Ann. C. dress the King to put a stop to that grant; who answers, 1695-6. he would recall that grant, and find some other way of

shewing his favour to the Earl.

The Commons refolve, that the Directors of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, administring and taking in this Kingdom an oath de Fideli; and under colour of a Scotch act of Parliament, stiling themselves a Company, and acting as such, and raising monies in this Kingdom for carrying on the faid Company, were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor; and they order them to be impeached.

They moreover resolve, That a Council of trade he established by act of Parliament, with powers for the more

effectual preservation of the trade of this Kingdom.

The Royal Sovereign, a man of war of 110 guns, and the first that was built in England of that bigness, is

burnt by accident in the river Thames.

King William publishes Directions to the Archbishops Feb. 3. and Bishops, for the preserving unity in the Church, and the purity of the Christian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; occasioned by the Controversy between the Doctors South and Sherlock on that subject.

The Royal affent is given to the following acts, 1. For granting to his Majesty an aid of four shillings in the pound for one year. 2. To prevent salse and double re-3. For the Reg. 8. turns of Members to ferve in Parliament.

more easy recovery of the small tithes, &c.

A conspiracy is discovered by Mr. Pendergrass, to raise an insurrection in England in favour of King James, which was to be supported by a French invasion; some of the Conspirators were to affaffinate the King in a lane between Turnham-Green and Brentford; whence this conspiracy obtained the name of the Assassination-plot.

Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, is committed to the

Tower.

A proclamation is iffued out, offering a 1000 l. reward, for discovering and apprehending James Duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, Major Lowick, George Porter, Cardel Goodman, Sir William Perkins, -Rookwood, Keys, and twenty others of the Conspirators.

The King communicates to both Houses the plot for affaffinating him, and invading this Kingdom: And, at the same time, passes an act, for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts: And to another, for repairing the

Vol: III. highways

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Ann. C. highways between the city of London and the town of

1695-6. Harwich, in the county of Effex, &c.

The same evening, both Houses wait upon the King with an address, wherein they congratulate his Majesty's happy preservation; declare their detestation and abhorrence of so villainous and barbarous a design; assure him of their utmost assistance to defend his Person, and support his Government against the late King James; and declare, that, in case his Majesty should come to any violent death, they would revenge the same upon all their enemies, and their adherents.

Admiral Russel comes to Deal, to get the fleet in a rea-

diness to oppose the French invasion.

The Members of the House of Commons draw up and subscribe an Association, wherein they professed and declared, That King William was rightful and lawful King of these Realms; that they would stand by and assist each other to the utmost of their power, in the support and desence of his Majesty's Person and Government against King James, and all his Adherents; and, if King William came to any violent or untimely death, they obliged themselves to associate and stand by each other, in revenging the same upon his enemies, and in supporting and defending the succession of the Crown.

Admiral Russel being joined by Sir Cloudesty Shovel with feveral men of war from the westward, sails towards the French coast, and comes to an anchor off Gravelines; and Lord Berkley lay half way between him and Dunkirk. There were 17 French men of war among the sands of Dunkirk, in the Flemish road.

Our fleet fails along the French coast near Calais, where lay between 3 and 400 vessels of all forts crowded together, but the English could not destroy them. Marshal de Boufflers had drawn a large body of forces down to Calais

and Dunkirk ready to embark.

Mar. 2. King James comes post to Calais, in order to embark with those troops; but the plot being discovered, and Admiral Russel appearing before Dunkirk with a superior fleet, all the Rebels schemes are defeated.

The royal affent is given to the following acts: 1. For continuing feveral duties upon wine, vinegar, tobacco, East-India goods, &c. for carrying on the war against France: 2. For empowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such persons as he shall find cause to suspect are conspiring against his Royal Person and Government: 3. For taking

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taking off the obligation and encouragement for coining Ann. C. guineas, &c. Guineas went at the rate of 30 s. at the 1695-6. time of calling in the clipped money.

Robert Charnock, Edward King, and Thomas Keys, three of the persons engaged in the Assassination-plot, were tried and convicted of high-treason, and executed at Tyburn the 18th following.

The Duke of Wirtemberg arrives in England with 20 battalions of the Confederate troops, for the defence of the Kingdom.

The Earl of Athlone burns the French magazine at Givet, confisting of all manner of stores for an army of 100,000 men for three months.

A proclamation is published, offering a reward of 500 l. for apprehending — Herbert, Lord Montgomery, and Sir John Fenwicke.

Sir John Friend, and Sir William Perkins, two of the 23. accomplices in the affaffination-plot, are tried and found 24. guilty of high-treason:

King William gives the Royal affent to these acts: 1. For granting to his Majesty several rates or duties upon houses, for making good the deficiency of the clipped money, being the window-tax. 2. For an additional duty upon all French goods and merchandizes. 3. For the continuing, meeting, and sitting of a Parliament, in case of the death or demise of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. 4. For further regulating elections of Members to serve in Parlia-

ment, and for the preventing irregular proceedings of Sheriffs, and other Officers, in electing and returning such Members. 5. For the increase and encouragement of seamen: And to many others.

But he results the Royal assent to an act, for the regu-

lating elections of Members to serve in Parliament + which

fome of the Commons take extremely ill.

Brigadier Ambrose Rookwood, Major Robert Lowick, and Charles Cranburn, three others of the Conspirators, are brought to their trials, and found guilty of high-treason. These were the first prisoners who had the benefit of the statute made this session, to regulate trials, in cases of high-

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May 1.

5.

Ann. C. treason, which allows Counsel, &c. They were executed

1696. at Tyburn, the 29th.

The King gives his affent to the following bills: 1. For continuing certain duties upon falt, glass wares, stone and earthen bottles; and for granting feveral duties upon tobacco-pipes, and other earthen wares, for carrying on the war against France, and for establishing a national Land-bank. 2. For enforcing the laws, which restrain marriages, either without license, or banes; and for the better registering marriages, births, and burials. 3. For the better fecurity of his Majesty's Person and Government. 4. For the more effectual preventing the exportation of wool, and for encouraging the importation thereof from Ireland. 5. For encouraging the linnen manufacture of Ireland, and bringing flax and hemp into, and making fail-cloth in this Kingdom. 6. That the folemn affirmation and declaration of the Quakers shall be accepted, instead of an oath, in the usual form.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 16th of June. King William appoints the same Noblemen to be Lords-Justices, during his absence, as the year before, except Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, who was left out.

Sir Thomas Littleton is made one of the Lords-Commis-

fioners of the Treasury.

The King appoints Commissioners of trade and plantations; the first of which, besides the great Officers of the Crown, were, the Earls of Bridgewater and Tankerville, Sir Philip Meadhouse, William Blathwaite, John Pollexsen, John Locke, Abraham Hill, and John Methuen.

His Majesty embarks at Margate, and, two days after,

lands in Holland.

Immediately after, he goes and puts himself at the head of the Consederate forces; but the French, by reason of the general poverty of their Kingdom, and the English, on account of calling in the money to be recoined, cannot do any thing; so that both armies spent the whole campaign in observing one another.

Monsieur Caillieres had brought to the Hague, before the King's arrival there, some proposals for a general peace.

Captain Donalow, and one Clancy, a peruke-maker, in Covent-Garden, both Irishmen, are committed to Newgate, for endeavouring to persuade Captain Porter, who had made himself an evidence in the Assassination-plot, to go over to France, or to suppress his evidence against the Earl of Aylesbury, the Lord Montgomery, and Sir John Fenwicke.

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They had given Captain Porter 600 guineas in money and Ann. C. bills, and a promife of 1000 l. a year pension; but he be- 1696. trayed them to the Messengers: And Clancy being tried for the same, the 17th of October following, was fined 500 marks, and sentenced to stand three times in the pillory.

Patrick Hume, Lord Palwarth, is made High-Chancellor of Scotland; and the Parliament there figns an Affociation.

Henry, Lord Capel, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, dies; whereupon the Council, pursuant to an act of 33 Hen. VIII, elects Sir Charles Porter, Lord-Chancellor, to be Lord-Justice, and Chief Governor of that Kingdom, till his Majesty's pleasure was known.

Sir John Fenwicke, one of the chief accomplices in the June. Affaffination-plot, endeavouring to fly into France, is taken at New-Romney, with one Webber, an Attorney, and com11.

mitted first to the Tower, and then to Newgate.

The English fleet, under the command of Sir George 24.

Berkley, fails from Torbay, to annoy the French coasts.

They bombard St. Martin's, in the Isle of Rhe, Olonne, July 5. Horeal, Hodicke, and other places, on the coasts of Bretagne and Poicton.

William, Duke of Gloucester, being this day seven years 24.

of age, is installed Knight of the Garter.

The Duke of Savoy concludes a separate peace with Aug. 23. France, and signs again, openly, the treaty which had been secretly agreed on between them, some months before.

Thereupon Lewis XIV. makes a folemn refignation of all manner of pretentions to Savoy and the Duke's territories, and the Allie Trains into the Miland.

ries; and the Allies retire into the Milanefe.

King William, weary of this summer's unactive campaign, leaves the Confederate army under the Duke of Bavaria's command, and comes to Loo.

He goes to Cleves, and has an interview there with the Sept. 3.

Elector of Brandenburgh.

Embarks for England; and, two days after, arrives at Oi7. 4. Margate, and comes the same evening to Kensington.

The neutrality of Italy is agreed on between France and

the Confederates.

The Parliament meets, it being the second session of the third Parliament of King William. In his speech, he acquaints them, that some overtures had been made in order to the entering upon a negotiation of peace; but, the only way of treating with France was with sword in hand.

The Commons enter with great alacrity upon the three great affairs recommended to them in the King's speech;

D 3 namely,

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Ann. C. namely, The further remedying the ill state of the coin 1 1696. The restoring of public credit: And the providing a supply

I for the next year's fervice.

In order to remove the two first, they resolve, not to alter the standard of the gold or silver in sineness, weight, or denomination: And, To make good all Parliamentary sunds since his Majesty's accession to the Crown, that had been made credits for loan from the subject. For, with regard to the latter, the tallies struck, or sunds settled by Parliament, especially such as were remote, were exchanged for ready money, at a vast loss. And the Land-Bank, which had been made a fund for above two millions and a half, did not produce any thing.

Nov. 5. A proclamation is issued, offering a thousand pounds reward for apprehending Cardell Goodman, one of the two witnesses against Sir John Fenwick, who had been spirited a-

way, and had withdrawn into France.

The Commons vote 40,000 feamen, and 87,440 men; for the maintenance of which they grant above 4,800,000 l.

About this time, the Bank-notes were discounted at

twenty, and tallies at forty, fifty, or fixty per cent.

Sir John Fenwick having been indicted of high-treason, but there being but one witness against him, namely Captain Porter (Cardell Goodman, the other, having been spirited away) he could not be convicted in the Courts of Law:

Therefore a bill is brought in, for attainting him of hightreason, which passes, after several debates, in both Houses.

19. Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Viscount Villiers, and Sir Joseph Williamson, are appointed Plenipotentiaries on the part of England, to treat of a peace with France.

The Commons resolve, That a supply be granted, to make good the deficiencies of parliamentary sunds: Which

deficiencies amounted to 5,160,400 %.

Dec. 3. The Royal affent is given, to an act for importing and coining guineas and half-guineas: And to another, for the further remedying the ill state of the coin of this Kingdom.

To supply the want of coin, the Exchequer issues out

bills to the amount of above two millions.

Jan. 10. collectors of the public taxes to take hammered filver money, at 5 s. and 8 d. the ounce.

The Royal affent is given to the bill for attaining Sir John Fenwick, Baronet, of high-treason. And to another act, to attaint such of the persons concerned in the Assassina-

tion-

tion-plot, as were fled, unless they rendered themselves to Ann. C. justice; and for continuing several other of the said Con- 1696-7. spirators in custody.

Sir John Fenwick is beheaded on Tower-hill.

28.

Henry, Earl of Galway, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Lord Viscount Villiers are appointed Lords-Justices, and John Methuen, Efg; Lord-Chancellor, of Ireland.

Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, who had been committed to Feb. 12. the Tower, on account of the late plot, is released upon Reg. 9.

bail.

The Royal affent is given to the following acts: 1. For March 8. granting to his Majesty several duties upon paper, vellum, and parchment, to encourage the bringing of plate and hammered money into the Mint to be coined. 2. To encourage the bringing in of wrought plate to be coined. 3. For continuing certain additional impositions upon several goods and merchandises. 4. To restore the markets at Blackwell-Hall to the clothiers, and for regulating the factors there, &c.

As also to these following: 1. For making good the defi- Apr. 1. ciencies of feveral funds therein mentioned; and for enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England: And for raifing the public credit. 2. For enlarging common high-3. For the compleating, building, and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's London; and for repairing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster. 4. For paving and regulating the Hay-Market within the liberty of

Westminster. 5. For relief of creditors, by making com-

positions with their debtors, in case two thirds in number and value do agree, &c.

Sir Thomas Mompession, Sir Charles Cotterel, jun. and James Tyrrel, Esq; are appointed Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Privy-Seal, during the Earl of

Pembroke's absence in Flanders.

Charles, Earl of Manchester, is appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Venice; Sir James Rushout, Baronet, Ambaffador to Turkey; and Sir Lambert Blackwell Envoy to Tuscany.

Tumults of the weavers in London, on account of callicoes, and other Indian manufactures, imported: They had very near seized the treasure at the East-India House.

In order to remove their just complaints, a bill is brought in, to restrain the wearing of all wrought filks and Bengals, imported into this Kingdom from Persia and East-India, and all callicoes printed and stained there. Whilst it was depending.

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Ann. C. depending, great crowds of weavers press even into the 1697. Lobby of the Lower-House, with a view to forward and promote the passing of it; but the Commons vote, the coming of any number of persons, in such a riotous and disorderly manner, to be a high crime and misdemeanor.

King William gives his affent to these acts: 1. For laying a duty upon leather, for three years. 2. For granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, sweets, cyder, and perry, &c. 3. For licenfing hawkers and pedlars, for a farther provision for payment of the interest of the transport-debt, for the reducing of Ireland. 4. For granting to his Majesty a farther subsidy of tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes imported, for two years and three quarters; and an additional land-tax, for one year, for carrying on the war against France. 5. To enforce the act for the increase and encouragement of seamen. 6. For explaining and inforcing the act for paying and cleanling the streets, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, &c. 7. For the farther encouragement of the manufacture of lustrings and alamodes within this Realm, and for the better preventing the importation of the same. 8. To restrain the number and ill practices of brokers and flock-jobbers.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 13th of May. Charles XI, King of Sweden, dies, and is succeeded by

his fon, Charles XII.

of Lord-Chamberlain of the King's Houshold, wherein he is succeeded by Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who was now grown as much in savour as in the late Reign.

The Lord-Keeper, Somers, is conflituted High-Chancellor.

of England, and created Baron of Evelham.

King William having nominated Lords Justices during his absence, embarks at Margate, and lands, the next day, in Holland.

Conferences for a general peace are opened at Refwick, between the Plenipotentiaries of England and France; Mr. Lielenroot, the Swedish Ambassador, being Mediator.

May 6. Aeth, in Flanders, is invested by the French, and surren-

ders the 26th following.

Mr. Lielenroot, in the name of the Emperor and the Empire.

De Pointis, the French Admiral, makes himself master of Carthagena

Carthagena, in America, and gets there eight millions of Ann. C. crowns.

Barcelona is invested by the French, under the command June 2. of the Duke of Vendosme, and bravely defended by the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt: It did not surrender till the 5th of August.

Augustus, Elector of Saxony, is chosen King of Poland, in opposition to the Prince of Conti, who was a candidate.

The Earl of Portland, and Marshal Boufflers, having July 16. had before three conferences near Bruffels, concerning King William's personal interests, and those of his Dominions, finally adjusts them this day, without the privity of the Allies.

The Imperialists, under the command of Prince Eugene, Sept. 1. of Savoy, obtain a fignal victory over the Turks, at Zenta; the Grand Vizier, and above 20000 of his men, being flain.

The Prince of Conti embarks at Dunkirk for Poland.

The treaty of peace is figned at Refwick between France,
England, Spain, and Holland; and ratified by King Wil-

liam at Los, the 15th.

By the 4th article of it, the King of France engages, on no account whatsoever to disturb King William in the free possession of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, or Dominions, which he then enjoyed. But there is not the least thing stipulated therein, in favour of the French or other Protestants, or of the late King James.

The Prince of Conti despairing of success in his attempts Off. 9. to obtain the Crown of Poland, sails back from Dantzick

for France.

Peace with France is proclaimed at London. 19.

The treaty of peace is figned between the Emperor and 22. Empire, and France.

On the same day, the Duke of Burgundy is married to

the Princess of Savoy.

A proclamation is published, for apprehending his Ma-Nov. 2, jesty's subjects who should return from France without licence:

And another, for apprehending the Duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, and others who were attainted of Hightreason, and supposed then to be in England.

King William embarks for England, and lands at Margate, the next day: Two days after he arrives in London, where he is received in as triumphant a manner as he would admit.

A thankf-

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16.

A thankfgiving ordered to be observed on the 2d of De-Ann. C.

cember for the peace with France. 1697.

The Parliament meets, it being the third fession of 17. King William's third Parliament: In his speech, he ob-Dec. 3. serves, that the funds intended for the last year's service had fallen short of answering the sums, for which they were given; that there was a debt upon the account of the fleet and the army; that the revenues of the Crown had been anticipated, by his consent, for public uses; that the naval force being increased to near double what it was at his accession, the charge was proportionably increased; and that England could not be fafe without a land-force; which last clause gives great offence.

Several books are written for and against a Standing

Army. 5.

James Vernon Esq; is made Secretary of State, on the

resignation of Secretary Trumbull.

The Lords and Commons present congratulatory addresses

on the peace.

The Commons resolve, that all the land-forces of this II. Kingdom which had been raised since the 29th of September 1680, should be paid and disbanded.—The land-forces at this time, both horse and foot, amounted but to 209,43 men.

To feem to provide for the fecurity of the Kingdom 17. when the army should be disbanded, the Commons appoint fome of their Members to bring in a bill, to regulate the militia, and make them more useful; and on the next day, they resolve, that 10,000 men were necessary for a summer and winter guard at sea, for the year 1698, which finall number, gave the King the greatest distaste of any thing that had befallen him in his whole reign.

But to make him some amends, they grant him during life, the yearly sum of 700,000 l. for the support of the

civil lift.

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II.

Robert Earl of Sunderland, afraid of being impeached 26. by the Commons, resigns his office of Lord-Chamberlain; though the King earnestly defired he would continue about him.

1697-8. A fire happens at Whitehall, which entirely destroys that palace, except the Banqueting-House. fan. 4.

Peter, the late celebrated Czar of Muscovy, arrives in

England, in the course of his travels.

The Royal allent is given, to an act to prevent the further currency of any hammered filver coin of this King-

dom;

dom; and for recoining such as was in being; and for the Ann. C. making out new Exchequer-bills, where the former bills 1697-8. were filled up by indorsements: And to another act against corresponding with the late King James, and his adherents, &c.

The Commons vote, 350,000 l. for maintaining guards and garrifons for the year 1698; and also 2,700,000 l. for

answering and cancelling all Exchequer-bills, &c.

William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, being fent Ambaffador to France, arrives at Paris. Matthew Prior, Secretary at the late treaty of peace at Refwick, was Secretary to this Ambassy.

Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Hanover, Bishop of Osna-Feb. 3. burgh, and one of the Electors of the Empire, dies. He Reg. 10. was father to the late King George I. who succeeded to his

Lukedom and Electorate.

The Commons address the King to publish a proclamation against profaness and immorality; and to give effectual orders for suppressing all pernicious books and pamphlets, containing impious doctrines against the Trinity, and other sundamental articles of Faith; and for punishing the authors and publishers thereof: A proclamation is issued out accordingly on the 24th instant.

A Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts is erected about this time (chiefly by the industry of Dr. Thomas Bray) as was another Society for Reformation of Manners; which were countenanced and encouraged by great numbers of the Nobility, Judges, and Gentry.

The Earl of Portland makes his public entry into Paris

with extraordinary magnificence.

King William gives the royal affent, to an act for grant- 1698. ing to his Majesty the sum of 1,484,015 l. for disbanding April 2. forces, paying seamen, and other the uses therein mentioned: And to another act, for dissolving the marriage between Charles Earl of Macclessield, and Anne his wise; and to illegitimate the children of the said Anne.

Edward Villiers Earl of Jersey is appointed Ambassador

extraordinary to the Court of France.

The Old East-India Company having offered to advance 700,000 l. at 4 per cent, for the service of the Government, in case the trade to India might be settled on them; but a new sett of Merchants, encouraged by Charles Mountague, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposing to the Parliament, to raise two millions, at 8 per cent, on condition the trade to India might be settled on the Subscribers, exclusive

Fuly 4.

Ann. C. clusive of all others; a bill is ordered to be brought, for 1698. fettling the trade to the East-Indies, on those who should subscribe the two millions.

Mey 16. His Majesty gives the royal assent to the following money-bills: 1. For granting to him several duties upon coals and culm. 2. For continuing the duties upon cosset, chocolate, &c. towards satisfaction of the debt for transport-service, for the reduction of Ireland. And also to an act, to naturalize the children of such officers and soldiers, and others the natural-born subjects of this Realm, who have been born abroad during the war, the parents of such children having been in the service of the Government, &c.

Count de Tallard, Ambassador from France, makes his

public entry into London.

The case of *Ireland*'s being bound by acts of Parliament in *England*, written by *William Molyneux*, Esq; is complained of in the House of Commons, as denying the dependance of *Ireland* on *England*.

June 10. The Lords present an address to the King, desiring him to discourage the woollen manusacture in Ireland, and

promote that of linnen.

The Earl of *Portland* returns from his ambaffy to *France*, having not been able to obtain any thing either as to the removal of King *James*, or in favour of the *French* Protestants. During his absence, he is supplanted by *Arnold Van Keppel*, Earl of *Albemarle*.

John Earl of Marlborough is declared Governor to the Duke of Gloucester, and Gilbert Burnet Bishop of Sarum

Preceptor to his Highness.

Several persons are condemned by the Parliament in

very large fines, for importing French luftrings.

King William gives the Royal affent to the following acts: 1. For raifing two millions, upon a fund for payment of annuities, after the rate of 8 per cent. per ann. and for fettling the trade to the East-Indies: 2. For paying to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, surther duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper: 3. For granting to his Majesty an aid by a quarterly poll, for one year: 4. For granting to his Majesty a further subsidy upon tonnage and poundage, towards raising the yearly sum of 700,000 l. for the civil list: 5. For increasing his Majesty's duties upon lustrings and alamodes: 6. For supplying to the use of his Majesty's navy and ordnance, the overplus of the money and stores which were provided for building 27 ships

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of war: 7. For licensing hawkers and pedlars, for a sur-Ann. C. ther provision of interest for the transport-debt for the reducing of Ireland: 8. For preventing frauds and abuses in the charging, collecting, and paying the duties upon marriages, births, burials, batchelors, and widowers: 9. For the more effectual suppressing blasphemy and prophaneness:
10. To settle the trade to Africa: 11. For the better encouragement of the royal Lustring-Company: And to many others.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 2d of August

enfuing.

In the mean time, a proclamation is issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 24th of August.

King William declares in Council his intention of going to Holland, and nominates the Lords Justices in his ab-

fence.

The Parliament of Scotland meets: And the Scotch India Company present a petition, on account of the stop put to their subscriptions in England: Which occasions great uneasiness.

King William embarks at Margate, and lands the next

day in Holland.

The first treaty of Partition of the Spanish Monarchy is concluded at the Hague, and signed the 11th of October Aug. 19. following, by the Ministers of England, France, and the United Provinces.

King William goes to visit the Duke of Zell.

The Parliament of Ireland meets: And the Commons Sept. 27. present an address, wherein they said, They would heartily endeavour to establish the linnen manufacture, and to render the same useful to England, as well as advantageous to Ireland; but hoped to find such a temperament in respect to the woollen trade there, that the same might not be injurious to England.

King William fets fail from Holland, and lands at Mar- Dec. 1.

gate the 3d.

The fourth Parliament of King William meets; and the Commons chuse Sir Thomas Littleton for their Speaker. In his speech, the King recommends to both Houses, the keeping up a considerable strength at sea, and force at land; as being what the flourishing of trade, the supporting of credit, and the quiet of people's minds at home, depended upon. He also recommends, the making some surther progress towards discharging the national debts; the employ-

ing

Ann. C. ing the poor; the advancement of trade; and the further

discouraging of vice and prophaneness.

The Commons imagining, That a standing army in time of peace is useless and burthensome, resolve, That all the land-forces of England, in English pay, exceeding 7000 men (and those consisting of his Majesty's natural-born subjects) be forthwith paid and disbanded. And that all the forces in Ireland, exceeding 12,000 men (and those his Majesty's natural-born subjects, to be kept and maintained by the Kingdom of Ireland) be likewise forthwith disbanded.

At this the King was so extremely uneasy, that he once resolved to abandon the Government, and retire to Hol-

land.

However, he is prevailed upon to pass an act, for granting him an aid of 800,000 l. for the effectual disbanding of the army. At the passing of which he makes a speech, wherein he could not forbear saying, that he thought himself unkindly used, that those guards who came over with him to the assistance of the Nation, and had constantly attended him in all the actions wherein he had been engaged, should be removed from him.

Upon that, he is addressed by the Lords and Commons; and they promise to stand by and affist him upon all occa-

1698-9. fions.

Jan. 26. A peace is concluded between the Emperor and Poland on one fide, and the Turk on the other, at Carlowitz, by the mediation of the Lord Paget and Mr. Collier, the English and Dutch Ministers, and the next month a peace is concluded between the Venetians and the Turks.

Feb. 13. The liberty of the stage being grown very scandalous, Reg. 11. his Majesty sends an order to the Play-houses, that they should act nothing contrary to Religion or good manners.

Upon the disbanding of the army, great numbers of Jacobites and Papists reforting to London and the Court; the Commons address the King, to issue a proclamation for removing Papists, and other disaffected persons, from the city of London and parts adjacent.

His Majesty being very loth to send away his Dutch guards, who had faithfully attended his person, from his cradle; sollowed his fortune every where; and to whom, besides innumerable other signal services, he owed his victory at the battle of the Boyne; he sends a message to the Commons, all in his own hand-writing, that preparations

Mar. 18. Commons, all in his own hand-writing, that preparations were made for transporting the guards, who came with him into England, and that he intended to send them

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away immediately, unless, out of consideration to him, Ann. C. the House were disposed to find a way for continuing them 1698-9. longer in his service, which his Majesty would take very kindly.

But, instead of complying with that request, the Com-24. mons represent in an address to the King, that they could not confent with what he proposed, with due regard to

the constitution.

The same day the Royal affent is given to an act to enlarge the trade to Ruffia, and to another act for preventing irregular proceedings of Sheriffs and other officers, in making the returns of Members chosen to serve in Parliament, &c.

Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, dies; and 27. was succeeded, the 22d of January following, by Dr. William Lloyd, translated from Lichfield and Coventry.

Edward Earl of Warwick is tried by his Peers, for the murder of Captain Richard Coote, in a duel, where three fought of a fide, half drunk, and in the dark; and is found guilty of man-flaughter.

Charles Lord Mohun is tried for the fame murder, and

acquitted.

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The Commons present an address to the King, con-April 3. cerning the mismanagement of the Navy; which being levelled against Edward Earl of Orford, he resigns his places.

The Scots fettle a colony on the Isthmus of Darien in

America, which occasions afterwards great disputes. May 3. The Spanish Ambassador presents a memorial against it.

His Majesty gives the Royal assent to the following 1. For granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,484,015 l. 01 s. 11 d. for disbanding the army, providing for the navy, and other occasions: 2. For laying further duties upon fweets, and for leffening the duties upon vinegar, low wines, whale-fins, and brandy imported, &c: 3. For the more full and effectual charging the duties upon rock-falt: 4. To encourage the trade to Newfoundland: 5. To prevent the exportation of wool out of Ireland and England into foreign parts, and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of the Kingdom of England: 6. For making Billing gate a free market for fale of fish, &c.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the first of June. Edward Earl of Jersey is constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the Duke of Sprewibury's room,

Ann. C. who refigned, and succeeded as Ambassador at Paris by

1699. Charles Earl of Manchester.

18. Thomas Earl of Pembroke is declared President of the Council; and John Viscount Lonfdale Lord Privy-Seal in his room.

and Governor of the Caribbee-Islands, in the room of his father Colonel Codrington deceased.

Lords Juffices are nominated to govern the Kingdom du-

ring the King's absence.

June 2. His Majesty embarks at Margate, and lands the next

day in Holland.

Mr. Hill is fent Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, to congratulate him upon the birth of the Prince of Piedmont.

King William puts in his claim to the Principality of Neufchatel, bordering upon, and allied to, the Switzers; upon the Prince of Conti's procuring a decree of the Parliament of Paris in his favour.

August. The Duke of Zell comes and visits King William at Loo.

Sept. 4. Christian V, King of Denmark, dies, and is succeeded by his son Frederic IV.

King William embarks for England, and lands the next

day at Margate.

Charles Mountague, Esq; resigns his place of Chancellor of the Exchequer (wherein he is succeeded by John Smith, Esq;) with a view of being made one of the Auditors of the Exchequer.

Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, is made Lord+Chamber-

lain of the Houshold.

Nov. 16. The Parliament meets, it being the second session of the fourth Parliament of King William. In his speech, he recommends to them, to make farther provision for the safety of the Kingdom, by sea and land; to take care of the repairs of the ships, and of the fortistications; to make good the deficiencies of the sunds, and pay the public debts, particularly a debt owing to the Prince of Denmark; to prepare a bill for preventing and punishing unlawful and clandestine trading; to make surther provision for the poor, &c. and concludes, with desiring them to act with considence in one another.

Though there was no visible cause, yet, it seems, this speech highly offended the Commons; whereupon, they presented an address or remonstrance to his Majesty, in which

Dec. 4.

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which they faid, That they esteemed it their greatest mis- Ann. C. fortune, after having so amply provided for him by sea and 1699. land, any jealoufy or diffruit had been raifed of their duty and affections; and defired him, to shew marks of his high displeasure towards all, who had or should misrepresent their proceedings to him.

In his answer to this remonstrance, the King affures them, That no persons had ever yet dared to misrepresent to him the proceedings of either House: Had he found any fuch, they would have immediately felt the highest marks

of his displeasure.

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The persons in the opposition endeavour to force a new Ministry upon the King; and endeavour to take occasion for it from the letters patents granted to the Earl of Bellamont, and others, of pirates goods; which they vote to be dishonourable to the King, against the law of Nations, &c.

The report of the feven Commissioners, appointed for taking an account of the forfeited estates in Ireland, is made to the House; by which it appears, That the persons outlawed in England, fince the 13th of February, 1688, on account of the late rebellion there, amounted in number to 57, and, in Ireland, to 3921. Out of the estates of which latter, there had been 76 grants made; particularly to the Lord Romney, three grants of 49,517 acres; to the Earl of Albemarle, two grants of 108,633 acres; to the Earl of Portland, 135,820 acres; to the Earl of Athlone, 26,480; to the Earl of Galway, 36,148; to the Earl of Rochford, two grants of 30,512 acres: Besides a grant of 95,649 acres, worth 25,995 l. 18 s. per ann. to Mrs. Elizabeth Villiers, afterwards Counters of Orkney; being all the private estates of the late King James.

Upon examining this report, the Commons refolve, That a bill be brought in, to apply all the forfeited estates and interests in Ireland, and all grants thereof, &c. fince the 13th of February, 1688, to the use of the public: Which

made the King very uneafy.

Moreover, they refolve, That the advising, procuring, 1699. and passing the said grants of the forfeited, and other estates 1700. in Ireland, had been the occasion of contracting great debts fan. 18. upon the Nation, and levying heavy taxes, and was highly fan. 18. reflecting on the King's honour.

They vote but 7000 men for the sea-service, for the year 1700: And allow 18,000 l. for bounty-money, to the officers of the fleet; 90,000 l. for the extraordinary of the Vol. III. navy;

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Ann. C. navy; 300,000 l. for maintaining guards and garrisons; 1699. and 25,000 l. for the Office of Ordnance.

Febr. 8. Priests and Jesuits; and another, for putting the laws in execution against Papists, and other disaffected persons.

A bill is set on foot for qualifying Justices of the Peace; and a Committee appointed to inspect the Commissions of the Peace, and Commissions for Deputy-Lieutenants as they then stood, and as they were for seven years last past.

This Committee having made report to the House, that not only many Dissenters, but men of small fortunes, were put into those places; the Commons address the King, that Gentlemen of quality and good estates be put into the Commissions of the Peace and Lieutenancy.

A proclamation is iffued out, requiring all persons in

Popish Seminaries to return home.

The House of Lords addresses the King against the reReg. 12. establishment of the Scots Colony at Darien: In answer to
which his Majesty declares, That he was sensibly touched
with the loss his subjects of Scotland had sustained by their
unhappy expedition, in order to a settlement at Darien:
And, as difficulties might too often arise with respect to the
different interest of trade between the two Kingdoms, he
recommends an union of England and Scotland.

In anderes in relation to the Irish forseitures: In answer to which, he said, He was not only led by inclination, but thought himself obliged in justice, to reward those who had served well, and particularly in the reduction of Ireland, out of the estates forseited to him there: And that taking just and effectual ways for lessening the national debt, and supporting public credit, was what would best contribute to the honour, safety, and interest of the Kingdom.

Nettled at this answer, the Commons resolve, That whofoever advised it, had used his utmost endeavour to create a misunderstanding and jealousy between the King and his

people.

March. The fecond treaty of Partition between England, France, and Holland is concluded; occasioned by the death of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria.

The Scots prefent a national address, desiring the King, to order a Parliament to meet in Scotland; that their India Company might be enabled to prosecute their undertaking with better success than they could hitherto do, under the many stops and difficulties they had met with from time to

time:

time: His Majesty answers, That their Parliament should Ann. C. fit the 14th of May enfuing.

The Commons order the report of the Commissioners April 8. for Irish forfeitures to be printed; and resolve, That the procuring or passing exorbitant grants, by any Member of the then, or any former Privy-Council, to his use or benefit, was a high crime and misdemeanor.

They having tacked the Land-tax-bill and the refumption of the Irish forfeitures together, and the Lords making feveral amendments to the latter, that occasions feveral conferences between the two Houses, and the Commons grow at length very choleric; but, after-all, the Lords pass the bill without any amendments, by his Majesty's direction.

But notwithstanding this condescension, the Commons resolve to address his Majesty, That no person who was not a native of his Dominions, except Prince George of Denmark, be admitted to his Majesty's Councils in England or Ireland. To prevent the presenting of which address, the King goes to the House, and orders the Parliament to be prorogued to the 23d of May:-

After having given his affent to these acts: 1. For granting an aid to his Majesty by fale of the forfeited and other estates and interests in Ireland; and by a land-tax in England, for the several purposes therein mentioned: 2. For laying further duties upon wrought filks, muslins, and some other commodities of the East-Indies, and for enlarging the time for purchasing certain reversionary annuities therein mentioned: 3. For the more effectual employing the poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this Kingdom: 4. For the further preventing the growth of Popery! 5. For the more effectual punishment of vagrants, and fending them whither by law they ought to be fent: 6. To dissolve the Duke of Norfolk's marriage with the Lady Mary Mordaunt, and to enable him to marry again. : And to many others.

A motion having been made in the House of Commons, for addressing his Majesty to remove John Lord Somers, Lord-Chancellor, from his presence and councils for ever; and the Tories infifting on his being removed, the King May 21. takes the Great Seal from him, and gives it to Sir Nathan Wright, who was constituted Lord Keeper.

The Parliament of Scotland meets; and a motion is made, That the Parliament should resolve, That the Colony of Caledonia in Darien was a legal and rightful fettlement, in the terms of the Act of Parliament 1695; and

Aug. 9.

Ann. C. that the Parliament would maintain and support it. Where1700. upon James Duke of Queensberry the High-Commissioner adjourns them from time to time, to prevent the question
being put; of which the Scots complain in a National address
to King William.

June 24. Edward, Earl of Jersey, is constituted Lord Chamberlain; and the Earl of Romney, Groom of the Stole.

King William declares in Council his intention of going to Holland; and appoints Lords Justices during his absence.

July 5. His Majesty embarks at Margate, and the next day lands in Holland.

A league having been made between the Kings of Denmark and Poland, and the Czar of Muscovy, against the young King of Sweden Charles XII, and his enemies falling upon him on all sides, a squadron of English and Dutch men of war are sent to his assistance, who enter the Baltic about this time: Whereupon the Danish sleet retires in some confusion; and, on the 18th of August, a peace was concluded

fusion; and, on the 18th of August, a peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, exclusive of Muscovy and Poland.

William, Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving child

of George and Anne, Prince and Princess of Demark, dies at Windsor, aged 11 years, and five days;

And was buried on the fouth-fide of Henry VIIth's Chapel.

The Character of the Duke of GLOUCESTER.

. This delightful young Prince, though he was but of a weak and tender constitution, yet he had a very manly foul, and a lively genius; for before he was full feven years of age, he understood the terms of fortification and navigation, knew all the different parts of a strong place, and a thip of war; and could martial a company of boys, who had listed themselves to attend him. He took much pleasure in hunting, and in martial exercises: So that, in the year 1698, being then near upon entering into the 10th year of his age, King William III. thought fit to take him out of the hands of the Lady Fitzharding, his Governess, and to form a Family and a Court for his Highness; and was pleased, on June the 19th, to appoint the Earl of Marlborough to be Governor to his Highness, as a mark of the good opinion his Majesty had of his Lordship's qualifications for an employment of fo great a trust. The King, at the same time, appointed Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, his Peæ-



At Rensington Lalace . 3. Miller Sauly



Praceptor, who speaks thus of him: I had been trusted with his education now for two years, and he had made an amazing progress; I had read over the Pfalms, Proverbs, and Gospels with him, and had explained things, that fell in my way, very copiously; and was often surprized, with the questions that he put me, and the reflections that he made; he came to understand things, relating to Religion, beyond imagination; I went through Geography fo often with him, that he knew all the maps very particular; I explained to him the forms of Government in every country, with the interest and trade of that country, and what was both good and bad in it: I acquainted him, with all the great Revolutions, that had been in the world, and gave him a copious account of the Greek and Roman Histories, and of Phitarch's Lives: The last thing I explained to him was the Gothic Constitution, and the Beneficiary and feudal laws: I talked of these things at different times, near three hours a day: This was both easy and delighting to him. King ordered five of his chief Ministers, to come once a quarter, and examine the progress he made: They seemed amazed both at his knowledge, and the good understanding that appeared in him: He had a wonderful memory, and a very good judgment. He had gone through much weakness, and some years of ill health: The Princess was with child of him, during all the diforder we were in at the Revolution, though the did not know it herfelf at the time, when she left the Court: This probably had given him fo weak a conflitution, but we hoped the dangerous time was over: His birth-day was the 24th of July, and he was then eleven years old: He complained a little the next day, but we imputed that to the fatigues of a birth-day; fo that he was too much neglected: The day after, he grew much worse, and it proved to be a malignant sever: He died the fourth day of his illness, to the great grief of all who were concerned in him.

His Majesty embarks for England, and lands at Har-Ann. 7. wich, the next day.

Pope Innocent XII. dies, in the 86th year of his age ; Oct. 17. and was succeeded, on the 23d of November following, by 28. Cardinal Albani, who took the name of Clement X!.

The Parliament of Scotland meets; and having received advice of the destruction of their settlement at Darien since their last meeting, fall into violent heats and seuds. Notwithstanding, they at length pass an act for keeping on foot

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Ann. C. 3000 men, till the 1st of December 1702; and another, for

1700. a land-tax to maintain those troops.

Charles II, King of Spain, by the artifices of his Prime Minister, Cardinal Portocarrero, and the intrigues of Marquiss & Harcourt, the French Ambassador, makes a will; wherein he disposed of his Dominions to Philip, Duke of Anjeu, second son to the Dauphin of France; and, in case he died without issue, to others; without any partition, or dismembering of the Spanish Monarchy.

Vov. 1. His death, after having been long expected, happens, at V. S. last, after he had reigned 36 years, and in the 39th year of

his age.

Ford, Earl of Tankerville, is made Lord Privy-Seal; and Sir Charles Hedges one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

6. Philip, Duke of Anjou, is declared King of Spain, by his Grandfather, King Lewis XIV, without any regard to the Partition-treaty.

He is proclaimed King at Madrid, against which both

the Emperor and the Pope protest.

Dec. 1. Charles XII. King of Sweden gains a fignal victory over the Muscovites near Narva

Laurence Hyde Earl of Rochester is appointed Lord-Lieu-

tenant of Ireland:

And Sidney Lord Godolphin, first Commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of Charles Mountague, Esq; created Baron of Hallifax, and made one of the Auditors of the Exchequer.

The Parliament, after feveral prorogations, is diffolved by proclamation; and a new one furmoned, to meet the

6th of February following.

1700-1. Frederic, Elector of Brandenburgh, is crowned King of

Jan. 18. Pruffia.

Feb. 10. The fifth Parliament of King William meets; and Robert Harley, Esq; is chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. In his speech, the King tells both Houses, That the loss of the Duke of Gloucester had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further provision for the succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, after him and the Princess of Denmark: And desires them, maturely to consider of the present state of affairs abroad, upon the death of the Reg. 13. late King of Spain, and the declaration of his Successor to

The Convocation is opened, and Dr. George Hooper, Dean of Canterbury, is chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House.

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The Commons resolve, and assure the King, in an ad-Ann. C. dress, That they would stand by, and support his Majesty 1700-1. and his Government, and take such effectual measures, as might best conduce to the interest and safety of England, the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the peace of Europe.

Having perused the treaty between England and the States-General, of March 3, 1677, and all the renewals thereof, they resolve to address his Majesty to enter into such negotiation, in concert with the States-General, and other Potentates, as might most effectually conduce to the mutual safety of these Kingdoms, and the States-General, and the preservation of the peace of Europe; and giving him assurances of support and assistance, in performance of the treaty above-mentioned.

Secretary Vernon communicates to the Commons a letter from the Earl of Melfort to his brother, the Earl of Perth, which had been intercepted.

Disputes happen between the two Houses of Convocation, concerning the Archbishop's power to adjourn the Lower House; which are carried afterwards to a very great height.

Upon occasion of the Earl of Melfort's letter, a proclamation is issued out, for putting the laws in execution against Papists, and reputed Papists, and all other disaffected persons.

Another proclamation is published, for discovery and Mar. 6. apprehending of Pirates, offering a pardon to all that should voluntarily surrender themselves, except Henry Avery.

The refolutions of the Commons, appointed to confider of the Succession, and further limitation of the Crown, are reported, and agreed to by the Commons; the tenth of which was, That the Princess Sophia, Duchess-Dowager of Hanover, be declared the next in succession, to the Crown of England, in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty, and the Princess [Anne] and the heirs of their bodies; respectively; and that the further limitation of the Crown be to the Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her body, being Protestants.

At this, those Popish Princes who were descended from the Blood-Royal of England are offended, particularly the Duchess of Savoy (daughter of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, which was the youngest daughter of King Charles I, and consequently the nighest in blood, after the King and the Princess Anne) enters a protestation against altering the Succession.

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Ann. C. An act for renewing the bills of credit, commonly called

1700-1. Exchequer bills, receives the Royal affent.

The English and Dutch Ministers deliver proposals to the French Ambassador at the Hague, requiring his Master, To withdraw all his troops out of the Spanish Netherlands; to give up to the exclusive care of King William, the Cities of Neuport and Ostend, for his particular security; and to allow a sufficient Barrier to the States-General; to which the French King returns no other answer, than that he was ready to renew and consirm the treaty of Reswick.

The Lords having confidered the fecond Partition-treaty, present an address to King William, shewing the ill confequence thereof to the peace and fasety of Europe; and finding, that the instructions for it had never been confidered in any of his Majesty's Councils; they beseech him, that for the suture he would be pleased to require and admit, in all matters of importance, the advice of his natural-born subjects: And they advise him, in suture treaties with the French King, to proceed with such caution, as might carry a real security.

The Commons also address his Majesty, laying before

him the ill consequences of the treaty of Partition.

20, 22. The Upper House of Convocation censures Dr. Davenant's Essays upon the balance of power; as the Lower-House had, two days before, J. Toland's Christianity not mysterious.

1701. A proclamation is issued out, for apprehending John 27. Glove, and others, for offering bribes to procure the elec-

tion of Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, is appointed First Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of John, Earl of Bridgewater, deceased.

Henry Beyle, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, is sworn of the Privy-Council; and Thomas Pelham, Esq; made one of the Lords of the Treasury.

April 1. The Commons refolve, That William, Earl of Portland, by negotiating and concluding the treaty of Partition, was guilty, and should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors: And they order him to be impeached.

The Commons defire, that the King would carry on the negotiations in concert with the States General, and take

fuch measures as might most conduce to their security.

Philip, King of Spain, is crowned.

John. Lord Somers, hearing, that the House of Commons was upon a debate concerning him, he defired to be admitted

mitted and heard; and he accordingly was: But, after he Ann. C. withdrew, they refolved, That by advising the treaty of 1701. Partition of the Spanish Monarchy, in 1698, whereby large territories of the King of Spain's Dominions were to be delivered up to France, he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and ordered him to be impeached; as also Edward, Earl of Orford, and Charles, Lord Hallifax.

King William having received a letter from Philip, King of Spain, notifying his accession to the Throne, he sends him an answer, wherein he acknowledged him King of

Spain, as the States-General had done before.

The Commons being fenfible, they had not strength enough in the House of Lords to get the impeached Lords condemned, they take a shorter way, and address his Majesty to remove John, Lord Somers, Edward, Earl of Orford, and Charles, Lord Hallifax, from his presence and Council, for ever; as also William, Earl of Portland, who transacted those treaties.

The Lords, on the other hand, fend a counter-address; wherein they belought his Majesty, not to pass any censure upon the Peers, abovementioned, until they were tried upon the impeachments, and judgment given, according to the

usage of Parliament, and the laws of the land.

King William sends a message to the Commons, desiring May 8. them to give the States-General their immediate assistance: Whereupon, the Commons resolve effectually to assist his Majesty to support his Allies, in maintaining the liberty of Europe; and would immediately provide succours for the States-General, according to the treaty of the 3d of March, 1677.

Captain William Kidd, and other pirates, are tried and 8, and 9. convicted of piracy, and hanged the 23d following. Some Members of the House of Commons tamper with Kidd, before his execution, in order to get him to accuse the

Earl of Orford, and the Lords Somers and Hailifax.

A petition is presented to the House of Commons, from the Justices of Peace, Grand-jury, &c. at the Quarter-Sessions held at Maidstone in Kent; wherein, the petitioners, after expressing their concern at the dangerous estate of this Kingdom, and of all Europe; recommend union to them; and desire that their loyal addresses may be turned into bills of supply, to the end his Majesty may be enabled powerfully to affish his Allies, before it is too late.

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The Commons resolve, That this petition was scandalous, infolent, and feditious, tending to destroy the constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert the established Government of these Realms. And order these Gentlemen who brought it to be taken into custody: Accordingly

they are committed to the Gate-house.

Soon after their commitment, a pamphlet is published, figned Legion; wherein, among other things, it is afferted, That if the House of Commons, in breach of the laws and liberties of the people do betray the trust reposed in them, and act negligently, or arbitrarily, and illegally, it is the undoubted right of the people of England to call them to an account for the same, and by convention, assembly, or force, may proceed against them, as traytors and betrayers of their country.

Articles of impeachment are carried up to the House of Lords against Edward Earl of Orford; wherein he is charged, with procuring a Commission-for Captain Kidd, to commit piracies and depredations, in order to share the plunder with him; with advising the figning of the Parti-

tion-treaty, &c.

Articles of impeachment are also carried up against the Lord Somers; wherein he is charged with advising the Partition-treaty, and affixing the Great Seal to it, without the knowledge of the other Lords Justices, or the advice of the Privy-Council; that he procured the Commission for Captain Kidd the pirate, and was to have fome benefit and advantage from it, &c.

John Earl of Marlborough is appointed General of the foot, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Holland.

The Lords and Commons have feveral debates and conferences, about their respective rights of fixing the time and

place for the trial of the impeached Lords, &c.

His Majesty gives the Royal affent to the following acts: 1. For the further limitation of the Crown, and better fecuring the rights and liberties of the subject. 2. For preventing the inconveniencies that may happen by privilege of Parliament. 3. For the better fettling and preferving the library kept in the House at Westminster, called Cotton-House, in the name and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the public, &c.

The House of Lords press the bringing of the impeached Lords to their trials; and the Commons, on their part, evade and put it off, under pretence, "That a Committee of

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both Houses was not nominated, to consider of the most Ann. C. proper ways and methods of proceeding on impeach- 1701.

" ments according to the usage of Parliaments in such

" cases;" as they had often required.

Taking also exception at some words used by the Lord Haversham at a free Conference, they immediately withdraw from the Conference, and refuse to renew it, until they had received reparation, by their Lordships doing justice upon John Lord Haversham, for the indignity he had offered to the House of Commons.

Articles are carried up to the House of Lords against Charles Lord Hallifax; wherein he was charged with holding several offices in the Exchequer, that were inconsistent, and designed as checks upon each other; with advising the

Partition-treaty, &c.

The Commons having in vain attempted to keep off the trials of the impeached Lords by affected delays, but in reality because they could prove nothing material against them; the Lords proceed to the trial of the Lord Somers in Westminster-Hall: And, the Commons not appearing against him, he was acquitted, and the impeachment dismissed. Whereupon the Commons publish a remonstrance.

Edward, Earl of Orford, is also acquitted, and his impeachment dismissed. The Commons had ordered, That none of their Members should presume to appear at his

trial.

The Lords order the charge against the Lord Haversham, and the impeachments against the Earl of Portland, the Lord Hallifax, and the Duke of Leeds to be dismissed, for

want of profecution by the Commons.

The Royal affent is given to these acts: 1. For granting to his Majesty an aid for defraying the expence of the Navy, guards and garrisons, for one year. 2. For granting to his Majesty several duties upon low wines, or spirits of the first extraction; and for continuing several additional duties upon cosse, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures; and certain impositions upon hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, and the duty of 15 l. per cent. upon muslins; and for improving the duties upon japanned and lacquered goods, and for continuing the coinage-duty. 3. For appropriating 3700 l. out of certain branches of excise, for public uses, and for making a provision for his Majesty's houshold, and family, &c.

Then the Parliament is prorogued till the 7th of August. John, Earl of Marlborough, is appointed Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the negotiations at the Hague; and Ed-

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Ann. C. ward Southwell, Christopher Musgrave, and James Ver-1701. non, jun. Esq; are constituted Commissioners for the Privy-Seal, on the death of Ford, Earl of Tankerville.

> Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, being made chief Justice of the Common Pleas, upon the decease of Sir George Treby; Edward Northey, Esq; is appointed Attorney-General, in

his room

July 1. King William embarks at Margate, and two days after lands in Holland.

He goes into the Assembly of the States-General, and affures them of his readiness to assist them to the utmost.

26. Count d'Avaux, the French Ambassador at the Hague, notifies to the States his being recalled; and presents a memorial to them, to which they return an answer.

Prince Eugene marches into Italy, with a large army, to make good his Imperial Majesty's pretensions to the Spanish territories there, and makes himself master of Castiglione.

King James II. dies of a lethargy at St. Germains en Laye in France, in the 68th year of his age. His body was deposited in the Church of the Scottish Benedictines at Paris, and his heart sent to the nunnery of Chaillot.

Upon his decease, the French King immediately causes the young pretended Prince of Wales to be proclaimed King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the name of James III. Whereupon King William dispatches a courier to the King of Sweden (as guarantee of the treaty of Reswick) to give him an account of that manifest violation of it: And sends an express to the Earl of Manchester, his Ambassador in France, to return to England without taking leave of that Court. He also orders Mr. Poussin, the French Secretary in England, forthwith to depart the Kingdom.

The French King justifies his conduct in owning the Pretender, by a manifesto which is dispersed in all the Courts of Europe.

King William concludes an Alliance with the Emperor and the States-General against France, which obtained the name of the Grand Alliance,

The City of London prefents an address to the Lords-Justices, wherein they highly resent the great indignity and affront offered to King William, in giving the title of King of England, Scotland, and Ireland to the pretended Prince of Wales: And addresses of the like nature are sent from the several Counties and Corporations, &c.

King

King William is detained by fickness at the Hague above Ann. C. a month; but it is kept very private, lest it should be an 1701. obstruction to the interests of Europe.

The Germans, under the command of Prince Eugene, October.

happened no decifive action.

King William returns from Holland, and lands at Mar- Nov. 4.

A proclamation is iffued, for diffolving the prefent Par-

liament, and calling another to meet the 30th of December.

The Imperialists possess themselves of all the places in Dec. 8. Mantua, except the towns of Mantua and Goito.

Charles, Earl of Carlifle, is made First Commissioner of 27.

the Treasury.

The City of London, and Borough of Southwark, fend

remarkable instructions to their Representatives.

The fixth Parliament of King William meets; and the Commons chuse Robert Harley, Esq; for their Speaker. The King, in his speech, observes, That the owning and setting up the pretended Prince of Wales, for King of England, was not only the highest indignity offered to him and the Nation, but also nearly concerned every man, who had a regard for the Protestant Religion, or the present and suture quiet and happiness of his Country: And that the French King, by placing his grandson on the Throne of Spain, was in a speedy condition to oppress the rest of Europe, unless speedy and effectual measures were taken: Therefore it was necessary to have a great strength at sea, to provide for the security of our ships in harbour; and that there should be such a force at land as was expected in proportion to the forces of the Allies.

The Convocation meets with the Parliament.

The Lords and Commons present addresses to the King, 1701-2. wherein they expressed their just resentments at the affront Jan. 1. and indignity put upon his Majesty and the whole King-dom, by the French King's declaring and owning the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and promising to desend, not only his person and government from all attempts whatsoever, but also to maintain and support the succession to the Crown of this Realm in the Protestant Line, according to the acts for settling and limiting the same.

Charles, Earl of Manchester, is constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Sir Charles

Hedges, removed.

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Ann. C. The Lords present a second address, wherein they re-1701-2. present in a true light the French King's persidiousness, in

6. placing his grandfon on the Spanish throne.

King William orders the feveral treaties and alliances concluded between England, the Empire, the States-General, Denmark, and Sweden, to be laid before the Commons;

whereupon, the House resolves, That a supply be granted to his Majesty: And that whosoever should advance or lend 600,000 l. for the service of the sleet, and 50,000 l. for the subsistance of guards and garrisons, should be repaid, with interest, at six per cent. out of the first aids to be granted this session.

A proclamation is published, for seamen and landmen to

enter themselves on board his Majesty's sleet.

The Commons resolve to address his Majesty, That no peace should be made with France, until his Majesty and the Nation had reparation for the great indignity offered by the French King, in owning and declaring the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, &c.

They agree, at the same time, That the proportion of land-forces to act in conjunction with the forces of the Allies, for making good the Alliances, be 40,000 men; and that 40,000 men should be raised for the sea-service.

18. Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, is conflituted Lord High-Admiral of England, and succeeded in his place of Presi-

dent of the Council by Charles, Duke of Somerfet.

The Commons resolve, That it be made equally penal to compass or imagine the death of the Princess Anne of Denmark, as it is to compass and imagine the death of the King's eldest son and heir, by the statute 25 Edward III.

They make two acts, for attainting, and for abjuring,

the Pretender.

23. Marshal de Villeroy, General of the French and Spanish armies in Italy, is surprized at Cremona, in his bed, and taken prisoner by the Imperialists, under Prince Eugene.

Reg. 14. The Old and New East-India Company come to an

agreement, and unite.

Fib. 21. King William, as he was riding out from Kenfington to hunt near Hampton-Court, falls from his horse, and broke his right collar-bone: He was carried to Hampton-Court, where the bone was set; and, contrary to advice, returns to Kensington the same evening.

23. He fends a letter to the House of Commons, wherein he

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recommends to them the fetting on foot a treaty for the Ann. C. Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland. 1701-2.

A defluxion falls upon his knee, which was thought to Mar. 1.

be a very bad fymptom.

The Royal affent is given, by commission, to an act for the attainder of the pretended Prince of Wales of treason:

To an act, for continuing an act, intitled, An act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people, called Quakers, shall be accepted, instead of an oath in the usual form, &c.

The King, not being able to write, stamps his name to a commission for passing the following acts: 1. For granting an aid to his Majesty, by laying duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry. 2. For the further security of his Majesty's person, and the succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors, &c.

King William dies at Kensington, about eight o'clock in the morning, in the 14th year of his Reign, aged 51 years,

4 months, and 4 days:

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he mAnd was privately buried in Henry the VIIth's Chapel in 1702.

Wostminster. He had no issue.

April 12.

The Character of WILLIAM III.

King William III. had a thin and weak body; his hair Burnet. brown, and his constitution delicate. He had a Roman eagle nofe, bright and sparkling eyes, a large front, and a countenance composed to gravity and authority. All his fenses were critical and exquisite. He was always afthmatical; and, the dregs of the small-pox falling on his lungs, he had a conftant deep cough. His behaviour, was folemn and ferious, feldom chearful, and but with a few. He spoke little and very flowly, and most commonly with a difgusting dryness, which was his character at all times, except in a day of battle; for then he was all fire, though without paffion, and was every where, and looked to every thing. He had no great advantage from his education. De Witt's discourses were of great use to him; and, he being apprehensive of the observation of those, who were looking narrowly into every thing he faid or did, had brought himself under an habitual caution, that he could never shake off, though in another scene it proved as hurt-

ful, as it was then necessary to his affairs. He spoke Dutch. French, English, and German, equally well; and he understood the Latin, Spanish, and Italian; so that he was well fitted to command armies, composed of several Nations, He had a memory, that amazed all about him, for it never failed him. He was an exact observer of men and things. His strength lay rather in a true discerning and a found judgment, than in imagination or invention. His defigns were always great and good; but it was thought he trusted too much to that, and did not descend enough to the humours of his people, to make himfelf and his notions more accept-This, in a Government that has fo much able to them. of freedom in it, as ours, was more necessary than he was inclined to believe. His refervedness grew on him, so that it disgusted most of those who served him; but he had obferved the errors of too much talking, more than those of too cold a filence. He did not like contradiction, nor to have his actions cenfured; but he loved to employ and fayour those, who had the arts of complacence; yet he did not love flatterers. His genius lay chiefly to war, in which his courage was more admired than his conduct. Great errors were often committed by him, but his heroical courage fet things right, as it animated those who were about him. He was too lavish of money, on some occasions, both in his buildings, and to his favourites; but too sparing in rewarding fervices, or in encouraging those who brought intelligence. He was apt to take ill impressions of people, and these stuck long with him; but he never carried them to indecent revenges. He gave too much way to his own humour, almost in every thing, not excepting that, which related to his own health. He knew all foreign affairs well, and understood the state of every Court in Europe very particularly. He instructed his own Ministers himself, but he did not apply enough to affairs at home. He tried how he could govern us, by balancing the two parties, one against another; but he came, at last, to be persuaded, that the Tories were irreconcileable to him; and he was refolved to try and trust them no more. He believed the truth of the Christian Religion very firmly, and he expressed an horror at atheism and blasphemy; and, though there was much in both at his Court, yet it was always denied to him, and kept out of fight. He was most exemplarily decent and devout in the public exercises of the worship of God; only on week-days he came too feldom to them. He was an attentive hearer of fermons, and was constant in his private prayers,

prayers, and in reading the Scriptures; and, when he spoke of religious matters, which he did not often, it was with a becoming gravity. He was much possessed with the belief of absolute decrees, because he did not see, how the belief of Providence could be maintained upon any other supposition. His indifference as to the forms of Church-government, and his being zealous for Toleration, together with his cold behaviour towards the Clergy, gave them generally very ill impressions of him. In his deportment towards all about him, he seemed to make little distinction between the good and the bad, and those who served well, or those who ferved him ill. He loved the Dutch, and was much beloved among them; but the ill returns he met with from the English Nation; their jealousies of him, and their perverfenels towards him, had too much foured his mind, and had in a great measure alienated him from them, which he did not take care enough to conceal, though he faw the ill effects this had upon his business. He grew in his last years too remiss and careless as to all affairs, till the treacheries of France awakened him, and the dreadful conjunction of the French and Spanish Monarchies gave so loud an alarm to all Europe; for the watching over the French Court, and the opposing of their practices, was the prevailing passion of his whole life. Few men had the art of concealing and governing passion more than he had, yet few men had stronger passions, which were seidom selt but by inserior servants, to whom he usually made such recompences for any sudden or indecent vents he might give his anger, that they were glad every time it broke upon them. He was too easy to the faults of those about him, when they did not lie in his way, or cross any of his designs; and he was so apt to think, that his Ministers might grow insolent, if they should find, that they had much credit with him, that he seemed to have made it a maxim to let them often feel, how little power they had even in small matters. His Favourites had a more intire power, but he accustomed them only to inform him of things, but to be sparing in offering advice, except when it was asked. It was not easy to account for the reasons of the favour, that he shewed in the highest instances to two persons beyond all others, the Earls of Portland and Albemarle, they being in all respects men, not only of different, but even of opposite characters. Secrecy and fidelity were the only qualities, in which it could be faid, that they did in any fort agree. He appeared to be a person raised up by God to relist the power of France, and the progress of ty-VOL. III. ranny

ranny and perfecution. The series of the five Princes of Orange, that was now ended in him, was the noblest Succession of Heroes, thas we find in any history; and the thirty years, from the year 1672 to his death, in which he acted so great a part, carried in them so many amazing steps of a glorious and distinguishing Providence, that in the words of David he might be called, The man of God's right hand, whom he had made strong for himself. After all the abatements, that may be allowed for his errors and faults, he ought still to be reckoned among the greatest Princes, that our history, or indeed any other can afford.

This is the character of King William, as drawn by Bifhop Burnet, who had occasioned to know him well, having (as he says himself) observed him very carefully in a course of sixteen years. To this character shall be added the following account of the same Prince, penned and communicated by a person, extremely well versed in the affairs of

those times.

To draw a character, with any tolerable degree of propriety and truth, is far from being an easy undertaking. The difficulty increases from a variety of particulars, and many appearances of strong contradictions. This is evidently the case of the Prince, of whom I shall presume to

offer a free and impartial account.

He came into the world, and struggled through life with many and perpetual inconveniencies and disadvantages. The Father, dying immediately after his attempt on Amsterdam, produced many misfortunes to the Son, with regard both to his education and interest. Indolence and aversion to business, which requires confinement, are great misfortunes to a Prince; and they are consequences of not being under the restraints proper to form the mind to knowledge. Without attention and careful deliberation, how can any thing be well performed in the great scenes of life?

In his long minority, power and the conduct of affairs had been in the hands of the sure enemies of the Orange family; but under these disadvantages, when he was not above sixteen or seventeen years of age, he gave an instance of prudence, caution, and wisdom, worthy the experience of the oldest and ablest Minister of State. The fact is so very remarkable, that it deserves a particular relation. De Witt, having taken him under his government and tuition, in order to be master of all his actions and motions, removed all his old servants, and placed others about him, in whom

he could confide. One young man, who had conflantly attended him from a child, and was his Valet de Chambre, at the earnest request of the Prince, was suffered to continue in his service. But De Witt took care, at the same time. to engage him in his interest. The Prince had a constant. but very fecret correspondence with the English Court in matters, that concerned his own views and interest. On the receipt of letters from thence, he usually put them into his waiffcoat pocket. The Valet, when his Highness was in bed and a-fleep, took out the letters, copied them for the Penfionary, and carefully replaced the originals. This continued some time, till De Witt, talking with the Prince upon his affairs, and warning him against intrigues inconfistent with their Government, and dangerous to his Highness, let fall expressions, from which the Prince interred his having feen some of his fecret letters from England. He took not the least notice to any one of what had happened, but, when he went to bed, feigning fleep, he faw the faithless operation of his Valet without the least notice or mo-He continued to conceal the discovery, but took care, in his subsequent letters to England, to write in such a manner, and to receive such answers for his waistcoat-pocket, for the treacherous use of his fervant, and De Witt's information, as by degrees removed his jealousies, and kept him ever after in a false security relating to the Prince's transactions and correspondencies abroad. When the Prince had overcome all his difficulties, and was made Stadtholder, he cooly let his Valet know what great fervice he had done, while he was intending to betray him. After this confounding explanation, he was immediately dismissed from his fervice: But the Prince notwithstanding gave him a place for life, about an hundred a year at Breda.

When he entered into public life, most of his friends and affistants were men distinguished only by noise and zeal. Circumstances as importantly unhappy attended him in England. The Marquiss of Hallifax, the Earl of Danby, Sir Edward Seymour, and several others, had been eminently useful in the contrivance and execution of the Revolution, and in fixing the Government. Neglects and disappointments under King James, and great expectations from the new settlement, were the chief motives of their behaviour. They could have no sense of civil and religious liberty, nor real concern for its interests either at home or abroad, the whole of whose lives had been spent in bold and constant endeavours for its subversion. But though, in the distribuence

tion of places, they had their full proportion, yet, because all their views were not answered, they quickly conceived bitter difgusts, and infused their temper into all their dependen's; but continued in place, in order more effectually to diffres and diffurb. Thus they had many opportunities of fatally advising in home and foreign affairs. They hated the King, and endeavoured to make him odious for his moderation and good temper in matters of Religion; and yet they flattered, and pretended zeal for his honour. They laboured with too much fuccefs in giving him difgusts to those, who were his friends both by principle and inclination; and engaged him to confide in and employ those, whose enmities to him were unalterable.

The avarice and rapaciousness of foreign Favourites was another very great misfortune. In order to filence the clamours of enemies, fome of the chief of the Tories, particularly Danby, were liberal partakers in the Crown-lands. proceedings could not fail to be matter of grief and offence to the best friends of the Government. The King's regards to a favourite Lady, not many weeks after the Queen's decease, were published to the world by a most profuse and prodigious grant. This Lady's influence and management in general are known; but many particulars have not been represented, and many can never be produced to light. She engaged persons of the first rank to enter into business. She offered the Tories, by way of bargain for her Irish grants, to have Lord Sommers removed, whose disgrace, as well as that of the Earl of Portland, was chiefly owing to her address. Her brother, the Earl of Fersey, was a zealous and known Jacobite, and yet had all forts of honour and truffs. A great variety of particulars might be added, but the reflections, which arise from what has been mentioned, is fufficient to our purpose.

A military life was most agreeable to his genius; but here his difadvantages and distresses were perpetual. He came to the rescue of his country in the lowest and most dejected state. His first performances are therefore to be regarded as the most glorious particulars of his conduct. His principal Ally, the Spaniard, only gave him vain promifes and affurances, for they were every where feeble and unprepared.

After he came to England, in how many ways was he embarraffed? The unreduced and unfettled state of Ireland gave the enemy great advantages on the Continent. The Court of Vienna only attended to the war in Turky; every thing else was neglected. The German troops had no ex-

iftence

Book XXV. 28. WILLIAM III.

istence but in pompous lists published before the campaign. The part, which the Elector of Bavaria afterwards acted openly, seems to give credit to the suspicions, which were then entertained. Some traitors belonging to him were discovered, but perhaps not the principal. The King, for the support of the wars, had the name and sound of great supplies, but effectual services were very different from these appearances. The sunds were insufficient, and the difficulties in raising money immediately were insuperable. When a little more vigour both at home and abroad began to open to us better views, the disorderly state of the coin deseated all the fair appearances.

The conduct of the treaty of Ryswick fell into the hands of the incapable or disaffected. After the peace, the King was on terms of diffidence and distrust with all his capable friends; which the discontented, the disaffected, and the eager for popularity improved into the satal reduction of the army. When the long-dreaded event of the death of the King of Spain happened, he was found in the hands of those, whose enmity was immoveable. They treated France with esteem and respect, while his Allies endured all the es-

fects of their insolence and pride.

With regard to his military abilities and floill, the world has been greatly divided in their opinion. The Tories, while he was alive, prevailed in the obtaining places for themselves, by affurances of their peculiar regards to regal power; but, after his decease, they took the first opportunity of stigmatizing him as a Warrior; as appeared from their dividing so strongly for the word retrieved, His courage, bravery, and resolutions were unquestionable; his conduct, temper, and skill are not so generally allowed. Something of this kind will ever be supposed in a Commander, who fails of fuccess in almost every enterprize. Victory scarce ever attended him, except in the passage of the Boyne. He expelled the French from most of the fortreffes belonging to the Dutch, but was far from making any effectual opposition to their progress in the Spanish Netherlands; and they acquired, in a few years, towns and territories, which have contributed to their strength and riches, in an amazing and terrible manner.

In his political and civil management, true skill and resolution seem to have been much wanting. Perpetual changes of persons and parties were notorious throughout his Reign. Those, who were against all engagements, and all assurances of the sidelity of his subjects, and who, in important

3 ftruggle

Aruggles, opposed the owning him as lawful and rightful King, after such repeated indignities, were preferred to his fure and most fincere friends. The Convention Parliament, to which he owed his all, was diffolved; the betrayers of Corporations, and the tools of Arbitrary power in the two former Reigns, were protected and preserved; while his zealous adherents were delivered up to contempt and difgrace. In return for this allonishing preference, the City of London chose such of the Members, as were then alive, who had been imposed on them by King James, who had delivered them from the incumbrance of all their privileges. The new Senate placed one at their head, who was of a malevolent and corrupt temper, and lad been ready and willing to perform for the abdicated Monarch the most profligate and desperate services. With regard to the coin, the King followed the mischievous and distressing advice of Seymour, and rejected the fafe and falutary councils of Sommers. Plottings and treasons of the most bloody and barbarous kind were repeated by great numbers of people of all ranks; and yet all possible methods were used to preserve from punishment the guilty; and the Leaders, in such managements, continued to be taken into his Councils and Confidence.

An effectual opposition to France seemed to employ his most ardent wishes and endeavours; but measures quite opposite were pursued. The whole winter after the peace of Ryswick, he did not once confer either with Lord Somoners, or any of those, who served with inclination and The Earl of Rochester, and his adherents, tho' affection. in the highest posts, after the infamous proceedings of Lewis XIV, with regard to the Spanish Succession, recommended that King's being treated with respect in the House of Lords, and refented some just freedoms. The Earl of Fersey, who is said to have often avowed to the King his affection for St. Germain's, was fent Ambassador to France; and, instead of duly observing and resenting the perfidy and indignities of that Court, his business was to cultivate an interest with King James.

But at last the King was sensible of these errors, and, just before his death, resolved to bring again into his service the true sciends to Himself, and to the liberty and interests of his Kingdom.

Pride and neglect were imputed to him by the great Commanders, with whom he was concerned in military affairs, who thought themselves treated with too great a coldner

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Book XXV. 28. WILLIAM III.

and reserve. As he had nothing of the easy and affable in his manner, this is said to have offended the Elector of Bavaria, and to have occasioned great prejudice to the common cause. To his first conceptions of what was proper to be done, he adhered in a determined manner; and no counfels, except what were agreeable to these, were regarded.

Such, in this world, are the parts, which enter into the composition of the eminent and distinguished. However, the great Name, which we have so freely placed in the most impartial light, deserves, on many accounts, to be remem-

bered with gratitude and honour.

He had just views of the horrid consequences of the unrestrained progress of the power of France. With great integrity and vigour, he therefore made it the business of his life to oppose all its mischievous motions; nor did he faint or grow weary in the glorious and difficult toil. He had an enemy, who was ever well prepared and provided; while his own fituation was quite different. He was often baffled and disappointed, and rarely attended with trumphant success. However, the prefervation of Europe from absolute subjection may justly be ascribed to his endeavours. He knew in what a scandalous and mercenary manner his two Predecessors had furrendered themselves to the will and pleasure of the enemy; nor was he ignorant of the weak and corrupt condition of many other States. But, though thus discouraged, the offer of the Sovereignty of the greatest part of his country could not seduce him from the common cause. This is fufficient to filence the accufations of his enormous love of power.

As he proved himself the friend of the liberties of Europe, and preserved its free States from being the oppressed Provinces of an univerfal Monarchy, fo equally fincere was his zeal for the religious rights of mankind. He had a just abhorrence of Popish tyranny and usurpation on conscience. The bitterness and envyings amongst Protestants, gave him great concern; and he wished for an effectual cure of these evils, and contrived the most proper measures. Uniformity in opinions and practices, is not to be compassed: Therefore mutual forbearance, and restraining the several parties and proteffions among Christians, from injuring one another, ever had his constant attention. The religious notions, which education and a habit of thinking had fixed, gave him no aversion to those, who opposed his fentiments. In his days, and by his means, the firm and confistent foundations were laid, of what is truly valuable in civil or religious F 4

ligious affairs. Before his time, avowing the rights of mankind, in a full and confistent manner, was criminal or difgraceful: As they had power and opportunity, the several parties of Christians oppressed and injured one another.

An unthinking and ungrateful world is only delighted with hurry and mischief, and has therefore no sense of its most valuable benefactors. But those, who will reslect and confider, must acknowledge, a more real friend to human beings never appeared in this part of the earth. To him we owe the afferting and securing our most important immunities and privileges. To him the intellectual world is indebted for the full freedom of debating all subjects, and of avowing and desending their sentiments.

The appearances of Providence for his fafety and prefervation, were many, and very affecting. No life was ever more eminently exposed in the day of battle; nor did his many disadvantages abate his ardour. Far from declining, he sought opportunities. His enemies, not satisfied with the several chances thus offered, by many vile and dark methods, attempted his destruction, both at home and

ahroad

From an immature birth he derived a weak and feeble constitution; but a vigorous mind carried him through a perpetual succession of cares and labours. Considering an accidental hurt befalling a decayed and wasted frame, his days were prolonged beyond all expectation. His last work compleated his good designs for conveying to us the great and valuable blessing of the Protestant Succession. Had he been cut off in any of the periods of his glorious struggle for our happiness and the welfare of Europe, the miseries and mischiess, which must naturally have followed, would surely have equalled all the suggestions of the blackest and most melancholy imagination. But the unthinking part of the world, because wholly delivered, have not been, nor ever will be duly fensible.

Henry IV, of France, and Queen Elizabeth, are perpetually produced as inflances of superior Princely merit. How truly King William not only equalled, but excelled them, in the really glorious qualities of a great and good Governor, might easily be made appear. On a careful examination, his difficulties and distresses will be found greater than theirs; and his faults and mismanagements, less

enormous, and more excusable.

The MONEY, coined in this Reign, was;

Of Gold; Guineas, Half-Guineas, Double-Guineas, and Five-pound Pieces. Of Silver; Pennies, Two-pences, Three-pences, Groats, Six-pences, Shillings, Half-Crowns, and Crowns. Of Copper, Farthings, and Half-pence. The Clipped-Money, as is well known, was called in, and recoined in the years 1696 and 1697.

The Nobility, created in this Reign, was as follows:	
George Prince of Denmark, Baron of Oakingham, Earl of Kendal, and Duke of Cumberland.	Ann. C. 1698. April 6.
Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester — Duke of Bolton.	
William Bentinck, Baron of Cirencester, Viscount Wood- stock, and Earl of Portland.	9-
Thomas Viscount Falconberg—Earl of Falconberg. Charles Viscount Mordaunt—Earl of Monmouth.	
Ralph Lord Mountague——Viscount Monthermer, and Earl of Mountague.	
John Bord Churchill Earl of Marlborough. Henry Sidney, Baron of Milton, and Viscount Sidney.	
Earl of Romney.	1694. May 8.
Frederic de Schomberg, Baron Teyes, Earl of Brentford, Marquis of Harwich, and Duke Schomberg. Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby——Marquis of Caermarthen.	May 9.
Duke of Leeds.	1694. May 4.
Arthur Herbert, Baron of Torbay, and Earl of Tor-	29.
John Ashburnham, Baron Ashburnham. Richard Lumley, Viscount Lumley——Earl of Scar-	
borough.	April 15.
Henry Booth, Lord Delamere——Earl of Warrington. Henry Lord Grey of Ruthyn——Viscount Longueville.	17.
John Cutts, Baron of Gowran in Ireland.	Dec. 6.
	1691. Feb. 20.
Henry Capel, Baron Capel of Tewksbury.	5
William Farmer, Baron of Lemster.	1692. April 12.
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Ann. C.	
1693.	Charles Butler, Earl of Arran in Ireland Lord
Fan. 23.	
1694.	
	Duke of Shrewsbury.
28.	Henry Herbert, Baron Herbert of Cherbury.
May 10.	John Earl of Mulgrave - Marquis of Normanby.
11.	William Earl of Bedford - Marquis of Faviflock,
	and Duke of Bedford.
	Francis Viscount Newport Earl of Bradford.
12.	William Earl of Devon Marquis of Hartington, and
	Duke of Devon.
14.	John Holles, Earl of Clare - Marquiss of Clare, and
	Duke of Newcastle.
1695.	William Nassau de Zulistein, Baron of Enfield, Viscount
May 10.	of Tunbridge.
II.	Ford, Baron Grey-Viscount Glendale, and Earl of
	Tankerville.
1696.	George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney in Scotland.
Jan. 10.	
May 4.	Sir John Thompson, Baron of Haversham.
28.	Sir John Lowther, Baron Lowther, and Viscount Long-
1697.	Arnold Jooft Van Keppel, Baron of Afford, Viscount
Feb. 10.	Bury, and Earl of Albemarle.
April 22.	
26.	Thomas, Baron Coventry Viscount Deerhurst, and
	Earl of Coventry.
May 7.	Edward Ruffel, Baron Ruffel, Viscount Barfleur, and
	Earl of Orford.
Sept. 24	Edward, Viscount Villiers-Earl of Jersey.
1698.	Henry de Auverquerque, Baron of Ufford, Viscount Boston,

Dec. 24. and Earl of Grantham.

1699. Christopher Vane, Baron Barnard. Fuly 3.

1700. Charles Mountague, Baron Hallifax. Dec. 13.

> Knights of the Garter elected in the Reign of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond. Fredenic Schonberg, Duke of Schonberg.

William

William Cavendift, Earl of Devonshire, afterwards Duke of Devonshire.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorfet and Middlefex.

Frederic III. Marquis of Brandenburgh, Prince Elector and Great Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire, afterwards King of Pruffia.

George-William, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg-Zell.

Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury. Prince William, Duke of Gloucester. John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. - Pruggi I William Bentinck, Earl of Portland.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Arnold Foost Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.

James Douglass, Duke of Queensbury and Dover.

George Lewis, Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, &c. afterwards King of England.

Baronets created by King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

909 Hender Molesworth of Pencarrow in Cornwall, July 19, 1689.

910 John Ramsden of Byrom in Yorkshire, Esq; Novem-

911 Sir William Robinson of Newby in Yorkshire, Kt. February 13. 912 James Edwards of the City of York, Efq; Decem. 7.

1691.

913 Sir John Duddleston of the City of Bristol, Ke. January 11.

914 John Wentworth of North Emfol in Yorkshire, July

28, 1692.

915 Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough in Shropshire, March 2.

916 Harry-Dutton-Colt of the City of Westminster, - z.

917 John Smith of Isleworth in Middlesex, Esq; April 20, 1694.

918 John Thomas of Wenvol in Glamorganshire, Esq; December/24.

919 Richard Blackham of London, Efq; April 13, 1696.

920 Thomas Wheat of Plimpton in Oxfordshire, Esq; May 2.

921 Oliver Ayshcomb of Lyford in Berkshire, Esq; -27.

022 Edward Mansell of Trimsaran in Caermarthenshire. Efg; February 22.

923 William Hodges of Middlesex, March 31, 1697.

024 Sir John Buckworth of Sheen in Surrey, Kt. April 1. 025 William Lowther of Mask in Yorkshire, Esq; June 15.

926 Sir Henry Tichburne of Bealien in Ireland, July 12. 927 Richard Farington of Chichester, in Suffex, Esq.

December 17. ex.

928 Sir John Germaine of Westminster, Kt. March 25. 1698. ex.

929 Thomas Tipping of Wheatfield in Oxfordshire, Esq. - 24. ex.

930 Thomas Powell of Broadway in Caermarthenshire, Esq. July 19. ex.

931 Samuel Clarke of Snailwell in Cambridgeshire, Esg;

- 25.

932 Sir Bazil Firebrace of London, Kt. - 28.

933 William Norris, of Speak, in Lancashire, Esq; Dec. 1. 934 John Rogers of Wisdome in Devonshire, Esq. Feb. 21.

935 John Stanley of Grangegorman in Ireland, Efq; April 14. 1699.

936 Edmond Denton of Hillersden in Buckinghamshire, Efq; May 12. ex.

937 John Peter Vanderbrand, June 9. ex. 938 William Brown, Esq; of London, December 13.

939 Richard Allen of Somerly-Town in Suffex, Efg; - 14. 940 Richard Newman of Fifehead Magdalen in Dorsetshire, Esq; - 20.

941 Martin Wescombe, Esq; Consul at Cadiz, March 19. 942 John Chetwood of Oakeley in Staffordshire, Efg.

April 6, 1700.

943 Nicholas Van Acker of London, Esq; January 31.

Remainder to Sambrooke.

944 Samuel Moyer of Pilsey-Hall in Essex, Esq; April 2, 1701. ex.

945 John Thornicrofte of Milcombe in Oxfordshire, Eig; August 12.

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BOOK XXVI.

From the Accession of Queen ANNE, to the End of her Reign.

29. ANNE.

ANNE, second daughter of King James II, by Mrs. Ann. C. Anne Hyde, is proclaimed Queen: She was born 1701-2. February 6, 1664-5.

March 8.

The Privy-Council comes and waits upon her; to whom Reg. 1. The declares her own opinion, of the importance of carrying on the preparations then making to oppose the great power of France; and assures them, she would maintain the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, and pursue the true interest of England.

Both Houses of Parliament meet the same day, and vote addresses of condolence and congratulation to the Queen,

which are presented the next day.

The Queen fends a letter to the Privy-Council in Scotland, authorizing them to continue to act; and affuring them, she would maintain the Government established there, both in Church and State.

She writes a letter to the States of the United Provinces.

The good harmony between the Queen and her Parliament raises the national funds above their former value.

Her Majesty goes to the House of Pcers, and makes a speech, wherein she expresses her true concern for our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of England, for the maintaining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by law established; desires them to consider of proper methods towards obtaining an Union between England and Scotland; and declares, her heart was truly English.

John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, is appointed Captain-General of all her Majesty's forces, in England, and abroad.

The States of Holland, and the States-General, refolve to unite with England, for the defence of their Liberty and Religion.

John, Earl of Marlborough, arrives at the Hague, as Ambassador Extraordinary, and Flenipotentiary; and hav-

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- Ann. C. ing fettled the operations of the following campaign, em-
- 1702. barks again for England.

 April 3. The Royal affent is given to an act, for the better sup-
- Mar. 30. port of her Majesty's Houshold, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown; whereby the same Civil List was settled on the Queen, as had been granted to the late King, &c.
- April 5. Keyserswaert, which the Elector of Cologne had put into the hands of the French, is invested by the Allies, and capitulates the 4th of May.
 - 14. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, is constituted Lord-Steward; Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Lord-Chamberlain; Francis Newport, Earl of Bradsord, Treasurer; Sir Edward Seymour, Comptroller, and Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.
 - 17. The Queen, in Council, declares her Royal Confort, Prince George of Denmark, Generalissimo of all her forces by sea and land:
 - 20. And constitutes James Butler, Duke of Ormand, Generalistimo of all the land-forces on board the sleet.
 - 21. John Sheffield, Marquiss of Normanby, is made Lord Privy-Seal, and Sir John Levison Gower, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
 - 23. Queen Anne is crowned, with the usual folemnity.
 - There appears a division among the Courtiers, occasioned by a rivalship about the Queen's favour, between the Earls of Rochester and Marlborough; the former of whom is continued Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
- May 2. Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and Sir Charles Hedges, 4. are constituted Principal Secretaries of State.
 - War is proclaimed against France, by the Queen of Great-Britain, the Emperor, and the Dutch, all in one day.
 - 6. Sidney, Lord Godolphin, is made Lord High-Treasurer of England, upon the preffing instances of the Earl of Markborough.
 - The Royal affent is given to an act, for granting an aid to her Majesty, by divers subsidies, and a land-tax. 2. To an act for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat of an Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland: And to several others.
 - Prince George is declared by the Queen, in Council, Lord High-Admiral of England, Ireland, &c. and Sir David Mitchell, Sir George Churchill, and Richard Hill, Esq; appointed

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pointed to be of his Council: But Sir George Rooke was made Ann. C. Vice-Admiral of England, and Admiral of the fleet. 1702.

Both Houses of Parliament address the Queen, That she might engage her Allies, to join with her, in prohibiting all intercourse between her subjects, and those of France and Spain.

The Lords, in particular, address her, To give encouragement to her subjects to arm and set out private men of war, and to seize lands and cities belonging to the Spanish Dominions in the Indies: A proclamation comes out ac-

cordingly for that purpose, on the 1st of June.

The Queen gives the Royal affent to these acts: 1. To declare the alterations made in the oath of Abjuration, &c. 2. To oblige the Jews to maintain, and provide for, their Protestant children. 3. For relief of the Protestant purchasers of the forseited estates in Ireland: And to several others. Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 7th of July.

A descent being intended to be now made upon Spain, great naval preparations are vigorously carried on, both in England and Holland; and Sir Gerge Rooke, Sir Cloudesty Shovel, and Rear-Admiral Fairborne, with a large squadron, rendezvous at Spithead, where they take in about 10,000 land-forces, commanded by the Duke of Ormond, Sir Henry Bellasis, &c.

Mountague Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, is made Constable of the Tower, and Lieutenant-General Churchill, Lieutenant of the same.

Simon Harcourt, Esq; is made Attorney-General, and June 2. knighted; as is also Edward Northey, Esq; the Attorney-General.

The Parliament of Scotland meets, being the same Convention that assembled at the Revolution, and had been continued all the last Reign, without a new election, though annual Parliaments were necessary, according to the sundamental constitution of that Kingdom. Duke Hamilton, and 79 of his Adherents, looking upon this Parliament as disfolved by the death of King William, withdraw, and protest against all that should be done: But James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry, the Queen's High-Commissioner, produces her Majesty's letter to the Parliament, and continues the Session.

The Duke of Hamilton, and the rest of the dissenting Members, send an address to the Queen, to justify their proceedings; but she resules to receive it; and, in a let-

ter to them, declares, that the refolved to own and main-Ann. C. tain this Session of Parliament, and the dignity and authority 1702. 17. of the same, and of the High-Commissioner, against all oppofers.

The united fleets of England and Holland, confifting of 50 ships of the line of battle, weigh from Spithead, but did

not get off the English coast till the 25th of July.

The Royal affent is given to an act passed in this Parlia-25. ment, for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners for an Union between the two Kingdoms.

Sir John Munden, who had been fent with a fleet to intercept a French squadron, not succeeding, is laid aside.

July 2. The Parliament of England is diffolved by proclamation, and another called to meet the 20th of August.

King Lewis XIV. declares war against the Confederates.

3. 9. The States-General give the command of their forces to the Earl of Marlborough, who obliges the French to quit the Spanish Guelderland.

Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, is made Receiver and Pay-master-General of her Majesty's forces; William Blathwayt, Esq; Secretary at War, and Henry Howard, Lord

Walden, Commissary-General of the Musters.

The battle of Luzzara, in Italy, is fought, in which Aug. 4. the Imperialists gained the advantage: The French and Spaniards were commanded by King Philip and the Duke of Vendosme, and the Imperialists by Prince Eugene.

12. The Confederate fleet comes to an anchor in the Bay of

15. Bulls, near Cadiz. Here the land-forces, being fet a-shore, 16. make themselves masters of Rota, Fort St. Katharine, and

Port St. Mary, full of riches, which they immediately plun-21.

dered, though contrary to the Duke of Ormand's express 22. directions.

Venlo is invested by the Confederates, and, on the 10th 29. following, Fort St. Michael is taken, fword in hand, by the Lord Cutts. Venlo furrenders on the 25th of September.

Landau furrenders to the Imperialists, after a long fiege, Sept. 1. having been invested the 6th of June.

6. The English troops under the Duke of Ormand reimbark. and fet fail for England, not having been able to attack 14.

Cadiz, as was intended; but they stop at Vigo. 15.

Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, a famous Politician, 16. 28.

> The Duke of Bavaria declares for France, and feizes Ulm.

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Ulm, an Imperial City; which causes the Diet of the Em- Anni C. pire to declare war against the Kings of France and Spain. 1702.

Ruremond and Stevenswaert, a fortified place on the Oct. 6. Maese, surrender, upon articles, to the Earl of Mari- N. S.

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A battle is fought at Fridlinguen between the Imperialists, under Prince Lewis of Baden, and the French, commanded O. S. by Marshal Villars; in which the latter are routed.

The City of Liege furrenders to the Confederates.

Five Captains of Admiral Bembow's squadron in the WestIndies, are tried at Jamaica, for cowardise, breach of orders, and neglect of duty, in an engagement of six days with the French Admiral Du Gasse, near Carthagena; in August. which Admiral Bembow received a wound, of which he died 19—24.

November 4. The Captains Kirby, and Wade, were sentenced to be shot to death: And being sent to England, were accordingly executed the 14th of April following.

The united English and Dutch seets, baying notice of the

The united English and Dutch fleets, having notice of the arrival of the French squadron under Mr. Chateau Renault, with the Spanish galleons, in the harbour of Vigo; come to an anchor against that place, with a resolution to attack them. Accordingly the Duke of Ormond having landed 2500 men, and Vice-Admiral Hopson broken through the boom, and Sir George Rooke advancing with several ships; there were eleven French ships taken, burnt, and run asshore: Four men of war were taken by the English, and brought home, with a great deal of treasure: Six were taken by the Dutch: In all twenty-one. Six galleons were taken by the English; and five by the Dutch, who sunk six.

Admiral Shovel joins the Confederate fleet with twentynine fail at Vizo; and the next day the Duke of Ormand

with the land-forces embarks for England.

Sir George Rooke, and Vice Admiral Hopfon, with ten men of war, besides tenders, &c. set sail from Vigo Harbour; leaving behind Vice-Admiral Shovel, and the Rear-Admirals Fairborne and Graydon, with twenty-seven men of war, &c. and the French and Spanish prizes, which, when fitted, he was to bring to England.

The first Parliament of Queen Anne meets, and the 20.

Commons chuse Robert Harley, Esq; their Speaker.

Commissioners are appointed by her Majesty, to treat with the Scottish Commissioners, about an union of the two Kingdoms.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel sets out from Vigo with the remainder of the English steet, and the ships seized there, being Vel. III.

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Ann. C. in all above feventy fail; having first taken a hundred and ten brass guns out of the batteries, and ships that were burnt or funk; fet fire to all the vessels that were on shore and could not be got off; and exchanged fome prisoners.

The Commons prefent an address to her Majesty, in 27. which they fay, among other things, that the progress of her arms under the conduct of the Earl of Marlborough had fignally retrieved the antient honour and glory of the Englift Nation.

A bill for preventing occasional conformity is brought Nov. 4.

into the House of Commons.

The Earl of Marlborough is taken by a French party from Gelder, in his return from the Confederate army to Holland; but, not being known, and producing a French pass, he was dismissed, and proceeded on his voyage to the Hague,

where he arrived two days after.

7. Sir George Rooke comes into the Downs; and the same day the Duke of Ormond lands at Deal, from whence proceeding to London, he is welcomed with great acclamations; and, on the 13th, receives the thanks of the House of Lords, for his services at Vigo: As Sir George Rooke doth those of the Commons, on the 21st.

Captain Lake arrives at Spithead, and brings the news, That the fquadron under his command had taken in the French harbours in the North of America, twenty-nine fail, and burnt twenty-two: And had destroyed all the fishing-

boats, and French fettlements, in Newfoundland.

23. The Earl of Marlborough being returned from Holland, the Lords and Commons fend him their thanks, for the great and fignal fervices performed by him for the Nation.

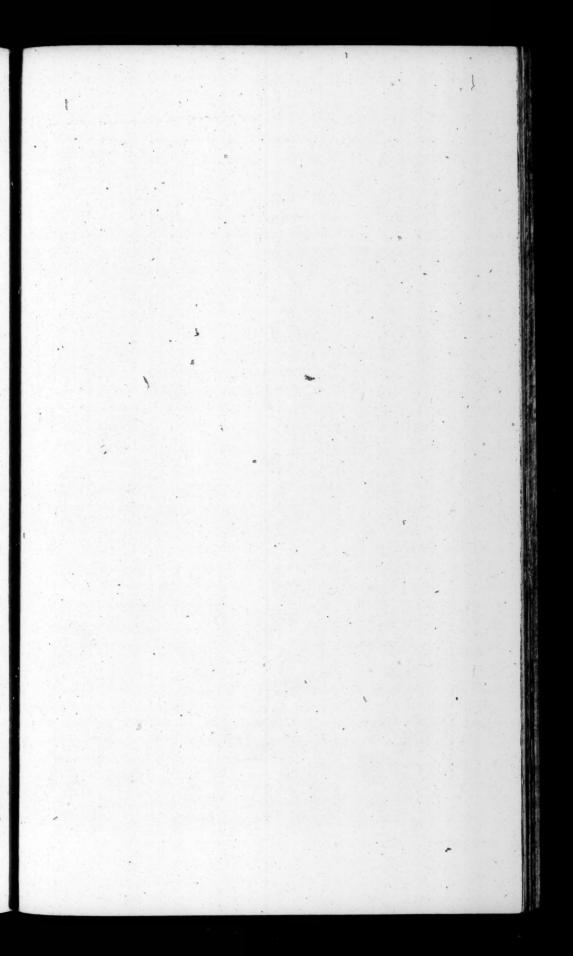
Thomas Hopson, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, is knighted by the Queen, and a pension of 500 l. per ann. settled upon him, and of 200 l. upon his wife if the furvived him, on account of his brave behaviour at Vigo.

The controversy between the Upper and Lower House Dec. 2. of Convocation, as to the power of the Lower House to adjourn themselves, still continuing; the Lower House propose to refer the controversy to the Queen's decision, which the Upper House decline.

The Commons vote, That the yearly fum of 100,000 l. should be settled on Prince George, if he survived her Ma-

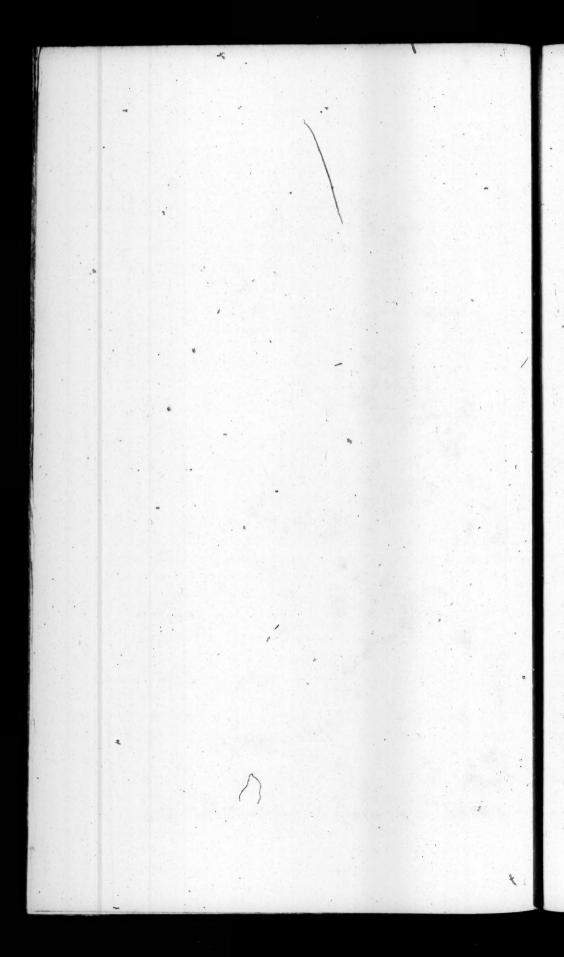
jesty; and an act is passed for that purpose.

The Queen acquaints the House of Commons, That she \$0. had thought fit to grant the title of a Duke of this Kingdom to the Earl of Marlborough, and to the heirs male of his body;









body; and also a pension of 5000 l. a year, out of the Ann. C. Post-Office.

The Lords pass the Commons bill for preventing occafional conformity, with several amendments, and sent it back to the House of Commons. And being apprehensive, the Commons might tack it to the money-bill, in order to procure it a passage through their House, their Lordships resolve, That the annexing any clause to a money-bill was contrary to the constitution of the English Government, and the usage of Parliament, &c.

The Commons not agreeing to the amendments made to the bill by the Lords, defire a free Conference, which is held by Managers on both fides: But the Lords stiffly 17. adhering to their amendments, and the Commons refusing Jan. 9. to allow them, the bill was lost.

John How, Esq; is constituted Pay-master-General of 16. her Majesty's guards and garrisons; and Sir Stephen Fox of Feb. 1. the other troops; in the Lord Ranelagh's room. 1702-3.

The Dutch Rear-Admiral Vander Dussen arrives at Spit-Jan. a. bead, with 1800 land-forces, in order to join a squadron of 15. English men of war, and make some attempt on the Spanish West-Indies; but that expedition, and all thoughts of profecuting the war in the West-Indies, were laid aside.

Traerbach is blocked up by the Allies, and taken on the 23d. It was taken by the French the 18th of October before.

Newburg, on the Danube, furrenders to the Bavarians. Feb. 3. The Earl of Rochester having refigned his post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it is given to James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

Commissioners having been appointed to take the public accounts, both by the Lords and Commons; their reports occasion Conferences between the two Houses, wherein the Commons maintain, That the Lords cannot originally take cognizance, even in their judicial capacity, of any misapplication of money, or default of distribution, but at the complaint of the Commons: And that, should a failure or want of money appear, it is not in their Lordships power to redress it: For the grant of all aids is in the Commons only; and, if there is any surplusage, the Commons only can apply it to the charge of the ensuing year.

Churchill, Marquifs of Blandford, the Duke of Marl-borough's only fon, dies of the small-pox at Cambridge.

The Royal affent is given to the following money-bills: 7. For a land-tax, of 4 s. in the pound. 2. Several duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry. 3. For continuing Reg. 2.

13.

Ann. C. the duties upon coals, culm, and cinders. 4. By fale of 1702-3. feveral annuities at the Exchequer. 5. For feveral subsidies upon stocks, pensions, salaries, &c.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 22d of April.

T	he	feveral	fums voted	l this	Seffion	were,

	1.
For 40,000 men for sea service	 2,080,000
For the ordinary of the Navy	 129,314
For 40,000 land forces	 833,826
For 10,000 additional forces	 178,180
Ordinance for land fervice	 70,973
For guards and garrifons	 350,000
Subfidies to the Allies	 51,843
	3,694,136

March 6. The Queen publishes a proclamation of indemnity.

George Lewis, Elector of Hanguer, by his proxy the Lord Mohun, Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford in person, and the Duke of Marlborough, by his proxy Sir Benjamin Bathanda and Marlborough, by his proxy Sir Benjamin Bathanda and Marlborough.

thurst, are installed Knights of the Garter.

The Episcopal Clergy of Scotland present an address to the Queen, wherein they represent to her, that in the years 1688 and 1689, they were deprived of, and put from, the exercise of their facred offices, and possessions of their livings, and thereby reduced to great extremity and want; and therefore besought her, to extend her Royal bounty and indulgence to them.

John Graydon, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, sails with a squadron, in order to take *Placentia*, and drive the French out of the Newfoundland trade; but has no success. In his passage, he neglects to attack four French men of war,

which he might have taken.

Count Stirum having defeated a party of Bavarians, takes Newmark and Amberg: At the fame time, Count Schlick breaks into the Bavarian lines, but is defeated at the battle of Scardingen.

Lewis XIV. fends positive orders to Marshal de Villars, to join the Elector of Bavaria at all events; accordingly Villars attempts to break through Prince Lewis of Baden's

lines at Stolheffen, but is repulsed with great loss.

Marshal Villars (having taken Fort Kehl on the 1st of March) joins the Elector of Bavaria; and then the Elector goes

goes and feizes Ratisbon, where the Diet of the Empire was Ann. C. assembled.

Bonne is invested by the Duke of Marlborough, and fur- 24. renders May the 16th.

Tongeren is surprised by the French, who abandon it, 29.

May 25, at the Duke of Marleorough's approach.

The Cevennois, or Protestants in Languedoc, having raised an insurrection, obtain several advantages over the French King's troops. The Court of England resolves to assist them.

Pedro, King of Portugal, enters into the grand Alliance: May 6.

Great alterations are made in the Administration in Scotland, and a new Parliament called; which meets May 6; the Duke of Queensberry being her Majesty's High-Commissioner.

An act is therein passed, for recognizing her Majesty's title to the Crown of Scotland. And another confirming Presbyterian Church Government. But, an act for the security of that Kingdom; and two others, For the toleration of Episcopacy there; and for settling the Protestant Succession, do miscarry.

Count Stirum takes the Castle of Rotenburgh in the 20

Upper-Palatinate.

By the Duke of Marlborough's direction, Baron Spaar, June 16. and General Coehorn, force the French lines in the Country of Waes.

A large body of troops under the command of General Opdam, is surprized at Eckeren by Marshal Boufflers, and a great slaughter made on both sides. Opdam sled to Breda with only thirty horse; but the rest of the Officers rallying again, so sirmly kept their ground, that the French retired with disgrace.

The Elector of Bavaria invades Tirol, in order to open a communication with the French in Italy under the Duke of Vendosme; but the Boors attacking him with great resolution, and the Imperialists at the same time making a diversion in Bavaria, he is obliged to retire to defend his own country.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel sails from St. Helen's, with a fleet of July 1. thirty-five English, and seventeen Dutch men of war, for the Mediterranean, in order to assist the Cevennois. But

he cannot do it.

They come to Altea on the coast of Valentia; where he lands 2500 marines, and publishes a manifesto inviting the Spaniards to come and swear allegiance to their lawful G 3

Aug. 5.

8.

29.

Ann. C. Monarch the Archduke Charles, and endeavour to throw 1703. off the yoke of France.

Huy is invested by the Confederates, and furrenders the

14th following.

gundy, invest Old Brifac, which furrenders the 6th of September.

30. Limburgh is invested by the Confederates, and surrenders the 17th of the month following.

Victor-Amedeus, Duke of Savoy, enters into the grand Al-

liance.

Sept. 1. The Emperor and the King of the Romans resign their right to the Spanish Dominions to the Archduke Charles, who is thereupon proclaimed King of Spain by the name of Charles III.

He fets out for Holland, in his way to Portugal, where

his presence was defired.

20. Count Stirum is defeated by the Elector of Bavaria, and the Marquis d' Usson, near Hochstet, with the loss of 12,000 men.

Marshal de Tallard invests Landau, which surrenders the 8th of October. The Prince of Hesse-Cassel advancing to its relief, is deseated at Spirebach, on the 4th.

Memmingen, in Germany, is taken from the French by

Prince Lewis of Baden.

Officer. Upon advice of the Duke of Savoy's joining with the Allies, the King of France orders 22,000 men of his, that he had in his army, to be feized, and difarmed, and his Dominions to be invaded; and the Duke, by way of retaliation, causeth several French Officers, then in Turin, and even the French Ambassador himself, to be put under confinement.

26. The Parliament of Scotland grants 150,000 l. to her Majesty, to make good the deficiency of the necessary branches of the establishment for the support of the Government, for two years, commencing at Michaelmas, 1703.

The Duke of Marlborough returns to England

Count Staremberg sends 1500 horse to the Duke of Savoy's affishance, which, though attacked by the French, penetrate to the Duke, with an inconsiderable loss, under the conduct of the Marquiss of Visconti; soon after, Count Staremberg himself joins the Duke of Savoy, with 15,000 men; and his march was looked upon as very extraordinary, being in the worst season of the year, and through the midst of the enemy.

94

26.

The Parliament meets; it being the second session of the Ann. C. first Parliament of Queen Anne.

The Confederate fleet, commanded by Sir Cloudefly Shovel,

returns to England from the Mediterranean.

On Friday, between eleven and twelve o' clock in the evening, began the most violent storm that ever was known: The wind was west south-west, and continued till seven next morning; blowing down a multitude of chimnies, tops of houses, spires, and even whole buildings, and tearing up trees by the roots, &c. Several people were killed in their beds, particularly Dr. Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by the fall of part of the episcopal Palace at Wells. The damage in the City of London only, was computed at near two millions; and at Bristol, at about 200,000 l. Sixteen English men of war were lost upon the coast, and above 1500 seamen, besides those cast away in merchantships.

Upon this calamity, the Commons address the Queen, That she would immediately give direction for repairing this loss, and for building such capital ships as her Majesty should think sit, and they would make good that expence.

Ausburg is besieged by the Elector of Bavaria, and surrenders the 3d of December. Keyserslautern is likewise Decemb. blown up by the French, who ravage the Palatinate in a barbarous manner.

Amberg surrenders to the Imperialists, though much ruined by the siege; and they defeat Count Seefield, Governor of

Kuffstein, taking his cannon and ammunition.

The French and Spaniards attack the Bahama Islands, ruin the Isle of Providence, and put all to the sword, ex-

cept the Governor.

The bill for preventing Occasional Conformity, being brought again into the House of Commons, passes that House; but, when carried up to the Lords, is rejected, after the second reading.

The garrison of Gelder surrenders to the Confederates, after having been seven months blocked up by the Prussian

forces.

A plot in Scotland is discovered.

The Queen comes to the House of Peers, and having passed the act for a land-tax for the year 1704, makes a speech to both Houses; wherein she acquaints them, That she had unquestionable informations of very ill practices and designs carried on in Scotland, by emissaries from France, which might have proved extremely dangerous to the peace

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Ann. C. of these Kingdoms, as they would see by the particulars, which should be laid before them, as soon as the examinations could be fully perfected, and made public, without prejudice.

18. The majority of the Lords, not thinking it prudent to leave the examination of so important an affair into the hands of the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, whose affection to the Revolution-Settlement was questioned, ap-

point a Committee of feven to inquire into it.

At this the Commons are displeased, and present an address to the Queen, wherein they express their surprize, that when several persons, suspected of treasonable practices against her Majesty, were taken into custody by her Messens, in order to be examined, the Lords, in violation to the known laws of the land, had wrested them out of her Majesty's hands, and, without her leave or knowledge, taken the examination of them solely to themselves.

26. King Charles III, of Spain, arrives at Spithead, from Holland: The Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse, brings him a letter from her Majesty, with an invitation to Windsor. He arrives there the 29th, and, on the 31st, returns with the Duke of Somerset to his seat at Petworth, in Sussex, in the way to Portsmouth; where he embarks for Portugal, on the 1st of January, and sets sail the 5th; but being driven back by contrary winds, he could not arrive at Lisbon till February 27.

The Lords highly refenting the reflection cast upon them by the Commons in their last address, resolve and declare,

Jan. 12, That by the known laws and customs of Parliament, they had an undoubted right, whenever they conceive it to be for the safety of her Majesty and the Kingdom, to take examinations of persons charged with criminal matters,

whether they were in custody, or not.—And that the address of the Commons was unparliamentary, groundless, without precedent, and highly injurious to the House of Peers.—They also present, the next day, a representation to the Queen.

Another violent dispute happens this month between the Lords and the Commons, in the case of Ashby and White, concerning the right of determining controverted elections, brought, by writ of error, from the Queen's-Bench, before

the House of Lords.

The Duke of Marlborough goes to Holland, and returns to England, February 14.

The Queen publishes an order for regulating the Play- Ann. C. houses, forbidding them to act any thing contrary to reli- 1703-4. gion and good manners.

Her Majesty signs a patent to be passed the Great Seal of Scotland, for reviving the antient Order of the Thistle.

Her Majesty sends a message to the Commons, importing, Feb. 7. That she had been pleased to remit the arrears of the tenths to the poor Clergy; and, for an augmentation of their maintenance, declared, that she would make a grant of her whole revenue arising out of the first-fruits and tenths, as far as it should become free from incumbrances, to be applied to this purpose.

The House of Commons thank the Queen for her mesfage, and her pious concern for increasing the maintenance of the Clergy, and affure her, they would do their utmost

to make her charitable intentions most effectual.

The Clergy of both Provinces present addresses of thanks 15, 29. to the Queen for her bounty to the poor Clergy. And the Lower House of Convocation return their solemn thanks to the Commons, for their readiness to affist and farther her Majesty's charitable intentions, and to espouse the interest of the Clergy.

Cardinal Radziouski's faction affembles a Diet at Warfaw, which declares, that Augustus, King of Poland, had broken all their laws; upon which they, by a formal sentence, depose him, and declare the Throne vacant: But Augustus retiring into Saxony, finds means to seize his competitor,

James Sobieski, and his brother Constantine.

James Boucher, an accomplice in the Scottish plot, coming to England, is apprehended, and convicted of high-treason.

The Royal affent is given, to an act for the increase of feamen, and better encouragement of navigation, and security of the coal-trade; and to some others.

The Lords having examined into Vice-Admiral Graydon's Reg. 3. conduct, and found it very exceptionable, address the Queen, Mar. 17.

that he might be no more in her fervice.

Upon reporting the examinations of Sir John Maclean, and other Scottish Conspirators, the Lords resolve, That there had been a dangerous conspiracy carried on, for raising a rebellion in Scotland, and invading that Kingdom with a French power, in order to subvert her Majesty's Government, and bring in the pretended Prince of Wales.——And that nothing had given so much encouragement to that conspiracy, as that the immediate Successor to the Crown of Scotland, after her Majesty, and the heirs of her body,

Was

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Ann. C. was not declared to be in the Princess Sophia, and the heirs 1703-4. of her body, being Protestants: Therefore, that her Majesty would be pleased to use her endeavours to have it so fettled.

They resolve also, That the Earl of Nottingham had done 24. his duty in the examination of Sir John Maclean; and that Sir John having made an ingenuous confession before the Lords Committees, her Majesty should be addressed to grant him a pardon: Which accordingly she grants him,

with a penfion. 1704.

31.

Moreover, they address her Majesty, That no person that refused to take the oaths to the late King, should be put into the commission of the peace; and that no person be continued or put in, but men of quality and estates, and of known affection to her Majesty's Title and Government, and the Protestant Succession, and the Church of England,

as by law established.

The Queen gives the Royal affent to an act, to enlarge the time for the purchasers of the forfeited estates in Ireland, to make the payments of their purchase-money. And to an act, for the making more effectual her gracious intentions for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in perpetuity the revenues of the first-fruits and tenths; and also for enabling any other persons to make grants for the same And also to the following money-bills, passed now, and during the course of this Session: 1. For a landtax of 4s. in the pound. 2. For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for one year. 3. For granting an aid to her Majesty, by selling annuities at feveral rates. 4. For an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, for three years, and for laying a further duty upon French wines, condemned as lawful prize; and for afcertaining the values of unrated goods, imported from the East-Indies.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 4th of July.

The feveral fums voted, this Session, were,

For 40,000 men for fea-fervice The ordinary of the Navy not provided	- 2,080,000 for
For 40,000 land-forces	884,072
	_ 178,180
Subfidies to the Allies	55,272

For the Portugal fervice	150,000 Ann. C.
For guards and garrifons Ordinance for land-fervice For circulating Exchequer-bills	357,000 1704. 118,362
	3,828,886

David Lindsay, late Secretary to the Earl of Melfort, is condemned for high-treason, in returning from France, without license; but is reprieved at Tyburn May 10.

The Duke of Marlborough, with feveral General Officers, embarks for Holland, in order to open the campaign, and

arrives at the Hague the 8th.

A change is made in the Ministry: For, the Queen refuling to dismiss the Dukes of Somerset and Devonshire from the Cabinet-Council, the Earl of Nottingham religns his place of Secretary of State; which is given, on the 26th of May, to Robert Harley, Efq;

William Blathwayt, Esq; is removed from the place of Secretary at War, which is given to Henry St. John, Efq;

Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent, is made Lord-Chamberlain of the Houshold, in the Earl of Jersey's room, and Sir Thomas Mansel Comptroller of the same, in the room of Sir Edward Seymour.

The auxiliary forces of England and Holland being arrived in Portugal, to the number of 12,000 men, the Englift, under the command of Duke Schomberg, and the Dutch, under the command of General Fagel; King Charles publishes a manifesto, setting forth his title to the Crown of Spain, and promising a pardon to all such of his subjects as would return to their duty, within three months.

The King of Portugal publishes also a declaration, afferting the title of King Charles to the Spanish Monarchy,

and giving his reasons for taking up arms.

King Philip declares war against King Charles, and the King of Portugal, and their Allies; and invading Portugal, takes Segura, Salvaterra, and other places on the frontiers.

The Empire being reduced to great diffress by the united May. forces of the French and Bavarians, who were masters of the Danube as far as Passau; and by an insurrection at the same time in Hungary; the Duke of Marlborough advances towards the Danube, with a large reinforcement of the Confederate troops, and on the 30th of June comes near the enemy's camp at Landthaussen.

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N. S.

July 2. N. S.

Ann. C. Sir George Rooke, having fet fail from Lisbon, April 20, 1704. comes before Barcelona; and the Prince of Hesse Darm-

18. fladt, whom he had on board, lands with 2500 men, expecting a strong party there to declare for King Charles; but the Admiral refusing to stay any longer than three days, nothing can be done; and the troops reimbarking, the fleet fails towards Toulon.

June 5. Verceil in Piedmont is invested by the French; and, short-ly after, they also take Suza.

Duke Schomberg being weary of his command in Portugal, where nothing was furnished him that had been promised; and there being no good understanding between him and the rest of the Generals; he is recalled, and the command given to Henry de Ruvigny, Earl of Galway, though David Collier, Earl of Portmore, was in hopes, nay had a promise, of the same.

The Hungarian malecontents advance within a league of Vienna, and put the Imperial Court into a great consternation; but these troubles are appealed by the mediation of

England and Holland.

The Brest and Toulon fleets being joined, Sir George Rooke, upon advice received from Mr. Methuen, takes care to avoid them, till joined by Sir Cloudesty Shovel with a squadron from Lisbon; which made them stronger than the enemy.

The English and Dutch troops, under the Duke of Marlborough's conduct, join the Imperialists commanded by Prince Lewis of Baden, at Westersteten. Two days after, they march from thence to Landthaussen, and pass very near the Bavarians camp; and continuing their march, encamp July 1, N. S. between Amerdighen and Onderingen.

The next day, they atttack the Bavarian intrenchments, or lines, at Schellenberg, defended by Count D'Arco; and carry them after a sharp engagement, wherein great numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. The loss of the enemy was computed to be about 6000 men; nor was that of the Confederates much less. But it was amply compensated, by gaining a victory, which gave them a free entrance into the Duke of Bavaria's Country.

Immediately after this, the Bavarian garrison leaves Donawert; and the Elector of Bavaria quits his strong camp between Dillingen and Lavingen, and comes to the other side of the Danube, over-against Donawert, in his march to the river Lech, to prevent the Confederates cut-

ting off his retreat into his Country.

The Confederate army passes the Danube near Dona-Ann. C. wert, and also the Lech; and take possession of Newburg, 1704. Rain, Aicha, and Friburg.

In the mean time, Philip King of Spain, after his short campaign returns to Madrid, and puts his troops into quarters of refreshment; the weather being excessively hot. And thinking it impossible to preserve all his conquests, he orders his men to abandon them except Marvan and Salvaterra, and to raze the walls of the rest of the fortified towns he had taken.

The Parliament of Scotland meets; and John Hay, Marquis of Tweedale was her Majesty's Commissioner. There are great debates in it about the Succession; and it is moved, That this Parliament would not proceed to the nomination of a Successor, until they had a previous treaty with England, for regulating their commerce and other concerns: And, That they would proceed to make such limitations and conditions of Government, as might secure the religion, liberty, and independency of their Nation, before they proceeded to the nomination of a Successor to the Crown.

However, they pass at length the Act of Security, on the 5th of August; whereby the States of that Kingdom were impowered to nominate a Successor, if the Queen died without issue.

They grant likewise, on the 21st of July, a fix months

cess for the pay of the army.

But as they were entering upon debates, about the plot, and the proceedings of the English House of Lords in that affair, as an undue intermeddling with their concerns, and an incroachment upon the sovereignty and independency of their Nation; the High-Commissioner interrupts them, and prorogues the Parliament to the 7th of October.

Sir George Rooke lands 1800 marines, English and Dutch, at Gibraltar, under the command of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, which make themselves masters of that place,

in three days.

Stanislaus Lenzinski, Palatine of Posen, is elected King of Poland by the Cardinal's faction at Warfaw, supported by Charles XII, King of Sweden.

Monsieur Overkirk bombards Namur for three days; as Baron Spaar had done Bruges the beginning of this month.

Prince Lewis, of Baden lays fiege to Ingolftadt.

The Confederates, in number about 52,000, command-Aug. 2. ed by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, engage

Ann. C. the French and Bavarians who were about 60,000, under the command of the Elector of Bavaria, and the Marshals 1704. Tallard and Morsin, near Hochstet and Blenheim, and obtain a compleat victory. Marshal Tallard, and above 13,000 men (of which more than 1200 were Officers) were taken prisoners; besides near 20,000 killed, wounded, or drowned in the Danube. The loss of the Confederates amounted to 4,485 men killed, 7,525 wounded, and 273 loft or made prisoners.

The French having quitted the City of Ausburgh, the 5. Magistrates send a deputation to desire the Duke of Marlborough's protection. The City of Memmingen defires also

his protection.

The combined English and Dutch fleets, commanded by 13. Sir George Rooke and Vice-Admiral Callemburgh, engage, off Malaga, the whole French fleet, which was much fuperior in number to them. The French fuffered much in the action, and went into Toulon fo disabled, that they could not be in a condition to put to fea again in many amonths.

The Emperor creates the Duke of Marlborough Prince of 17.

Mindelheim, for his great services to the Empire.

Sir George Rooke having, after the engagement, staid eight 25. days at Gibraliar to refit, and supplied that place with men and provisions, sails for England with the great ships, leaving behind him 18 men of war, under the command of Sir John Leake.

A Thanksgiving is kept for the victory at Hochstet.

Sept. 7. Ulm furrenders to the Imperialifts, and therein were found 222 brass pieces of cannon, and other stores and provisions in great abundance.

Prince Lewis of Baden invests Landau; and the Duke of 12. Marlborough and Prince Eugene cover the fiege. It did not N. S.

furrender till the 25th of November.

Sir George Rooke returns home with the fleet, not having 25. loft a fingle ship in the whole course of his voyage.

The garrison of Ivrea in Piedmont surrenders themselves prisoners of war to the Duke of Vendofme; who, about a

fortnight after, goes and lays siege to Verue.

John Jennings, Esq; Captain of the St. George, is knighted, for his good behaviour in the sea-sight in the Mediterranean; as were also, shortly after, George Byng, Efq; Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Thomas Dilker, Efg. Rear-Admiral of the White.

The Spaniards lay fiege to Gibraltar by land, whilst Ann. C. Pointis, with a French squadron, besieges it by sea. 1704.

The Parliament of England meets: it being the third

Session of the first Parliament of Queen Anne.

24.

23.

Both Houses present congratulatory addresses to her Ma-

iefty, on the success of her arms.

The Electress of Bavaria concludes a treaty with the Emperor, by which she was to surrender to him all the towns in her possession; to continue at Munich only with a guard of 400 men; and to have a yearly pension out of the revenues of the Electorate, for the support of her Court and Family.

Admiral Leake fails from Lisbon, with land-forces to Gi- Nov. 5.

braltar, and relieves that place.

The Confederates lay fiege to Traerbach, which furren-

ders the 20th of December.

During this fiege, the Duke of Marlborough goes to Berlin, to negotiate that 8000 Prussians might be sent to Italy the next campaign, to serve there for the relief of the Duke of Savoy, under the command of Prince Eugene. Thence he proceeds to the Court of Hanover; and continues his journey to the Hague, where he arrives the 12th of December.

The bill to prevent Occasional Conformity is brought in a third time, and passes the House of Commons: Some of the Members endeavour to tack it to the land-tax bill, but

it is rejected by the Lords.

After the execution of the Lords judgment in the case of Ashby, five other Aylesbury men having brought their action against William White, and others, late Constables of that borough; the Commons look upon this as a contempt of their jurisdiction, a breach of their privileges, and Dec. 5. contrary to their declaration; and order those five men to be committed to Newgate. Whereupon those men bring their Habeas Corpus to the Queen's-Bench, where their case was debated the 12th of February.

Gibraltar is relieved a second time by Sir John Leake,

who destroys some of the enemy's ships.

The Duke of Marlborough returns to England, bringing over with him Count de Tallard, and 26 other French prisoners of note: And 34 standards, and 128 colours taken at Blenheim, which were afterwards put up in Westminster-Hall. The Count and some of the prisoners were sent to Nottingham, and the rest to Lichsteld.

The Duke of Marlborough is complimented by the Lord- 15.

Keeper,

Keeper, at his first coming to Parliament; and also by the Ann. C. Commons. 1704.

The Lords apprehending some danger from the act of Security, and others lately passed in Scotland, address the Queen, to give speedy and effectual orders for putting of Newcastle into a condition of defence; for securing the port of Tinmouth; and for repairing Carlifle and Hull. They also beseech her Majesty, to cause the militia of the four northern counties to be disciplined, and provided with arms and ammunition; and a competent number of regular troops to be kept upon the northern borders of England. and in the north parts of Ireland.

The University of Oxford presents copies of verses, and 1704-5. an address to the Queen, upon the Duke of Marlborough's Fan. 4.

and Sir George Rooke's victories.

Sir George Rooke being laid afide, Sir Cloudefly Shovel. 6, 18,24: Admiral of the White, is appointed Rear-Admiral of England, and Admiral and Commander in chief of her Majesty's fleet; Sir John Leake Vice-Admiral of the White; Sir George Byng Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Sir Thomas Dilkes Rear-Admiral of the Red; William Whetstone Rear-Admiral of the White; and Sir John Jennings Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in the room of Sir James Wishart, who refigned.

Christopher Musgrave, Esq; is sworn one of the Clerks

of the Council.

The Commons address the Queen, defiring her to confider of some proper means to perpetuate the memory of the great fervices performed by the Duke of Marlborough. Whereupon, she fent them, fix days after, this message, That she inclined to grant him, and his heirs, the honour and manor of Woodflock, and hundred of Wooton. cordingly, the Commons bring in a bill to enable her Majefty fo to do; and she caused afterwards a magnificent palace to be erected there, called Blenheim-House.

Sophia-Charlotte, Queen of Pruffia, i. e. wife of Frederic I, King of Prussia, and daughter of the Princess So-

phia, dies.

10.

Feb. 8.

The Commons vote an address of thanks to the Queen, for concluding a treaty with the King of Prussia, whereby he had engaged to fend 8000 men to the Duke of Savoy's affistance; and also to assure her Majesty, that they would effectually inable her to make good that treaty.

They present another address to the Queen, That she would be pleafed to use her interest with the Allies, that

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they might the next year furnish their several compleat Ann. C. quota's both by sea and land, according to their respective 1704-5. treaties; and to continue her endeavours for an accommodation between the Emperor and his subjects in Hungary.

Complaints of the mismanagement both at the board of the Prince of Denmark's Council as Lord High-Admiral,

and at fea, rife very high.

The disputes between the two Houses of Convocation,

about the right of prorogation still sublist.

The Commons resolve, That her Majesty shall be enabled to appoint Commissioners for England, to treat with Commissioners for Scotland, for an union between the two Kingdoms.

The disputes between the Houses of Lords and Com-March. mons, with regard to the Aylesbury-men, rising to an excess 4. five height, it is thought proper to put a stop to them by a

prorogation of the Parliament.

Therefore, the Queen gives the Royal affent, to an act for the effectual fecuring the Kingdom of England from the apparent dangers that may arise from several acts lately pasfed in the Parliament of Scotland: To an act, to permit the exportation of Irish linnen cloth to the Plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linnen into Ireland: And to an act, for prohibiting all trade and commerce with France.—Also now, and on the 8th of December, her Majesty gave the Royal affent to the following money-bills: To a land-tax, for 4 s. in the pound: For raising monies by fale of feveral annuities: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry: For continuing duties upon low wines, and upon coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures, and upon hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, and upon muslins; and for granting new duties upon feveral of the faid commodities, and also upon callicoes, China-wares, and drugs: And, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of May,

The feveral fums voted this Session, were as follows:

For 40,000 men for fea-fervice 2,080,000
For the ordinary of the Navy 100,000

Vol. III. H For

For 5000 troops of augmentation: Their levy -

Transport-service

Ditto, Their pay

15.

23.

1705.

27.

30.

For guards and garrifons

For circulating Exchequer bills

4,670,486

60,000

11,844

87,125

4,000

357,000

The Parliament of *Ireland* meeting the 5th of this month, votes 150,000 l. for the support of the necessary branches of the Establishment.

An order of Council is published, for allowing the Dutch

to trade with France, notwithstanding the war.

The fiege of Gibraltar, after fix months fruitles attempts, was raised, by the seasonable relief of the Confederate fleet commanded by Sir John Leake, who, coming from Lisbon, surprized the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Pointi, took three French men of war, run ashore and burnt two more, &c. whereupon the Spaniards raised the siege, and turned it into a feeble blockade.

Lord Cutts is appointed Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, under the Duke of Ormond.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, is made Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of the Duke of Buckingham, who refigned, the 23d.

The Duke of Marlborough goes over to Holland, and arrives at the Hague April 3d; where he concerts with the Deputies of the States and the Dutch Generals, the necessary measures for opening the campaign. It is agreed, amongst them, that the Moseile should be the scene of action:

action; and care is accordingly taken to lay up magazines Ann. C. of all forts in Triers for that purpose.

Six regiments of foot are raifed this fpring.

A proclamation is issued out for dissolving the Parliament, Apr. 5. and another is published, on the 23d, for calling a new Parliament to meet, the 14th of June.

Verue, in Piedmont, surrenders to the French, after a 8, long siege, as did Nice and Villa Franca about the same

time.

Leopold, Emperor of Germany, dies, and was succeeded

by the Emperor Joseph, his eldest son.

The Ministry are so offended at it, that they cause it to be presented by the Grand-Jury of London and Middlesex, August 31, as a seditious and treasonable libel; in consequence of which, it is ordered to be burnt, and the authors and publishers to be prosecuted.

The Portuguese, and their Confederates, besiege Valen-May 2. tia d'Alcantara, and take it by storm six days after. Next, they take Alburquerque and Salvaterra, and then go into

quarters of refreshment.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Radstadt, to confer with Prince Lewis of Baden, on the operations of the cam-

The Parliament of *Ireland* meeting again, after their adjournment, make fome vigorous resolutions against Popery, and in behalf of the Protestant Succession; in which the Convocation of the Clergy joins with them.

The English fleet, with about 5000 land-forces on board, under the joint command of Sir Cloudesty Shovel and the Earl of Peterborough, fails from St. Helen's, and arrives at Lisbon the 9th of June, a week after the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Allemonde, was come into that river.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives from Radstadt to Triers; and having affembled all the troops in the neighbourhood of that place, passes the Moselle, June 3d, in order to cover the intended siege of Saar-Louis; but the Germans, under Prince Lewis of Baden, being too slow in joining him, and the French taking an advantage of his abfence,

28.

July 1.

12.

Ann. C. fence, and having made themselves masters of Huy, and 1705. laid siege to Liege, he marches back to the Maese, June 17.

The French having taken possession of Liege, invest the June 4. Castle; and, to compleat the ill conduct of the Germans, General D'Aubach, whom the Duke of Marlborough had intrusted with the magazines at Triers, destroys (upon the approach of the French) all the magazines at that place, blows up the fortifications, &c. and, in a dishonourable manner, quits that important post, which had cost the Allies immense sums. The French immediately take possession of it: And this put an end to all the good schemes that had been laid for attacking France on the side of the Moselle, where her frontiers were but weak.

Charles, Earl of Sunderland, is fent Envoy Extraordinary to Vienna, to mediate an accommodation with the Hunga-

rian Malecontents.

Great alterations are made in the Ministry of Scotland. The Parliament of Scotland meets, John, Duke of Argyle, being High-Commissioner. At the opening of this Session there appeared three different parties; the Courtiers, who consisted of zealous Presbyterians, and Revolutioners; the Cavaliers, or Anti-Revolutioners, headed by the Duke of Hamilton; and the Squadrone, or Flying-Squadron.

Among other things, there are two proposals made this Session, For supplying the Scottish Nation with money, by a paper-credit; one offered by Dr. Hugh Chamberlayne, and the other by John Law: But they are both rejected.

A scheme of Limitations is also presented by Mr. Fletcher of Saltoun, and rejected: But the same Resolve, that had been presented July 6, 1704, is now again presented, and approved. And an act made for a treaty with England; i. e. for appointing Commissioners to treat with Commissioners from England, of an union.

The Confederate Generals retake the Town and Castle

of Huy from the French.

The Duke of Marlborough, and M. d'Auverquerque, force the French lines, near Tirlemont, and oblige the enemy to retire to the camp of Park: The Confederates took ten pieces of cannon, nine standards, four colours, and one pair of kettle-drums, and above 1200 prisoners. And by this success, the enemy were forced to abandon Diest, Sichem, Archot, and other places.

Titus Oates, who had made so much noise in the Reign

of King Charles II, and afterwards, dies.

King Charles III. goes on board the Confederate fleet at Ann. C. Lishon, and fails to Gibraltar, having taken in the Lord 1705. Raby's and Cunningham's dragoons at Lishon. July 23.

Prince Ragotzi, at the head of above 40,000 Hungarian Aug. 1. malecontents, is defeated by General Herbeville, near

Tirnau.

A bloody engagement happens between the Imperialists and the French, at Cassano in Italy; in which, between 2 and 3000 of the first, and above 5000 of the latter, are either killed, drowned, wounded, or taken prisoners. Prince Eugene got this advantage by it, of hindering the French from besieging Turin.

The Duke of Marlborough having advanced from Tirlemont to Hulpen, prepares to attack the French near Overysche; but the Deputies of the States oppose it, and refuse to let the Dutch troops join him; which the Duke highly

resents, and complains of to the States.

The English fleet comes to an anchor in the bay of Altea; and the Earl of Peterborough publishes a manifesto: N. S.
But, upon some advices received, they set fail, and come
before Barcelona, where the troops are landed, and joined
by great numbers.

They attack fort Monjuich, which furrenders three days Sept. 3. after: But, in the attack, the brave Prince of Hesse d'Arm-

stadt was killed.

Sout-Leuwe is taken by the Confederates.

George-William, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg-Cell, dies,
in the 81st year of his age.

Barcelona capitulates; and Catalonia, the largest and 24-richest Province in Spain, all declares for King Charles III,

except Roles.

The Imperialists take *Drusenheim*; as they do *Haguenau*, ²⁴ the next day, the lines of which had been forced by Prince N. S.

Lewis of Baden, the 17th of August before.

The Portuguese lay sieges to Badajox, but the Marshal 28. de Thess obliges them to raise it: During the siege, the Oct. 6. Earl of Galway, who commanded at it jointly with Baron Fagel, has the misfortune to have his right-hand shot off.

William Cowper, Efg; is made Lord-Keeper, in the 11.

room of Sir Nathan Wright.

The new Convocation of the Clergy meets. 15.

The Earl of Sunderland and George Stepney, Esq; mediators, jointly with the Baron of Rechteren and Mr. Bruyninx Envoys from the States-General, to compose the troubles in Hungary, arrive at Tyrnau, the place of treaty.

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Dr. William Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Ann. C. Archbishop of Canterbury, is consecrated. 1705.

The same day the Duke of Marlborough sets out for

Vienna.

The second Parliament of Queen Anne meets; and the 25. Commons chuse John Smith, Esq; for their Speaker. The Queen, in her speech, acquaints both Houses, that she intended in a short time to cause Commissions to be made out, in order to put the treaty on foot for an union between England and Scotland; and expresses a great refentment, That the Church should be thought in danger under her Government.

King Stanislaus is crowned King of Poland.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Vienna, being fent Nov. I. for by the Emperor, to concert the operations of the next campaign, and is created Prince of Mindelheim.

He sets out from Vienna for Berlin, where he arrives in

eight days.

The French befiege Nice, which furrenders the 27th of

December following. N. S.

When the Parliament took into confideration the state of the Nation, the Lord Haversham made a speech, wherein he freely complained of the operations of the last campaign, viz. the Imperialists not joining the English on the Moselle, the Dutch refusing to fight, &c. and concludes with a motion, To address the Queen that she will be pleased to invite the presumptive heir to the Crown [the Princess Sophia] into this Kingdom, to reside here: But this question is carried in the negative.

A bill is ordered to be brought in, for the better fecurity of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant line;

and for appointing Lords Justices, &c.

The Lord Haversham moves, That the miscarriages of 22. the last campaign, occasioned by the Allies, might be enquired into; but it is rejected.

A bill is ordered to be brought in, for promoting an 1. 23. union with Scotland, and repealing the act made in the last Parliament against Scotland.

> Sir Cloudefly Shovel, and Admiral Allemonde, arrive in England from Barcelona; leaving forty men of war to win-

> > Colonel

ter at Lisbon.

The Queen acquaints both Houses with the success of 27. the Confederates in Catalonia; and is congratulated thereupon.

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21.

Colonel Nebot, a Catalan, quits King Philip's service, Ann. C. with 650 horse, and comes to King Charles III. at Denia; 1705. where being reinforced, he takes Xabea, and several other Decemb. places.

After great debates in the House of Lords, and the Commons, about the Church's danger, it is resolved, That the Church was not in danger under her Majesty's Admini-

stration.

The Kingdom of Valentia declares for King Charles III, and Colonel Nebot takes possession of the City of Valentia: The enemies advancing with a view to besiege it, the Earl of Peterborough marches to its relief, and enters it without opposition, January 30.

Catharine, Queen-Dowager to Charles II. King of Eng-

land, dies at Bisbon.

An act is passed, for the naturalization of the most excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the issue of her body. And an act for repealing the act of the 3d and 4th of Queen Anne for securing England against several acts passed in Scotland.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives in England, with several prisoners taken at the forcing of the French lines; and on the 7th of January receives the thanks of the Commons

for his fervices.

The Earl of Peterborough raises the stege of St. Mattheo, 1705-6. and by an artistice makes himself master of Marviedro.

A considerable action happens near St. Istevan de Litera, in which Major-General Connyngham was mortally wounded.

The differences between the Upper and Lower House of Convocation still increasing, the Queen sends a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein she declares, she was Feb. 25. resolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the due subordination of Presbyters to Bishops; and requires him, on the 1st of March, to prorogue the Convocation to such time as appeared most convenient; which he does. But, notwithstanding that, the Lower House, though prorogued, sate still in form.

Complaints are made about the behaviour of the Papists in

Lancashire.

Letter-patents are passed, for raising 250,000 l. in England, by way of loan to the Emperor, to be sent to Prince Eugene, for the relief of the Duke of Savoy: Books being Reg. 5. opened at Mercers Chapel for that purpose, the subscription was full in five days.

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The following acts receive the Royal affent: 1. An act 1705-6, for the better security of her Majesty's Person and Govern-Mar, 19, ment, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant line. 2. For the better collecting charitymoney on briefs, by letters-patents and preventing abuses in relation to fuch charities. 3. For the amendment of the law, and the better advancement of justice. Her Majesty gave also now, and on the 21st of December, and 16th of February, the Royal affent to those money-bills: For a land-tax of 4 s. in the pound: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the fervice of the year 1706: For continuing an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and certain duties upon coals, culm, and cynders, and additional duties of excise, and for establishing a fund thereby, and by other means, for payment of annuities, &c. For laying further duties on low wines, and for preventing the damage to her Majesty's revenue by importation of foreign cut whalebone, and for making some provisions as to the stamp-duties, and the duties on births, but rials, and marriages, and the falt-duties, and million lottery tickets, &c.

Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 21st of May.

The feveral fums voted this Seffion, were

The levelar fullis voted this belief, were,	
	1.
For 40,000 feamen	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
Guards and garrifons — —	357,000
For 40,000 land-forces —	886,223
Ten thousand additional forces —	177,511
Interest debentures — —	47,000
Wharf and storehouse at Portsmouth -	10,000
Ordinance for land-fervice —	120,000
Transport service	120,000
For circulating Exchequer bills —	3,500
Subfidies to the Allies — —	414,166
Ordinance-stores for 8 new ships in the room of those lost in the great storm	18,238
Ten thousand two hundred and ten men to act in Portugal	222,379
Five thousand more in Catalonia —	96,729
Subfidies to the Allies	48,630
Bounty-money to the troops ferving in Germany	65,000
Additional charge of the Hanover troops, due	784
	General

10,

16.

General Officers and contingencies in Spain

Levy money for horses dead last campaign

Ditto to Officers

The Queen's proportion for prosecuting King

Charles's successes in Spain

7,631 Ann, C.

15,670 1705-6.

15,296

250,000

5,075,757

The Spaniards and French, commanded by King Philip 23. and Marshal de Thesse, lay siege to Barcelona.

Sir John Leake sails from Lisbon to its relief; and upon

his arrival the fiege is raised, May 1.

The French, &c. left behind them 106 brass cannon, 23 mortars, and very great quantities of ammunition and provisions.

Alcantara surrenders to the Portuguese and their Allies, 1706. who found there 47 pieces of brass cannon, and great quan-April 3. tities of ammunition. Moraleja and Coria surrendered also shortly after.

Henry de Ruvigny, Earl of Galway, the British General in those parts, publishes a manifesto, in Queen Anne's name, inviting the Spaniards to acknowledge King Charles.

The Duke of Marlborough embarks for Holland, where he arrives the 14th, and thence proceeds to open the cam-

The Lords, and others, Commissioners of both Kingdoms, for the treaty of union between England and Scotland, meet the first time, at the Council-Chamber in the Cock-Pit; and continued meeting (forty-five times in all) till the 22d of July, when the articles of union were figned and sealed by the respective Commissioners.

Five new English regiments are raised.

The French thought themselves sure of taking Barcelona and Turin, and fancied themselves much superior in Flanders to the Consederates; and these, on their part, were

eager for an engagement.

The battle of Ramillies is fought, in which the Confede-May 12. rates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Monfieur Auverquerque, obtain a compleat victory over the French and Bavarians, headed by the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal de Villeroy. Of the former, there were about a thousand slain, and two thousand wounded: And, of the latter, about eight thousand killed, and near fix thousand private soldiers and fix hundred Officers taken prisoners. The enemy lost also about fifty pieces of cannon, &c.

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17.

Ann. C. Three days after the Confederates take possession of Lou1706. vain; and in about the space of ten days, Brusse's, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Brusses, Antwerp, and most of the other considerable towns in Flanders and Brabant, acknowledge King Charles for their Sovereign.

Turin is invested by the French, and the trenches opened

before it ten days after.

15. Cividad-Rodrigo in Spain furrenders to the Portuguese, after having been invested five days.

The Portuguese hearing that the siege of Barcelona was

raised, take a resolution of advancing to Madrid.

26. King Philip comes post to Madrid; but finding that he had no army to trust to, he destroys all that he could not carry away, and retires to the confines of France.

An order of Council is made, for opening a trade with that part of the Spanish Netherlands, which had acknowledged King Charles III.

Carthagena declares for King Charles, and is fecured by

fome English thips.

The Duke of Marlborough goes to the Hague, to concert measures with the States for the remainder of the campaign.

At his return from thence, he lays fiege to Oftend, which

capitulates July 6.

The consederate English and Portuguese, under the command of the Marquiss das Minas, and Earl of Galway, approaching Madrid, the inhabitants send Deputies with their submission to King Charles: Whereupon that Prince is proclaimed there, which occasions his being soon after acknowledged at Toledo and other places; and the whole Kingdom of Arragon swears allegiance to him.

But though he was earnestly pressed by the two Generals above-mentioned to hasten to Madrid, yet he staid so long at Barcelona before he moved, and wasted a great deal of time by taking Saragossa in his way; so that in the mean while King Philip recovered his spirits, and return-

ed from Burgos to Madrid.

Sir John Leake arrives with the English fleet before Aircant, which is taken by ftorm, Aug. 8, and the Castle surrenders afterwards upon honourable terms.

The castle of Ashi surrenders to the French, after a siege

of three weeks.

Prince Eugene passes the Adige, and eleven days after the Po; and on the 18th of August the Tanaro, and after thirty-

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The city of Milan submits to the Emperor, and Prince Eugene makes his public entry into that city.

Aeth is invested by the Confederates, and surrenders the 22d.

A treaty is concluded between the Kings of Sweden and Poland, whereby the latter refigns his Kingdom, and acknowledges Stanislaus as true and rightful King of Poland.

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- Ann. C. Notwithstanding this peace, the Poles and Muscovites at-1706. tack the Swedes at Kalish, October 28, and almost cut them in pieces.
 - 28. Marshal Villars takes Hagenau.
- Des. 3. The Parliament of Scotland meets, the Duke of Queenfberry being High-Commissioner. A powerful party was formed in it against the Union; but notwithstanding all the warm debates, the addresses, and the tumults against it, it is at length ratisfied by this Parliament, on the 16th of January following.

4. Sir John Leake, having detached Sir George Byng with a fquadron towards Lisbon, proceeds on his voyage home, and arrives at London the 19th.

The Abbot de la Bourlie, otherwise known by the name of the Marquiss de Guiscard, having put our Court upon making a descent in France, and that project not appearing practicable; the English fleet and Dutch squadron under the command of Sir Cloudesty Shovel, with 10,000 foot and 1,200 horse commanded by Earl Rivers, sail for Lisbon, the beginning of this month, and arrive there the 18th.

- The Elector of Bavaria writes a letter to the Duke of Marlborough, and another of the same date to the Deputies of the States, with proposals from the Court of France, for holding conferences for a peace; but after examination they are rejected. Then the King of France seeks the Pope's mediation.
- Nov. 3. Prince Eugene is made Governor of Milan, which was now reduced to the Emperor's obedience.
 - 7. Carthagena is retaken from the Confederates.

 The Duke of Marlborough arrives in London from Flanders.
- Dec. 3. Charles, Earl of Sunderland, is made Secretary of State in the room of Sir Charles Hedges, by the Duke of Marlborough's means.

Pedro II. King of Portugal dies, in the 58th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son John V. the prefent King.

The Parliament of England meets, it being the second Session of the second Parliament of Queen Anne.

- 5. Both Houses present congratulatory addresses to her Majesty.
- 7. The Convocation doth also the same.
- The Lords address the Queen, to settle and continue the Duke of Marlborough's titles and honours, with his right of precedence, in his posterity, by act of Parliament.

28.

In her answer, the Queen informs them, her intention Ann. C. was, That after the determination of the estate, which the 1706. Duke of Marlborough had in his titles and honours, the fame should be limited to his eldest daughter, and the heirs male of her body; and then to all his other daughters, fucceffively, according to their priority of birth, and the heirs male of their respective bodies; and that the honour and manor of Woodstock, and the house of Blenheim, should always go along with the titles.

The standards and colours taken at the battle of Ramillies,

are put up in Guild-Hall.

A general Thankfgiving is observed; and the Queen goes in state to St. Paul's, attended by both Houses of Parliament, the great Officers of State, &c.

The Czar of Muscovy over-runs Poland this winter, and

obliges Staniflaus to fly into Saxony.

Prince Lewis of Baden, the Imperial General, dies. 1706-7. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, also dies. fan. 4.

The Commons having addressed the Queen in favour of the Duke of Marlborough, the acquaints them, That the had granted him, and the heirs-male of his body, during his life 50001. a year out of the revenue of the Post-Office; and it would be very agreeable to her, if that pension were continued and limited by act of Parliament to his posterity: Which is immediately done, and the Queen gives the Royal affent to the act for that purpose, on the 28th of this month.

Earl Rivers, not chusing to stay in Portugal, and having

embarked the forces for Alicant, arrives there.

The Queen comes to the House of Peers, and acquaints them, That the treaty for an Union between England and Scotland had been ratified by act of Parliament in Scotland, with some additions and alterations; which treaty, and act of ratification, the had directed to be laid before them: And recommends to them, at the fame time, to provide for the payment of the equivalent of 400,000 l. which Scothand was to have, for what it was obliged to contribute towards paying the debts of England.

Great debates in the House of Commons, and of the Feb. 4,

Lords, on the Union.

& 15, The Royal affent is given to an act for securing the &c.

Church of England, as by law established.

And also to the act, for an Union of the two Kingdoms Mar. 6.] of England and Scotland. At the passing of which the Reg. 6. Queen expresses the highest satisfaction.

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Ann. C. The Commons vote a supply for the payment of the 1706-7. equivalent to Scotland.

10, 12. A capitulation, or treaty, is concluded at Milan, between 13. Prince Eugene, on the part of the Imperialists, and Prince N. S. Vaudemont, on the part of France; whereby it was agreed, That the French should evacuate Final, Milan, and all the

other places they were possessed of in Italy, and be conducted to Suza.

The Parliament of Scotland is adjourned, after having passed an act for settling the election of the 16 Peers, &c.

The Convocation having renewed their complaints of the danger of the Church, and even intended to make an application to the House of Commons against the Union, the Queen orders the Archbishop to prorogue them for three weeks: Whereupon, the Lower House causes a representation to be made to the Bishops; wherein it was asserted, That this prorogation was without a precedent; which draws a second and more severe letter from the Queen to the Archbishop.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives in Holland from Eng-

land.

April 5.

14.

The battle of Almanza is fought; in which (through the ill behaviour of the Portuguese) the Confederates, commanded by the Marquiss das Minas and the Earl of Galway, were defeated, with the loss of about 10,000 men, killed, or taken prisoners. The broken remains of the army affemble at Alcira; and the worst of the wounded, with the baggage, are embarked for Barcelona; the rest march to the other side of the Ebro, near Tortosa, in order to join King Charles's forces, and defend the Principality of Catalonia.

17. Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and arrives at Dublin Jane 24.

24. The Parliament of England is prorogued.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were:

1. For enlarging the passage leading to New-Palace-Yard, through the Gate-house, Westminster.

2. For the better encouragement of the Royal Lustring Company.

3. For discharging small livings from their first-fruits and tenths, and all arrears thereof:

4. For making the acts more effectual for appropriating the forseited impropriations in Ireland, for the building of Churches, and augmenting poor Vicarages there:

5. For the better securing her Majesty's purchase of Cotton-House in Westminster:

6. For the continuance of the laws for the punishment of vagrants, &c.

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The following money-bills also received the Royal assent: Ann. C. For a land-tax of 4 s. in the pound: For continuing the 1707. duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the year 1707: For continuing the duties upon houses, to secure a yearly fund for circulating the Exchequer bills, &c. For continuing the duties on low wines, and spirits of the first extraction, and the duties payable by hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, and part of the duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, and late duties on sweets, and the one third subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and for settling and establishing a fund thereby, and by the application of certain overplus monies, &c. For continuing several subsidies, impositions and duties, and for making provisions therein mentioned to raise money by way of loan, &c.

The feveral fums voted this Seffion, were thefe,

The leveral rums voted this between, were the	
r	I.
For 40,000 men for fea-service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
Guards and garrifons	357,000
For 40,000 men for land-fervice	893,706
Ten thousand additional forces, and proportion for 3000 Palatines	211,762
Interest debentures	49,000
Wharf and storehouse at Portsmouth ——	10,000
Ordinance for land-fervice	120,000
Transport-service ——	144,000
For circulating Exchequer bills -	3,500
The Queen's proportion of subsidies to the King of Denmark —	37,500
of 13,000 men in the Portugal service	150,000
of subsidies to the Duke of Savoy	160,000
of 8000 men fent to the Duke of Saway	50,000
Subfidies to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel	5,952
to the Elector of Triers	5,952
to the Elector Palatine	4,761
For 20,562 men to serve in Spain and Portugal	445,350
8,833 additional forces for the same service	186,296.
To the Duke of Savoy, expended in the defence of Turin —	\$ 50,000
Loan to the Emperor last year.	47,500
Levy, &c. for the forces under Earl Rivers	63,661
Pay of General Officers in Portugal -	3,014
The Queen's proportion for 3000 Palatines last y	ear 26,692
Agi: bread and forage for the Prussians -	37,012
	Ditto
병사들이 보는 하는 경우 아이들은 사람들은 경우를 보고 있다면 하는데 되었다면 그리지 않는데 모든데 되었다.	

112	29. A N N E.	Vol. III.
Ann. C.	Ditto last year Levy-money for horses killed in Flanders	19,755 35,753
	For horses dead, Eng. Dan. and Hanov. 1705	36,701
- 1	For profecuting King Charles's successes in Spain Garrison at Gibraltar — Additional subsidies to Hesse-Cassel — Expences on the Hessean troops last year —	3,520 20,000 11,780
		5,540,167

The Duke of Marlborough, having had a conference with April 20. the Deputies of the States-General, fets out, by the way N. S. of Hanover, for Alt-Ranstadt in Saxony, where Charles XII, King of Sweden, was, in order to found that Prince's intentions. He arrives at his camp the 26th; the next day, he has a conference with that King. On the 28th, he goes to Leipsick, to wait on King Augustus; and there also fees King Stanislaus. The 30th, he comes to Charlottenburg, on purpose to have an interview with the King of Prussia. May the 3d, he arrives at Hanover, and the day following has a private conference with the Elector: Thence he returns back, on the 8th, to the Hague, and informs the States, that the King of Sweden had no defign to diffurb the peace of Germany.

Prince George of Denmark, and fixteen other Commiffioners, are appointed to promote the trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving the Plantations in

America, and elfewhere.

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Sir Simon Harcourt is made Attorney-General in the room of Sir Edward Northey, and Sir James Mountague Sollicitor-General.

The Queen revives the Parliament by a proclamation; and by another of June 5, declares her pleasure for holding the first Parliament of Great-Britain on the 23d of October.

May 1. This day is observed as a Thanksgiving-day for the Union.

The Duke of Marlborough comes to Bruffels, but nothing is done this campaign.

The Queen in Council declares the Lord-Keeper Cow-

per Lord-Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Fames Duke of Montrose, James Earl of Seafield, John Earl of Mar, and Hugh Earl of Loudon, four Scotch Peers,

are fworn of the Privy-Council of Great-Britain. And Ann. C. the Scots in general are careffed.

At the same time, the Lieutenancy of the City of London is altered in favour of the Whigs; as are also the

Commissions of Peace in most parts of England.

Requena, Valentia, Saragossa, Xativa, and Alcyra are reduced by King Philip, who, pursuing the despotic and revengeful maxims of France, causes Xativa to be burnt to the ground, and deprives the Kingdoms of Valentia and Arragon of their antient privileges.

The French, under the command of Marshal de Villars, 22 & having deseated the Germans on the Rhine, possess them-23. selves of the Lines of Buhl, which had been esteemed the rampart of Germany, and exact contributions from the Duchy of Wirtemberg, Suabia, &c. and make themselves masters of Radsladt, Stutgard, Schorndorf, &c.

The Queen and the States-General fend a strong fleet,

commanded by Sir Cloudesly Shovel, to attack Toulon.

But the Court of Vienna having formed the defign of reducing Naples, that renders the attempt upon Toulen abortive; for Count Thaun, marching with a strong body of 15,000 men, from Lombardy, through the Ecclesiastical State, enters Naples, without opposition; and the City suh-July 6. mits to him, where he is received with great rejoicings: King Philip's party retires to Gaeta: But this detachment under Count Thaun weakens the Confederates too much.

The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, having passed the river Var, with the assistance of part of the Confederate sleet, enter Provence, and advance with all expedition to-

wards Toulon.

The Parliament of *Ireland* meets, and grants the Queen a fupply.

A treaty of commerce is figned between King Charles III. 10.

and England.

The Poles, through the Czar's influence, deprive Stanif-

laus of the Crown of Poland.

The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene come before Toulon, and foon possess themselves of the eminences that commanded that place: But after they had cannonaded it (whilst it was bombarded by the Consederate sleet) whereby many houses were destroyed, several magazines blown up, and eight French men of was burnt, or rendered unserviceable, he is forced to desist; therefore, decamping in the night, he retires in very good order, the same way he came, without being the least insulted by the enemy. Vol. III.

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A proclamation is published, notifying what enfigns and Ann. C. colours should be worn by the British merchant-ships. 1707.

King Charles III. was proclaimed at Naples. 28.

The Duke of Orleans invests Lerida, a confiderable town 31. in Catalonia, and takes it October 2.

Prince Eugene invests the important town of Suza, that Sept. 8. had been taken from the Duke of Savoy, which furrenders the 24th.

> Count Thaun takes Gaeta by storm, and in it all the Partifans of King Philip; whereby was compleated the

conquest of Naples.

The Duke of Marlborough, finding he could not bring the enemy to an engagement, leaves his camp, and comes to the Hague, to confer with the Deputies of the States.

Upon his return to the camp, the armies separate; and he goes to the Diet at Francfort, in order to engage the Empire to make greater efforts for the future, than they had hitherto done.

The Imperial army on the Rhine, commanded by the 24. Elector of Hanover, defeat a body of French near Offenburg, under the command of the Marquis de Vivans, killing 800 of them, &c.

Whereupon, the French repass the Rhine. 0.7. 7.

One of our English-convoys is attacked by a French fleet, off the Lizard, which takes three of our men of war;

and one was blown up in the engagement.

Sir Cloudefly Shovel, on his return from the Mediterranean with the Confederate fleet, supposing he had the Channel open, run, by an unfortunate miftake, upon the rocks, to the westward of Scilly, and striking on the Bishop and his Clerks, his own ship, and two more, were lost, with all the men; another was dashed on the rocks, the men saved; but Sir George Byng, and the rest of the sleet, happily escaped.

The first Parliament of Great-Britain meets, and chuse John Smith, Efg; for their Speaker, and then adjourn to

the 30th of October.

The Sovereignty of Neufchatel and Valangin being become Nov. 3. destitute of a Head, by the death of the Duches of Nemours, on the 5th of June this year, no less than 13 Competitors lay claim to it, but it is at length adjudged to the King of Pruffia. 6.

The Parliament meets again, according to its adjournment.

The Duke of Marlborough comes back to London.

19, 8%. Great complaints are made in Parliament on the ill state and and mismanagement of the Navy, and on the great losses Ann. C. of the Merchants at sea, the foregoing summer, for want 1707. of cruisers.

Three French Cevennois, or Camifars, presuming to take the name of Prophets, and by their formal cant having seduced persons of a weak or crazed imagination, are sentenced in the Queen's-Bench, to stand twice on a scaffold, with a paper, to pay a fine of 20 marks, each, and to give

fecurity for their good behaviour.

A long debate happens in the House of Lords, in relation Dec. 18. to the affairs of Spain; and, in conclusion, both Houses 23. join in an address to the Queen; wherein they represent, That no peace could be safe or honourable for her Majesty and her Allies, if Spain and the Spanish West-Indies were suffered to continue in the power of the House of Bourbon; and desire her to continue to make the most pressing instances to the Emperor, to send powerful succours to Spain, under the command of Prince Eugene: But, notwithstanding all instances, the Emperor sends Count Staremberg, instead of Prince Eugene.

William Gregg, Under-Secretary in Mr. Secretary Harley's Office, being discovered to have carried on a dangerous correspondence with France, is committed to Newgate. John Bara, Alexander Valiere, and Claude Baud, are also

apprehended for treasonable practices.

A copy of the report of the Committee of the House of 1707-8. Lords, appointed to examine the complaints of the Mer- Jan. 8. chants, for their losses at sea, is presented to Prince George, Lord High-Admiral.

By this representation it appeared, That half the seamen, whom the Parliament had provided for, were not employed in the Mediterranean; that many ships lay idle in Port,

and were not employed, &c.

W. Gregg is tried at the Old-Bailey and brought in guilty of High-treason. He was executed at Tyburn, April 28 following: At his execution he intirely cleared Mr.

Harley.

Sir John Leake is made Admiral of the White, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's sleet; Sir George Byng, Admiral of the Blue; Sir John Jennings, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Sir John Norris of the White, and the Lord Dursley of the Blue; Sir Edward Whitaker, Rear-Admiral of the Red: And John Baker, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

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Upon

II.

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5.

Ann. C. The Commons present an address to the Queen, desiring, 1707-8. that she would order an account to be laid before them, Feb. 5. how it came to pass, that there were no more English forces in Spain and Portugal at the time of the battle of Almanza, than 8660, when 29,395 English forces were provided by Parliament for that service. The Queen, in her answer Feb. 18, tells them, That, though by death and defertion the number of the troops in Spain was much diminished, yet the whole number provided, or at least very near it, was sent out of England.

Great debates are carried on in the Committee of the House of Lords, about the bill which enacted, That there

should be but one Privy-Council in Great-Britain.

The Duke of Marlborough, and the Lord-Treasurer Godolphin, having discovered Mr. Harley's intrigues with Mrs. Masham, resolve to lay down their employments, unless he was removed: Whereupon Mr. Harley resigns his office of Secretary of State, which was given to Henry Boyle, Esq;

The next day, Sir Thomas Mansel, Comptroller of the Houshold, Sir Simon Harcourt, Attorney-General, and Henry St. John, Esq; Secretary at war, resign also their

places,

A few days after, the Nation being alarmed with the news of a defigned invalion from Dunkirk to Scotland in favour of the Chevalier de St. George; Admiral Byng is ordered to go and lie before Dunkirk with a fleet.

He arrives there, the 27th, with 23 British and 3 Dutch

men of war.

Mar. 4. Secretary Boyle acquaints the Commons with the advices the Court had received, of the great preparations at Dunkirk, for an immediate invasion upon England by the French, and of the pretended Prince of Wales's being come to Dun-

kirk for that purpole.

Thereupon, both Houses join in an address, wherein they declare their full and unanimous resolution to stand by and affish her Majesty with their lives and fortunes against the pretended Prince of Wales, and other her enemies both at home and abroad: And desire, that she would be pleased to order, that the laws against Papists and Nonjurors be put in execution; and disaffected persons secured; assuring her, that no attempts of that kind should deter them from supporting her Majesty in a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, till the Monarchy of Spain was restored to the House of Austria.

10.

15.

Upon the first notice of the French armament at Dunkirk, Ann. C. Major-General Cadogan repairs to Brussels, and concerts 1707-8. with Mr. Auverquerque the march of the British forces to be shipped off for Great-Britain, and then comes to Oslend, to forward the preparations which were making there for embarking those forces.

Upon the appearing of the British fleet off Mardyke, the French put a stop to the embarkation of their troops; but Count de Fourbin hearing, that the English fleet was forced from their station by high winds, they begin to reimbark

their forces.

The wind coming fair, they fail from Dunkirk-road; but the wind changing, they were obliged to come to an anchor in Newport-Pits, where they continued two days, and then fet fail again steering their course for Scotland.

Sir George Byng, who had been reinforced to the number of above forty men of war of the line, &c. fails again Reg. 7. from the Downs, towards Dunkirk; but receiving intelligence of the French fleet's having fet fail the evening before towards Scotland, he immediately fails in purfuit of them; having first detached a strong squadron, under the command of Admiral Baker, to convoy to England the troops that were embarked at Osend.

The Queen comes to the House of Lords, and acquaints both Houses with the news of the French fleet's being sailed; whereupon both Houses present very hearty

addresses to her Majesty.

The French fleet makes for Edinburgh-Fyrth, and comes to an anchor in the mouth of it; but upon the approach of the English squadron, they bear off as sast as they could: Sir George Byng chaces them to the Northward of Buchanness, and then returns to Leith-Road. Some of his ships take one of the enemies men of war called the Salisbury, in which were the Lords Griffin and Clermont, and several French and Irish officers with five companies of French soldiers. The rest of their ships got safe into Dunkirk, after they had been above a month tossed in a very tempestuous sea. They lost above 4,000 men in this expedition.

The English forces failing from Ostend, arrive three days after at Tinmouth; and at the same time several regiments advance towards Scotland.

Great care is taken to preserve the public credit, notwithstanding the great run upon the Bank.

I 3

The April I.

Itamo

Ann. C. The Duke of Marlborough fets out from London, and the

1708. next day arrives at the Hague.

ry and Plenipotentiary to King Charles III, and Commander in chief of the British forces in Spain.

The Queen closes the third Session of this Parliament with a speech; and then it is prorogued to the 13th of April: Two days after it is dissolved by proclamation, and writs are issued out for the elections of a new Parliament.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were the following: 1. For repealing and declaring the determination of two acts passed in the Parliament of Scotland, the one intituled, an act for the security of the Kingdom; the other, an act anent peace and war. 2. For rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more intire and complete; by which it was enacted, that there should be but one Privy-Council for the whole united Kingdom. 3. For the fecurity of her Majesty's person and government, and of the fuccession to the Crown of Great-Britain in the Pro-4. For the better fecurity of her Majesty's testant line. person and government. 5. To impower her Majesty to fecure and detain fuch persons as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her person and government. 6. For the avoiding of doubts and questions touching the statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. make further provision for electing and summoning fixteen Peers of Scotland, to fit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain; and for trying Peers for offences committed in Scotland; and for the further regulating of voters in elections of Members to serve in Parliament. 8. For fettling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in Scotland. 9. For ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's Plantations in America. 10. For the encouragement of the trade to America, &c.

The following Money-bills were also passed, at several times this Session. For a Land-tax of 4s. in the pound. For better securing the duties upon East-India goods. For charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1708. For raising a surther supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1708, by sale of annuities charged on a sund not exceeding 40,000 l. per Annum, to arise by appropriating several surplusses, and by granting surther terms in the duties on low wines, and on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, the

stamp duties, the one third subsidy, the duty on sweets, Ann. C. and one of the branches of excise. For continuing one 1708. half part of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, and other duties upon wines, goods, and merchandizes imported, which were granted 12° Car. II. and for fettling a fund thereby, &c. for payment of annuities not exceeding 80,000 l. per Annum. For affuring to the English Company trading to the East-Indies, on account of the united flock, a longer time in the fund and trade therein mentioned, and for raising thereby the sum of 12,000 l. for carrying on the war, &c. For continuing the half-fubfidies therein mentioned, with feveral impolitions and other duties, to raise money by way of loan, - and for charging of prize goods, and feizures, and for taking off the draw-backs of foreign cordage. For continuing feveral duties therein mentioned, upon coffee, chocolate, fpices, pictures, and muslins, and additional duties upon feveral of the faid commodities, and certain duties upon callicoes, China-wares, and drugs, &c.

The feveral fums voted this Session, were,

The levelar rains voice this semion, were,	
	1.
For 40,000 men for sea-service —	2,08,0000
Ordinary of the Navy — —	120,000
For 40,000 land-forces -	894,272
10,000 additional troops	177,511
The Queen's proportion of 3,000 Palatines -	- 34,25I
	43,251
— of Bothmar's regiment — —	9,269
The forces in Spain and Portugal —	586,671
Subfidies to the Allies —	494,689
Augmentation to the Duke of Savoy's forces	500,000
Guards and Garrifons ——	511,734
Extraordinary Subsidies to the Duke of Savoy 1707	100,000
Hessians employed in Italy —	22,957
Fortification of Gibraltar	12,284
Interest of Debentures	60,334
Wharf and Storehouse at Portsmouth	10,000
For circulating Exchequer-bills	3,500
Transport-service	14:,000
Ordinance for Land-fervice	120,000
A debt to Captain Roche	2,126
	5,926,849

IC.

26.

Ann. C. There is a great conference between Prince Eugene, the 1708. Duke of Marlborough, and the Deputies of the States about April 1. the enfuing campaign; and feveral other conferences are held afterwards.

Edward Lord Griffin, John Lord Clermont and Charles Middleton, Efg; two fons of the Earl of Middleton, and Colonel Wauchop, who had been taken on board the Salisbury, are committed to the Tower; and several Irish Officers taken there, to Newgate.

The Duke of Hamilton being brought to London by a messenger, makes large professions of his loyalty, and is foon after discharged; as were also several other persons of

quality.

Sir John Leake arrives, with his squadron, at Lisbon; and N. S. having on the 22d made the coast of Catalonia, he intercepted the convoy of French Provision-barks, bound for Peniscola, of which he took fixty-nine, and dispersed the reft.

Hugh, Earl of Cholmondley was made Comptroller of the 22. Houshold, and John Smith, Esq; Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer.

A proclamation is issued out, requiring the Scotch Peers to elect fixteen of their number, to fit and vote in the next Parliament.

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough go and confer with the Elector of Hanover, and prevail upon him to take the command of the Imperial army on the Rhine. In the way, Prince Eugene confers with the Elector Palatine, and King Augustus, and then goes to Vienna. The Duke of Marlborough returns to the Hague, and having concerted with the States further measures for opening the campaign, goes to Ghent, where having reviewed the forces, he

proceeds to Bruffels.

The Pope having shewn too great a partiality for the House of Bourbon, the ecclesiastical revenues in the Kingdom of Naples and Duchy of Milan, belonging to persons residing out of those countries, who had neglected to take the oath to King Charles, are put under sequestration: At the same time, the Emperor revives his old pretensions to Comachio and other places in the Ferrarefe, and takes posfession of them, on pretence of their being allodial States, belonging to the Duke of Modena, and fiefs of the Empire: And the Vice-Roy of Naples forbids, on pain of death or banishment, the remitting any money to Rome.

Pursuant to the act for rendering the Union of the two Ann. C. Kingdoms more compleat, a new Privy-Council is formed 1708. for the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

May 10.

The Lord Griffin is attainted by outlawry for high-treafon. He was afterwards ordered for execution, but re-

prieved from time to time till his death.

The French affemble their army between Mons and St. 25.

Ghiflain.

Commodore Wager, with four English men of war, en-28, &c. gages 17 Spanish galleons near the Isle of Baru, not far from Carthagena in America: The Spanish Admiral, reckoned worth about thirty millions of pieces of eight, blew up in the engagement. But the Rean-Admiral was taken by Commodore Wager, for which good service he was shortly after made Rean-Admiral. Two of his Captains were dismissed for not doing their duty.

Major-General Stanhope arrives at Barcelona.

Tortosa in Catalonia is invested by the French, and sur-June 1.

renders the Ist of July.

The affair of the Electorate of Hanover, which had been opposed 16 years, is determined at length; and the three Colleges of the Empire resolve to admit the Elector of Hanover to sit and vote in the Electoral College.

The Duke of Marlborough begins the campaign, and encamps at Terbank, where he reviews the army, and the

Electoral Prince of Hanover comes to the camp.

The French furprize Ghent, and the next day make them-July 5. felves also masters of Bruges.

The Duke of Savey receives the investiture of Montferrat, and of the Countries formerly belonging to the Milaneze, yielded to him by the Emperor, in consideration of his great services.

The new Parliament of Great-Britain meets, and was prorogued to the 9th of September, and afterwards to the

16th of November.

Oudenard is invested by the French, and they endeavour to take possession of the advantageous camp of Lessines; but, two days after, their army, commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy, Berry, and Vendosme, and the Pretender, is defeated by the Allies under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The Allies had 6 Officers and 800 private soldiers killed; and 170 Officers, and near 1900 private men wounded. The French had at least 14,700 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. In this battle

Fuly &

August.

Aug: I.

2.

19.

Ann. C. battle the Electoral Prince of Hanover, now King George II,

1708. fignalized himfelf.

After this victory, the Confederates level the French lines between Ypres and Warneton, cutting off their retreat and provisions, and put Artois and Picardy under contribution.

At the same time, the French make an irruption into French Flanders, and plunder Cadsant, and other places;

and take Fort Plassendale.

Sir John Leake fails with the Queen of Spain, late Princess of Wolfembuttle, and a reinforcement of 8000 men from Vado in Italy to Catalonia, where he arrives the 19th. John V, King of Portugal, marries Mary-Anne of Austria,

the Emperor's fecond fifter.

A proclamation is put out, for keeping Circuit-courts in Scotland, for the better and speedier Administration of jus-

tice there.

his audience of leave, is arrested by one Thomas Morton, and others of his creditors, for a few debts to the amount of about 300 l. which the rest of the Ambassadors here highly resent; and it gives no small uneasiness to the Queen and Ministry.

The Duke of Savoy makes himself master of Exilles,

and Fenestrelles the keys of Italy and France.

Sir John Leake arrives before Cagliari the Capital of Sardinia with the Confederate fleet and a few forces; and the

next day the whole island declares for King Charles.

Liste is invested by the Consederates; on one side by Prince Eugene, and on the other by the Prince of Orange-Nassau Stadtholder of Friseland; and the Duke of Marlborough undertook to cover the siege. The garrison consisted of 21 battalions of the best troops of France, commanded by Marshal de Boufflers.

18, 20. The Queen figns the following proclamations: For encouraging the defign of erecting schools for propagating the knowledge of Christ in the high-lands and islands of Scotland: For the encouragement of piety and virtue, &c. Against unlawful intruders into Churches and Manses in Scotland: For putting the laws in execution against Popery, in the same part of Great-Britain.

The island of Minorca with Port-Mahon, a safe and commodious harbour in the Mediterranean, were taken by Major-General Stanhope and Sir John Leake, with so small a

number of men as 3264.

250

The counterscarp of Liste is taken by the Confederates, Ann. C. though with the loss of a thousand men wounded and slain. 1708.

The French, endeavouring to intercept a convoy from Oftend to Life, under the conduct of Major-General Erle 28. and General Webb, are defeated near Wynendale: Though N. S. the French had no less than 24,000 men, and the English not above 6000 men in the action.

The same day, the French attempt to throw a supply of men and ammunition into Lisle, and detach, in the night, a body of horse and dragoons, for that purpose, with each man a bag of 40 pounds weight of powder behind him; but, being discovered, most of them are slain, and very few can get in.

Sir James Mountague is made Attorney-General, and Oct. 6.

Robert Eyre, Esq; Sollicitor-General.

Veldt-Marshal Auverquerque, or Overkirk, a very brave General, dies in his quarters at Rousselaer, in the 67th year of his age.

The town of Lisse surrenders, and the garrison retires into 23. the citadel, except the cavalry, which marches for Doway. The French lost between 6 and 7000, and the Allies near 8000 men.

Leffinghen, which kept open the communication of the Allies between Oftend and Liste, is taken by the French, after they had attempted, in vain, to hinder Major-General Cadogan from sending ammunition to Liste, by making an inundation.

Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's Confort, dies of an afthma, aged 55, and was privately interred the 13th of November, in Westminster-Abbey.

The Character of Prince GEORGE of Denmark.

Prince George was Duke of Cumberland, Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, Generalistimo of all her Majesty's forces both by sea and land, and Warden of the Cinque-ports. He had shewed himself brave in the wars both in Denmark and in Ireland. His temper was mild and gentle. He had made a good progress in mathematics. He had travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, and knew much more than he could well express; for he spoke acquired languages ill and ungracefully. He was free from all vice. He meddled little in business, even after the Queen's accession to the Crown. He was so gained by the Tories, by the

li

- Ann. C. the act, which they carried in his favour, that he was much 1708. in their interest. He was unhappily prevailed with to take on him the post of Lord High-Admiral, of which he understood little, but was fatally led by those, that had credit with him, who had not all of them his good qualities, but had both an ill temper and bad principles. His being bred to the sea gained him some credit in those matters.
- Nov. 11. The Elector of Bavaria invests Brussels with 10,000 men, and attacks that place with great fury; but the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene advancing to its relief with great expedition, the enemy quit the siege the 16th.

16. The Parliament of Great-Britain meets, being the first new Parliament after the Union; and the Commons chuse Sir Richard Onstow for their Speaker. Two days after, the

18. Lord-Chancellor makes a speech to both Houses.

The Convocation meets; but, before they proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, they were prorogued by the Archbishop, to the 25th of February following, in pursuance of the Queen's writ.

25. Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, is constituted Lord High-Admiral, John, Lord Somers, President of the Council, and Thomas, Earl of Wharton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who made Joseph Addison, Esq; his Secretary.

Denia and Alicant, in Spain, are taken by the French.

Dec. 3. After great debates in the House of Commons, the eldest fons of the Peers of Scotland are declared incapable to sit in Parliament.

It is likewise determined in the House of Lords, That a Peer of Great-Britain should have no vote in the election for the 16 Peers of Scotland.

8. The citadel of Life furrenders to the Confederates;

N. S. whereupon, the French army separates.

9. Ghent is invested by the Confederates, and surrenders the 20th; and, a few days after, the French abandon Bruges, Plassendale, and Leffinghen, and retire into their own territories.

13. General Webb is thanked by the Commons, for his fer-

vices at the battle of Wynendale.

fan. 9. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene set out from Brussels for the Hague, leaving all the Confederate troops under the command of Count Tilly, General of the Dutch forces.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland to his Friend in England,

2.2.

England, against the Sacramental Test, giving offence, the Ann. C. Commons order it to be burnt, as a scandalous, seditious 1708-9. libel.

A bill is brought into the House of Commons, for the speedy and effectual recruiting the land-forces and marines,

by encouraging the parishes to provide them.

The Lords and Commons take into confideration the state of the Nation, with respect to the late invasion of Scotland; but all ends in a joint address, approving the measures that had been taken.

The thanks of the House of Commons are sent to the Duke of Marlborough, for his great services; but he begins

to lose the Queen's favour.

Sir George Rooke, late Admiral, dies.

Both Houses address the Queen to marry again.

James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Dover, is ap-

pointed Secretary of State for North-Britain.

The laws relating to high-treason are agreed to be the Feb. 3. same in both united Kingdoms; and an act is passed for that

purpose, after great debates.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England offer, to circulate 2,500,000 l. in Exchequer bills, for the Government, on condition the time for their continuance was enlarged 21 years, from August 1, 1711, and their stock of 2,201,117 l. doubled by a new subscription; which being accepted of, the Queen, at the Commons request, issues out a commission for taking the subscriptions; and, books being opened for that purpose, the whole subscription was filled in four hours time.

The French, being reduced to great extremities by the miseries of their people, and the general decline of their public credit, begin seriously to think of a peace, and send

President Rouillé to Holland with proposals.

The Castle of Alicant having been blocked up ever since December, a mine is sprung under it, which making an opening in the rock whereon it stands, the Governor and several other brave Officers miserably perished.

Lieutenant-General Stanhope embarks, March 7, with

3900 men to relieve that place, but cannot effect it.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives at London, and is thank-Mar. 1. ed by the House of Lords: As he was supposed to bring over proposals of peace, both Houses address the Queen, That she would be pleased to take care, at the conclusion of the war, that the French King might be obliged to own her title, and the Protestant Succession; that the Pre-Reg. 8.

Ann C. tender might be removed out of the French Dominions; 1708-9. and that the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk should be demolished.

The Commons grant 103,203 l. for the inhabitants of

Nevis and St. Christopher's.

This fpring, there was one of the most fevere frosts known for many years: It began the night before Christmas-day, and lasted for three months. France, in particular, was most terribly affected thereby, it producing a great scarcity there.

April 6. The C

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The Castle of Alicant surrenders to King Philip, after a most obstinate siege.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives at the Hague from

N. S. England, and embarks again the 13th.

The Lord Dursley, Vice-Admiral of the White, engages Mr. Du Gué Trouin, about 118 leagues from Scilly, and takes a French man of war of 44 guns; and retakes the Bristol that had been taken from the English.

The Parliament is prorogued by commission to the 19th

of May.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were these: 1. An act for naturalizing foreign Protestants, which occasioned great debates: 2. For enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England, and for raising a surther supply to her Majesty for the service of the year 1709: 3. For preserving the privileges of Ambassadors, and other public Ministers of foreign Princes and States: 4. For the better preservation of parochial libraries in England: 5. For altering Whitsuntide and Lammas Terms for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland: 6. To prevent the laying of wagers relating to the public: 7. To preserve the rights of Patrons to advowsons: 8. For improving the Union of the two Kingdoms; enacting, that high-treason, or misprission, in England, should be so in Scotland, and no other: 9. For the Queen's most gracious, general, and free pardon.

These money-bills were also passed during the course of this Session: For a land-tax of 4s. in the pound: For charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1709: For continuing several impositions and duties, to raise money by way of loan; and for circulating a further sum in Excherquer bills; and concerning drugs of America to be imported from her Majesty's Plantations, &c. and for enlarging

the capital stock of the Bank, mentioned above.

The following sums were also voted this Session:

Ann. C. 1709.

	**
For 40,000 men for fea-fervice	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
For 40,000 land-forces	901,827
10,000 additional forces —	177,501
Proportion of 3000 Palatines	34,251
of 4639 Saxons ·	43,251
of Bothmar's regiment	9,259
Augmentation to the troops in Flanders	220,000
Extraordinary charges in war	310,748
Subfidies to the Allies	553,845
Guards and garrifons	549,235
Ordinance for land-fervice	- 180,000
Interest of debentures	49,310
For circulating Exchequer bills	3,500
Forces in Spain and Portugal	1,081,083
Transport-service	144,000
	6,457,830

The Earl of Wharton fetting out for Ireland the 4th of this month, arrives at Dublin the 21st: And holds a Parliament, wherein feveral ufeful acts were passed.

An order of Council is made, for stopping all neutral ships laden with corn and bound to France, where there

was now a great fcarcity.

The Court of France fends the Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, to Holland, in order to forward the negotiations of peace; though they were not fincere in their professions, but only intended to divide the Allies.

Charles Lord Viscount Townshend is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, and joint Plenipotentiary with the Duke

of Marlborough, to treat of a peace with France.

The Portuguese and English, in Spain, are defeated by the Spaniards near the banks of the river Caya, and Major-General Sankey, the Earl of Barrymore, and Brigadier Pearce with his brigade, are taken prisoners of war; the Earl of Galway escaping with difficulty.

The Duke of Marlborough returns to the Hague, with May 7. Lord Townshend, and they have conferences with the Deputies of the States, and Marquis de Torcy. The

Ann. G. States-General resolve not to accept the offers made by the 1709. French Ministers, nor to take one step farther, but in concert with the Allies.

After several artifices used by the French Ministers in order to divide the Allies, and after many conferences, Preliminaries for a peace are agreed on, comprized in forty articles: Wherein it was stipulated, that King Lewis XIV. should acknowledge King Charles III. King of Spain; and the Duke of Anjou evacuate that Kingdom: That the French should acknowledge the Queen of Great-Britain, and the Protestant Succession; demolish Dunkirk: Deliver up Furnes, Menin, Ypres, Warneton, &c. for the barrier of the States: That the Pretender should retire out of France, &c. But after the Imperial, English, and Dutch Ministers had signed these articles, and they had been ratified by Queen Anne; the French Ministers evade agreeing sinally to them; and they are absolutely rejected by the King of France.

Sir John Leake is constituted Rear-Admiral of Great

Britain.

Count Staremberg makes himself master of Balaguer,

and takes 900 prisoners.

May.

June 10. The Confederate troops, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, form an army of 110,000 men near Menin, and go and incamp in the plain of Life.

They invest Tournay, before which the trenches were opened ten days after: It surrenders July 30.

The Pope acknowledges King Charles III. for the King

of Spain.

- charles XII, King of Sweden, befieging Pultowa, is defeated by the Czar; and having lost his camp, his artillery, and baggage, escapes, with a small number, over the Nieper into the Turkish territories, and settles at Bender in Moldavia.
- July. Upon that Augustus pretends, that the refignation of the Crown of Poland was extorted from him by force, and marches into Poland: Stanislaus not being able to make any resistance against him, retires into Swedish Pomerania.

A project is formed to engage the Kings of Denmark and Prussia, with King Augustus and the Czar, to attack the Swedes

Swedes in different places; but the Courts of Vienna and Ann. C. England, and the States-General, enter into a guaranty for 1709. preserving the peace of the Empire.

The Piedmonteze force the French lines at Fessons; and 28.

take Anneci.

The Citadel of Tournay furrenders to the Allies.

The bloody battle of Blaregnies, Taisniere, or Malpla-Sept. 1. quet, is fought, between the Allies commanded by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, and the French under the command of the Marshals Villars and Boufflers. The French were deseated with the loss of about 540 Officers killed, 1068 wounded, 301 taken prisoners, and about 15,000 private men killed, wounded, or taken. The loss of the Allies amounted to 5547 killed, and 12,806 wounded.

The Confederates lay fiege to Mons, which furrenders,

October 10.

A proclamation is iffued out against forestalling and en-

groffing of corn, it bearing now an excessive price.

Prederic IV, King of Denmark, having spent a great Oct. 21. part of this summer in a very expensive course of travelling through the Courts of Germany and Italy, doth, upon his return to his Dominions, publish a manifesto against Sweden, and sends an army over the Sound into Schonen.

Dr. Henry Sacheverell preaches a Sermon at St. Paul's, on Nov. 5. 2 Cor. xi. 26. latter part; reflecting on the Differences, the Toleration, and the Revolution; which, instead of being slighted, as it truly deserved, the Ministry and Parliament

think fit to call him to an account for.

The Earl of Pembroke religning the place of Lord High-Admiral, the Earl of Orford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, and George Dodington, and Paul Methuen, Esqs; are

made Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; is appointed Admiral, and Commander in chief of her Majesty's Navy; the Lord Dursley Vice-Admiral, and Charles Wager, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red; Sir John Jennings Admiral, and Sir Edward Whitaker Vice-Admiral of the White; Sir John Norris Admiral, and John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

France makes new overtures of peace, through means of Signior Foscarini, the Venetian Ambassador, and Mr. Petkum, Resident of the Duke of Holstein, at the Hague, who had been secretly employed the last winter in the negotiations there. Petkum takes a journey to Paris, to try to find out an expedient, in order to remove the difficul-

Vol. III. K ties

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Ann. C. ties about the 37th article of the Preliminaries, that ob-

structed the peace; but his journey was fruitless. 1709.

King Philip publishes a manifesto against all that should be transacted at the Hague to his prejudice; and names the Duke of Alba and Count Bergheyck for his Plenipotentiaries there.

The Parliament meets, it being the fecond Session of this 15.

Parliament.

Both Houses present addresses to her Majesty, and assure 17. her of their utmost support to carry on the war, till France was compelled to fubmit to the terms of a fafe and lafting peace.

They also return thanks to the Duke of Marlborough,

for his continued and eminent fervices.

The Queen confers the honour of Knighthood on Charles Dec. 8.

Wager, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Complaint being made, by John Dolben, Esq; in the 13. House of Commons, of Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon, abovementioned, and another, preached by him at Derby Affizes, in August, 1709, the Commons resolve, That those two Sermons were malicious, fcandalous, and feditious libels, highly reflecting on the Queen, the late Revolution, and the Protestant Succession, &c.

The Doctor being ordered to attend at the Bar of the House, the next day, and examined, owns the two Sermons: Whereupon, it is refolved, that he should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors; and he is

taken into custody.

Dr. Sacheverell's impeachment is carried up to the House

of Lords, by Mr. Dolben.

He petitions to be admitted to bail, but is refused: And the proceedings against him occasion great animosities be-

tween the two Parties of High and Low-Church.

The King of France thinking proper to make new January, overtures of peace, the Marquis de Torcy sends another project to Mr. Petkum, comprehended in five articles.

This project being rejected by the Allies, the French make other overtures; and the Marshal d'Uxelles and the Abbot de Polignac are appointed the French King's Plenipotentiaries, to meet Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen, the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, &c. at Gertruydenberg.

The Queen fends to the Duke of Marlborough to give a regiment to Mr. Hill, which was the beginning of his

difgrace.

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Mr. Dolben carries the articles against Dr. Sacheverell, to Ann. C. the House of Lords; wherein, among other things, he was 1709-10. charged with suggesting, That the Church of England was in a condition of great peril and adversity, under her Majesty's Administration.

The Doctor being admitted to bail, puts in his answer. The Pembroke man of war of 70 guns, and the Falcon of 44, were taken by three French men of war, and car-

ried into Toulon.

Peregrine Osborne, Marquis of Caermarthen, is made February. one of the Admirals and Commanders in chief of her Majesty's fleet.

Mr. Povey was tried for fetting up the Foot-Post, and 14.

fined 100 l.

About this time, the Elector of Hanover, the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, and the Duke of Cell, give the Roman Catho-

lics, in their Dominions, liberty to build Churches.

Both Houses address the Queen, to send the Duke of Marlborough to Holland, to assist at the negotiations of peace; as the States had earnestly requested. The Duke accordingly sets out the next day, and arrives at the Hague the 24th.

The trial of Dr. Sacheverell, before the House of Peers, in Westminster-Hall, began this day, and lasted till the 20th of March: The Queen was present several days, in a pri-

vate manner.

The mob that attended Dr. Sacheverell to his trial, attack D. Burgefs's Meeting-house, and, having pulled down the pews, &c. carry them into Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where they Mar. 1. make a bone-fire of them, with repeated cries of High-church, and Sacheverell. They also demolish and destroy several other Meeting-houses, plunder some houses, and threaten more mischief; but are dispersed by the guards.

Sir John Holt, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, 6. a person of great knowledge and integrity, dies, and was Reg. 9.

succeeded by Sir Thomas Parker.

The Danes are defeated by the Swedes, at Helfingburg.

The French Plenipotentiaries being arrived at Gertruydenberg, confer with Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen, and endeavour to persuade them, that it was the interest of the Allies to make a separate peace with France, exclusive of Spain.

This being rejected, they propose several schemes of

Partition of the Spanish Monarchy.

But,

1709-10. But, after feveral conferences, it appeared, That the French had no real intention to come to a peace, even by way of Partition; and had no other design in these conferences, than either to divide or amuse the Allies: And the Emperor would not, upon any account, confent to a Partition of the Spanish Dominions. These conferences continued till the 20th of July.

20. - Dr. Sacheverell is voted guilty; and, three days after, the Commons demand judgment against him; which is pro-

23. nounced by the Lord-Chancellor, to this effect, That he should forbear to preach during the term of three years; and that his two Sermons should be burnt, on the 27th, before the Royal Exchange, by the hangman. \$ 24.

The Lords order also the Oxford decree, made July 21,

1683, to be burnt, which is done the next day. 1710.

And the Commons vote the following books to be burnt: 25. 1. A Collection of Passages referred to by Dr. Sacheverell, in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment. 2. The Rights of the Christian Church; and a Defence of them, &c. 3. A Treatise of the Word Person, by J. Clendon.

> The Allies fign a treaty for preferving the neutrality of the Empire, in the wars between Sweden, Denmark, Mus-

covy, &c.

31.

April 5.

The Queen makes a speech to both Houses; and then

the Parliament is prorogued to the 18th of April.

The most remarkable acts, passed this Session, were: 1. To prohibit the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, low wines, &c. 2. For imploying the manufactures by encouraging the confumption of raw filk, and mohair-yarn. 3. For making a convenient dock or bason at Leverpool. 4. For the better fecurity of rents, and to prevent frauds committed by tenants. 5. For discharging the attendance of Noblemen, Barons, and Freeholders, upon the Lords of Justiciary in their circuits in Scotland, and for abolishing the method of exhibiting criminal informations by the Porteous Roll. 6. To regulate the price and affize of bread. 7. For the encouragement of learning, by vesting the copies of printed books in the Authors on Purchasers of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

The following money-bills were also passed, at different times: For a land-tax of 4s. in the pound: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1710: For continuing part of the duties upon coals, culm, and cynders; and granting new duties upon houses, having 20 windows, or more, to raise the sum

of 1,500,000 l. by way of lottery: For granting to her Ann. C. Majesty new duties of excise, and upon several imported 1710. commodities, and for establishing a yearly fund thereby, and by other ways and means to raise 900,000 l. by sale of annuities, and (in default thereof) by another lottery: For laying certain duties upon candles, and certain rates upon duties to be given with Clerks and Apprentices: For continuing several impositions, additional impositions, and duties upon goods imported, to raise money by way of loan; --- and for ascertaining duties of corrants imported in Venetian ships, &c.

The feveral fums voted this Seffion were as follows:

	1.
For 40,000 men for sea-service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
For 40,000 land-forces	901,992
Ten thousand additional forces	177,511
The Queen's proportion of 3000 Palatines	34,251
Of 4000 Saxons	43,251
Of Bothmar's regiment	9,269
Augmentation of troops in Flanders	220,000
Subfidies of the Allies	567,845
Guards and garrifons	543,775
Ordinance for land-fervice	130,000
Forces in Spain and Portugal	1,126,035
Extraordinary expences in the war	234,974
Interest of Debentures	49,357
Transport-service	144,000
For circulating Exchequer bills	2,000
Samurian accordance in the light of a	6,384,260
	Company of the last of the las

Prince Eugene comes to the Hague, and, having concerted with the Duke of Marlborough and the Deputies of the States the operations of the next campaign, these two great Generals set out for Tournay, near which place the Consederate forces were ordered to rendezvous.

The Earl of Albemarle, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, take the Castle of Mortagne; the next morning the French tetake it; but the English take it again.

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury is made Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold, in the room of the Marquis of Kent. And a change begins how to be made in the Ministry.

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Ann. C. Four Indian Kings of the fix Nations that lie between 1710. New-England and Canada, being arrived in England, have 18.

an audience of the Queen.

20. The Prince of Wirtemberg, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, enter, at Pont a Verdin, the lines thrown up by the N. S. French for covering Doway, and other frontier-towns, and which they boafted were impenetrable.

The army under the Duke of Marlborough passes the 22. Scarpe, whilst the army under Prince Eugene remained on the other fide of the river to invest Doway; and the French

retire towards Cambray.

Doway is invested by the Confederates, and surrenders 23. June the 15th; but it is computed that the Confederates had 2142 men killed, and 5865 wounded before it.

Dr. Sacheverell takes a pompous progress in his way to May. Silattyn in Shropshire, to which living he had been presented fince his tryal.

Robert Raymond, Esq; is made Sollicitor-General, in R. 13.

Eyre's room.

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The Earl of Sunderland is removed from the office of 14. Secretary of State, though the Duke of Marlborough had strongly interposed in his behalf, and William Legge Lord Dartmouth is made Secretary of State in his room.

The Parliament of Ireland meets, and the Commons

grant the Queen a supply of 122,952 l.

The Confederate fleet, commanded by Sir John Norris, June 5. defeats the defigns of the Duke of Tursis upon the island of Sardinia, and obliges the forces the Duke had landed there to furrender prisoners of war.

> David Collyer, Earl of Portmore, is appointed Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces in Portugal, in the Earl of Galway's room, who returns to England in November,

> Bethune is invested by the Confederates, and surrenders

August 18.

The battle of Almanara in Catalonia is fought, between King Charles's forces, commanded by General Stanhope, and King Philip's. The latter was routed, with the loss of about 1500 men slain and wounded; and retired under the cannon of Lerida, and from thence to Saragoza, being closely purfued by the Allies.

The negotiations at Gertruydenberg, between the French and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, break off without success.

Matthew

The Confederate English and Dutch fleet lands some 26. troops at Cette in Languedoc, in order to join the Cevennois,; but, not being able to do it, they reimbark.

Matthew Prior, Esq; is made one of the Commissioners of Ann. C. Trade and Plantations, in the room of the Earl of Dart- 1710.

Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, is removed from his place of Aug. 8. Lord High-Treasurer, which is put in Commission, and given to John Earl Paulet, Robert Harley, Esq; Sir. Thomas Mansel, Baronet, Henry Paget and Robert Benson, Esquires. At the same time Robert Harley, Esq; is made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer in the room of John Smith, Esq; who is afterwards made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, is appointed Envoy Ex-

traordinary to the Court of Hanover.

King Charles obtains a compleat victory over his competitor King Philip, near Saragoza; and enters that City the fame night. He abolishes the Castilian Government introduced by King Philip, and gives them their old Magistrates. As for King Philip, he retires first to Madrid, and then to Valladolid.

King Charles advances towards Madrid; and, Sept. 10, 16. General Stanhope enters that City with a thousand horse.

Aire, and St. Venant, are invested by the Allies commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and both surrender on honourable terms; St. Venant the 30th of September, and Aire the 9th of November.

The Lord Chancellor Cowper refigning the Great Seal, Sept. 14. Sir Thomas Trever, and Robert Tracy, and John Scroop, are

appointed Commissioners of the same.

General Stanhope takes possession of Madrid.

The Queen issues out a proclamation for dissolving the 21.

The same day, Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, is made President of the Council in the room of John Lord Somers; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, Steward of the Houshold in the Duke of Devonshire's room; Henry St. John, Esq; Secretary of State in the room of Henry Boyle, Esq; and James Lord Berkley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Earl of Derby's room:

And Edward, Earl of Orford, having refigned the place of first Commissioner of the Admiraltry; Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, George Dodington, and Paul Methuen, Esquires; Sir William Drake, Baronet, and John Aislabie, Esq; are appointed Commissioners for executing the office

of Lord High-Admiral.

29.

27.

Ann. C. A proclamation is published for a new Parliament, to 1710. meet the 25th of November; and another, for electing the 26. fixteen Peers of Scotland.

Sir Simon Harcourt is constituted again Attorney-Gene-

ral, Sir James Mountague having refigned.

28. King Charles makes his entry into Madrid, but makes a fhort flay there, finding that the Castilians were firmly united to King Philip.

George Granville, Esq; is made Secretary at war in the

room of R. Walpele.

was made one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Oct. 10. Sir Simon Harcourt is made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

The Lieutenancy of the City of London is changed, feveral Whigs being left out.

19. Sir Edward Northey is appointed Attorney-General: And Robert Raymond, Esq; Sollicitor-General, is knighted.

James, Duke of Ormand, is declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Wharton, who was turned out.

King Charles distributed his army into several incampments about Toledo, after his late victory; expecting to be joined by the Portuguese, and thereby be in a condition to maintain himself all the winter in Castile: But, the Portuguese resusing to join him, and King Philip having again assembled an army, King Charles thinks it safest to retire into Arragon, about the end of October.

Nov. 1. John, Lord Haversham, a constant Speaker in the House

of Peers, dies.

19. France and Spain prohibit all Commerce with the Dutch.

The third Parliament of Great-Britain meets, and the Commons chuse William Bromley, Esq; for their Speaker.

The Convocation meets at the fame time, and Dr. Francis Atterbury, Dean of Carlifle, is chosen Prolocutor of the Lower-House.

The Queen makes a speech to the Parliament, in which she recommends to them, The carrying on the war in all its parts, but particularly in Spain, with the utmost vigour, as the likeliest means to procure a safe and honourable peace.

A motion is made in the House of Lords to thank the

Duke of Marlborough, but it is dropped,

The Confederate army in Spain marching into two bodies Ann. C. towards Arragon, General Stanhope, with the British troops 1710, confishing of above 2000 men, is surprized in Brihuega, and

they are all made prisoners of war.

Count Staremberg, having advice of the distress the British troops were in at Brihuega, advances to their relief; but, being met by King Philip and the Duke of Vendosme, at Villa Viciosa about a league from Brihuega, both armies come there to an engagement. The French and Spaniards were deseated, though they consisted of 25,000 men, and the Confederates but of 13,000: And Count Staremberg marches, after that, to Saragoza, without any disturbance; and retires afterwards into Catalonia.

King Philip returns again to Madrid, and is better re-

ceived there than King Charles had been.

The Turks, at the instance of the King of Sweden, de-

clare war against Muscovy.

The Czar had in this year's campaign made himself master of Livonia, the most valuable province in the Swedish Dominions.

The Commissions of Lieutenant-General Meredith, Ma-Dec. 10. jor-General Maccartney, and Brigadier Honeywood are superfeded, on account of their drinking consustion to the new Ministry, or to the Duke of Marlborough's enemies.

The Queen fends a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, foon after, a license to the Convocation, under the

Broad Seal, to fit and do bufinefs.

Sir James Wishart and George Clarke, Esq; are made Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Dodngton and Mr. Methuen.

Gironne in Catalonia, the key of that Province, is invest- 16.

ed by the French, and furrenders January 31.

King Charles arrives at Barcelona from Castile.

George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Hanover, now King 22.

George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Hanover, now King of Great-Britain, and the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyle, are installed Knights of the Garter.

Constantine Phipps, Esq; is knighted, and made Lord 26.

Chancellor of Ireland.

The Duke of Marlborough arrives in London, and is visited by the new Ministers: But not thanked, as usual, by

both Houses of Parliament.

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, is appointed to go to Vienna to concert measures with the Imperial Court, for the vigorous prosecution of the war, particularly in Spain; and to adjust the differences between the Emperor

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Ann. C. and the Duke of Savoy, which had been the cause of so 1710-11. many unactive campaigns on the side of Dauphine.

Jan. 2. The Queen acquaints both Houses with the unfortunate affair at Bribuega; and they unanimously promise to affish in repairing that loss.

The Lords make an enquiry into the affairs of Spain; and the Earl of Peterborough gives such an account of the transactions there, as reflected the blame of all the miscarriages on the Earl of Galway. In conclusion the thanks of the House of Lords are given to the Earl of Peterborough for his remarkable and eminent services. The next day, he sets out for Vienna.

16. John Campbel, Duke of Argyle, is appointed Ambassador extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to King Charles III. and Commander in chief of her Majesty's forces in Spain,

The Duke of Marlborough carries a furrender of all his Duches's places; whereupon the Duches of Somerset is made Groom of the Stole, first Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Mistress of the Robes; and Mrs. Abigail Masham Privy Purse; in the room of the Duches of Marlborough.

Sir John Leake is constituted Admiral in Chief of the fleet, and Sir Thomas Hardy Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The Lords enquire into the force we had in Spain, at the time of the battle of Almanza; and it was found not to exceed 14,000 men, though the Parliament had voted 29,000 l.

They also vote, That the Earl of Galway, in yielding the post of her Majesty's troops to the Portuguese, in Spain, had acted contrary to the honour of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain: And they present thereupon a representation to her Majesty on the 10th of February.

wherein she recommends eight points to their consideration that wanted an amendment. About a fortnight after, the Queen grants them a new license.

February. The Commons, in order to cast an odium on the late Ministry, examine into the state of the War, Navy, &c. and draw up a representation of several miscarriages.

A petition having been presented, the 15th of January, against the burden brought upon this Nation by the Palatines, an inquiry is made in the House of Commons, By whose invitation and encouragement they came over; and what monies were expended about them: And a bill is ordered, upon that, to be brought in for repealing the general

1711.

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general naturalization-act; but it is thrown out by the Ann. C. Lords. 1710-11.

The Duke of Marlborough fets out from England for the 18.

Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, is appointed Ambassador Mar. 5. to the States-General, in the room of the Lord Viscount

Townshend.

The Marquis de Guiscard [alias Abbot de la Bourlie] is apprehended for high-treason, for corresponding with France; and, being brought before a Committee of the Privy-Council, stabs Mr. Harley with a penknife, though not mortally: In the struggle, Guiscard receives several wounds and bruises; of one of which he died in Newgate, the 17th following. Reg. 10.

The day after Mr. Harley received his wound, both Houses of Parliament agree upon an address to the Queen, wherein they express their great concern for that most barbarous and villainous attempt; and defire her Majesty to give directions for causing Papists to be removed from the Cities of London and Westminster.

A proclamation is accordingly put out for that purpofe. Lewis, Dauphin of France, dies of the small-pox; April 3.

whereupon the title of Dauphin is given to his eldest son,

the Duke of Burgundy.

Toleph, Emperor of Germany, dies also of the small-pox; of which, when the Queen received the news, she sent a message to both Houses, April 20, That she had come to resolution, to use her utmost endeavours to get Charles III. King of Spain, made Emperor; and the States-General had concurred with her. Thereupon, both Houses join in an address; wherein they assure her Majesty, That they would support her in all the measures, which she should judge proper, to bring the war to a happy conclusion by a fafe and honourable peace.

The Marquis de Torcy transmits to England some new II.

proposals for a peace, by Abbé Gaultier.

The Duke of Marlborough fets out from the Hague, to 23. put himself at the head of the army, and, three days after, N. S. arrives at Tournay.

Mr. Harley, coming, for the first time, to the House of Commons, after Guiscard's attempt, is complimented by

the Speaker, in a high strain.

A treaty of pacification is figned between the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, and the Hungarian Malecontents; which puts a happy conclusion to the troubles in Hungary.

Laurence

May 2.

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June 3.

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Ann. C. Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and President of the

Sir Hovenden Walker fails from Plymouth, with a fleet of men of war and transports, having on board seven regiments, and a battalion of marines, in all, about 5000 men, commanded by Brigadier Hill, in order to attack Quebec and Placentia, in North America. They arrive at Boston, in New-England, June 4. But, on the 23d of August, eight of the transports, with 800 officers and soldiers, were cast away in the river of Canada; hereupon the rest, with the fleet, returned for England, and arrived at Portsmouth the 9th of October.

Prince Eugene joins the grand army.

Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer; and, four days after, constituted Lord High-Treasurer of Great-Britain

Prince Eugene having received orders to march with the Imperial and Palatine troops to the Upper-Rhine, for fecuring Germany; the two armies decamp, and repais the Scarpe, Prince Eugene taking his way towards Tournay, and the Duke of Marlborough marching towards the plains of Lens.

Sir John Jennings arrives before Barcelona, where a few regiments from Ireland and Gibraltar were lately landed.

The Commons lay before the Queen a representation of the mismanagements of the late Ministry; in the Army; the Navy; public Offices; the Treasury; the new-modelling of the Borough of Bewdley, &c.

· Robert Benfon, Efq; is made Chancellor and Under-Trea-

furer of the Exchequer.

John Earl Paulet is made Steward of the Houshold, in the room of John Duke of Bucks constituted President of the Council; Sir Thomas Mansel Comptroller of the Houshold, in Sir John Holland's room; Charles Casfar Treafurer of the Navy, in the room of R. Walpole, &c.

The Queen makes a speech to both Houses, wherein she thanks the Commons; for complying with her desire, in granting a supply for building many new Churches; for making effectual provision [by the Sauth-Sea scheme] for paying the Nation's heavy debts; and for the great sums they had raised for the service of the current year, the greatest ever granted to any Prince in one Session. Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 10th of July.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were, I. For securing the freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying 11

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qualifying the Members to fit in the House of Commons. Ann. C. Which enacts, that every Knight of a Shire must have an 1711. estate of 600 l. per ann. and every Citizen or Burgess 300 l. 2. To disable any person to be Governor, or Director, of the Bank of England and East-India Company at the same time. 3. For establishing a General Post-Office for all her Majesty's Dominions, and for setling a weekly sum out of the revenues thereof for the service of the war. 4. For taking, examining, and flating the public accounts of the Kingdom. 5. For the better preventing of excessive and deceitful gaming. 6: To make an attempt on the life of a Privy-Counfellor, in the execution of his office, to be felony without benefit of Clergy. Occasioned by Guiscard's attempt on Mr. Harley. 7. For making good deficiencies, and fatisfying the public debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on the trade to the South-Seas, &c. 8. For granting feveral duties upon coals for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminfler, and Suburbs thereof. 9. For relief of the creditors

and proprietors of the Company of Mine-adventurers, &c. The following money-bills were also passed this Session: For a land-tax of 4 s. in the pound: For charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry for the fervice of the year 1711: For reviving, continuing, and appropriating certain duties upon feveral commodities to be exported; and certain duties upon coals carried coaftwife; and for granting further duties upon candles for 32 years, to raise 15,000 l. by way of lottery, and for suppreffing unlawful lotteries: For laying certain duties upon hides and skins, tanned or dreffed, and upon vellom and parchment for 32 years: For laving a duty upon hops: For licenfing and regulating hackney-coaches and chairs; and tharging certain duties on stamped vellom, parchment, and paper, and on cards and dice, &c. and for fecuring thereby, and by a weekly payment out of the Post-Office, and by duties on hides and skins, a yearly fund of 186,670 l. for 32 years, to be applied to the fatisfaction of two millions, to be raised by way of lottery, &c.

The feveral fums voted this Seffjon, were as follows:

For 40,000 men for fea-fervice 2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy 120,000
For 40,000 land-forces 120,000

142	29. ANNE.	Vol. III
Ann. C.	The Queen's proportion of 3000 Palatines	34,251
1711.		43,251
	- Of Bothmar's regiment -	9,269
	Troops of augmentation	220,000
	Ten thousand additional forces	177,511
	Guards and garrifons	546,108
	Ordinance for land-fervice	130,000
	Interest of Debentures	49,357
	Transport-service	144,000
	Subfidies to the Allies	478,956
	Forces in Spain and Portugal	1,500,000
	For payment of 45,000 l. per ann. to 1714 for specying Exchequer bills	} 157,500
		6,609,295
34.	The Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of out from London for that Kingdom, and arrive	es at Dublin,
	July 3. On the 9th he holds a Parliament of grants the Queen a supply, to make good branches of the Establishment, for two years.	the necessary
21.	After several sharp engagements between the Muscovites, which lasted part of three days, a cluded between them; wherein the Czar agreents	peace is con-
	Azoph, and to let the King of Sweden have free fage into his own Dominions, &c. A Commission is granted to take in subscrip	and safe pas-
27.	South-Sea Company, and four millions were full few days. The Duchess of Gordon sent, as a present to of Advocates at Edinburgh, a filver medal of the	of the Faculty
	which occasioned great uneafiness and disputes.	o i reconder,
July 1.	The Port of Arleux is taken by the Allies, by the French the 17th.	
3•	John William Friso, Prince of Nassau, and S. Frieseland, coming to the Hague, in order to se King William's succession with the King of Protunately drowned in the Moerdyke.	ettle the late
6,	James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Secretary of State for Scotland, dies. There be competition between the Duke of Hamilton and	d the Earl of
1	Mar for that place, it is suppressed for the press Sir George Byng is declared Admiral of the W John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and Lord	hite.
7	dies; leaving the bulk of his estate to Thomas I	Pelham, Esq; The

The Duke of Marlborough advances towards Aire, to Ann. C. make the French believe that he designed to besiege St. Omer, 1711. or attack their lines on that side; but, instead of that, he passes the Scarpe at Vitry, and enters the French lines near Arleux and Bac a Bacheul; the boldest attempt that had been made during the whole war!

Having thereby cut off the enemy's communication with 31. Bouchain, the Duke invests that strong place, which sur-

renders, September the 2d.

The Portuguese enter into a private negotiation of peace August.

with the French and Spaniards.

Mr. Mesnager, Deputy of the Council of Commerce in France, comes to England, along with Mr. Prior, who had been sent to Paris with some private propositions for a peace: The Abbé du Bois comes also along with them. Mesnager, being vested with full powers, hath several conferences with the Queen's Ministers about a peace.

The Queen fends a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein she requires his affistance in suppressing infi-

delity and profaneness.

Edward Villiers, Earl of Fersey, who had been employed in several negotiations, and was this day named Lord Privy-Seal, dies suddenly:

Whereupon, Dr. John Robinson, who was designed to be Sept. 3. the Plenipotentiary in the treaty now projecting, is nomi-

nated Lord Privy-Seal.

A French squadron, commanded by Du Guay Trouin, having entered the bay of Rio de Janeiro in Brasil, set on fire the Portuguese men of war in that port, make themselves masters of the town of St. Sebastian, and carry away a rich booty, which they valued at seven millions of livres.

— The French make also some unsuccessful attempts on the Leeward Islands.

The charter for incorporating the South-Sea Company, 14, having passed the Seals, that Company hold their first

general Court at Merchant-Taylors & Hall.

King Charles III, leaving his Queen in Spain, embarks at Barcelona, and is convoyed by the Confederate fleets, commanded by Sir John Jennings, to Vado, in Italy, where he arrives the 27th.

The feven Preliminaries for a peace, agreed upon between our Ministers and Mr. Mesnager, are signed: Immediately after which, Mr. Mesnager returns to France, having obtained permission for Marshal Tallard, who had been

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Ann. G. been prisoner in England, ever fince the battle of Blenheim,

1711. to return home, upon his parole.

Oct. 1. Charles III, of Spain, is elected King of the Romans, and Emperor of Germany, and took the name of Charles VI. He was crowned at Francfort, the 11th of December following.

The proposals of peace are communicated to the States.

The Duke of Marlborough leaves the army, and comes

The Duke to the Hague.

Nov. 7. from Count Gallas the Preliminaries, figned by Mefnager, N. S. writes a circular letter to the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, exhorting them to perfift in the engage-

8. ments of the Grand Alliance.—— He writes another letter to the States, to the same effect, with this additional defire, That they would seek means, to induce the Queen of Great-Britain, and, if possible, engage her, to reject those propositions, and to continue the war.— At the same time, he writes a letter to Queen Anne, to the same purpose.

King Philip, with his Queen, and the Prince, his son, makes his public entry into Madrid, after his absence from

that City.

The Duke of Marlborough returns to London.

Baron de Bothmar, Minister from the Elector of Hanover, coming over with him, presents a memorial to Mr. St. John, wherein were represented the pernicious consequences of law in a late to the Duke of Aring.

leaving Spain and the Indies to the Duke of Anjou.

20. Secretary St. John notifies to the Foreign Ministers, at London, that her Majesty had pitched upon Utrecht for the place of Congress; and that the conferences would begin the 1st of January, O.S. And the Queen sends letters to all the Allies, to invite them to the Congress.

Count Gallas, the Imperial Minister, being forbid the

Court, fets out for Holland, in his return home.

Decemb. Several Lords are closeted; but are proof against all the Court temptations.

The Parliament meets, it being the fecond Session of the

third Parliament of Great-Britain.

In her speech, the Queen tells both Houses, That, notwithstanding the arts of those who delighted in war, both place and time were appointed for opening the treaty of a general peace.

The Lords present an address, concluding in these words; That no peace can be safe or honourable to Great-Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies were to be allotted Ann. C. to any part of the House of Bourbon: But this clause was 1711. omitted in the Commons address.

Count Staremberg throws some relief into the Castle of

Cardona.

The Commissioners of the public accounts make a report, of some undue practices discovered by them, with relation to the army; namely, That the Duke of Marlbrough had taken to his own use, of the persons he contracted with for bread and bread-waggons, the sum of 63,309 l. 3s. 7d. and also had reserved to himself two and a half per cent. out of the pay of the foreign troops; the whole together amounting to 523,380 l. being public money, and which he had never accounted for: Also, that he had allowed his Secretary, Mr. Cardonnel, to receive of the Contractors 500 gold ducats, on the signing of every contract, &c.

They also report, That Robert Walpole, Esq; when he was Secretary of war, received of the Contractors for forage in Scotland, to his own use, 500 guineas, and a note for

500 more, &c.

The Queen declares in Council, That, upon this information, she thought fit to dismiss the Duke from all his employments; and, the next day, she notified it to him by a letter under her own hand.

There are great debates about the Duke of Hamilton's

being created Duke of Brandon.

Robert Walpole, and Adam Cardonnel, Esqs; are expelled the House of Commons, for breach of trust, in converting the public money to their own uses; and, the 17th of the month following, R. Walpole was committed to the Tower for the same.

James, Duke of Ormond, is appointed Colonel of the 1711-12. first regiment of soot-guards, and Commander in Chief of Jan. 1. all the forces in Great-Britain; and soon after, upon the Elector of Hanover's refusal to command the Queen's forces in Flanders, Captain-General of all her forces, at home and abroad.

And George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland, is made Colonel of the second troop of horse-guards, in the Duke of Ormond's room. As also Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, Colonel of the Royal regiment of horse-guards, in the room of the Duke of Northumberland, and Master-General of the Ordnance in the Duke of Marlborough's room.

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The Queen defires the Lords to adjourn themselves, Ann. C. which occasions a debate. 1711-12.

Prince Eugene comes to England, to try to engage our 2. 4.

Court to go on with the war, by offering a new scheme

from the Emperor; but he does not fucceed.

The Marquiss d'Uxelles, Abbot de Polignac, and Mr. Mesnager, the three French Plenipotentiaries, arrive at Utrecht; as do also about the same time eight from the States-General; and Bishop Robinson, and the Lord Raby from England.

Brigadier Hill is made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the

room of Lieutenant-General Cadogan removed.

Charles, Duke of Somerfet, is removed from his place of

Master of the Horse.

The Queen being indisposed, sends messages to both Houses, importing, That her Plenipotentiaries were arrived at *Utrecht*, and had begun to concert the most proper ways of procuring a just satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, particularly with relation to Spain and the West-Indies. And in her message to the Lords, takes notice of the affair relating to the Scotch Peers.

The first general Conference between the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, is opened by the Bithop of Bristol, first Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, with a speech suitable to the

occasion.

The Duke of Marlborough's affair being debated, the 24. Commons vote, That his taking the two and a half per cent. was unwarrantable and illegal.

> Three days after, his daughters the Countess of Sunderland and the Lady Rialton refign their places of Ladies of

the Bed-Chamber.

The Emperor arrives at Vienna from Francfort.

26. The Dauphiness of France, Maria-Adelaida of Savoy, N. S. dies, in the 26th year of her age. Six days after, her huf-Feb. 1. band, Lewis, the Dauphin, dies in the 30th year of his age. - His eldest fon, who was five years old, dies likewife a few days after.

> The French Plenipotentiaries deliver in writing, The fpecific explanation of the offers of France, for a general peace. But they are received with fcorn by all the Allies, and increase the jealousy they had, of a secret understanding be-

tween the Courts of England and France.

Count Zinzendorf, and Mr. Consbruck, Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, arrive at Utrecht, to affift at the treaty of peace. Where also come Ministers from Augustus King of Poland, from the Kings of Prussia, and Portugal, and the Ann. C. Duke of Savoy.

The House of Lords present an address to the Queen, wherein they express their utmost resentment at those terms

of peace, offered by France.

The Commons resolve, That in the barrier-treaty there were several articles destructive to the trade and interest of Great-Britain, and therefore highly dishonourable to her Majesty; and that the Lord Townshend had not any orders or authority for negotiating several articles in that treaty.

The States draw up thereupon a large memorial in their own justification; which the Commons vote to be false, &c.

A proposal delivered by Prince Eugene for the support of 26. the war in Spain, is laid before the Commons; but nothing

is faid about it.

The Commons lay before the Queen a representation of Mar. 4. the hardships the Allies had put upon England in carrying on the war; wherein they shew, That the States had been deficient in their quota's for sea-service, some years two thirds, and generally more than half their quota. That the sorces supplied by the States for the service of Spain from 1705 to 1708, were no more than 12,200 men, and they had since sent thither no forces at all. That the States, during the course of the war, had surnished less than their proportion in Flanders, 20,837 men. That the whole burthen of the war, almost, in Spain and Portugal, had of late been thrown upon the English, &c.

The Ministers of the Allies meet again, and Count Zinzendorf insists, That the restitution of the whole Spanish Monarchy should be expressly mentioned. The Dutch agree to it. But the English were the only Ministers, that

did not make any mention of Spain and the Indies.

The feveral Plenipotentiaries of the Allies deliver in writing their specific demands, which ran as high as the French Reg. 11, explanation, another way.

Robert Walpole, Efq; is declared incapable of being elect- 6.

ed a Member of the House of Commons.

Prince Eugene has his audience of leave, and embarks, 13.

four days after, for Holland.

A proclamation is issued out against the Mohocks, or Hawkubites, a set of rakes, who committed great disorders about the streets of London.

George, Earl of Northampton, is appointed Constable of the 1717.

Tower of London.

Ann. C. The Duke of Ormond, attended by Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1712. and other persons of distinction, sets out for Holland, and April 9. arrives at the Hague the 14th.

The Convocation, which fat with the Parliament, still carry on their disputes about Prorogation: And some Non-jurors entertain odd notions, about the Eucharist being a proper sacrifice; the necessity of Priestly Absolution; the invalidity of Lay-baptism; and others condemn the Supremacy of the Crown in Ecclesiastical matters, &c.

The Confederate forces begin to take the field.

The French Refugees petition the Queen, to support their interest in the present treaty of peace: The Earl of Dartmouth informs them, That strict orders had been given to the English Plenipotentiaries to the same effect. But, notwithstanding, they are not duly taken care of.

Thomas, Earl of Strafford, comes from Utrecht to the Hague, and earnestly presses the States to come into the Queen's measures, but does not acquaint them what they

were.

June 2.

May 10. Secretary St. John sends a letter to the Duke of Ormond, with the Queen's positive command, That he should avoid engaging in any siege, or hazarding a battle, till he received further orders from England.

24. The Confederate armies pass the Scheld, and the Duke of Ormond takes his quarters at Marchiennes. The Quarter-Masters General having viewed the enemy's army, and declaring there was a fine opportunity of attacking them; the Duke cannot help discovering the orders he had received, of not acting offensively; which the Allies are highly shock-

ed at, though they had suspected it for some time.

The Commons hearing of it, some move for an address to the Queen, to give instructions to her General in Flanders, to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour: But it is

carried in the negative.

The Lords likewise take that affair into consideration; and shew the ill consequences of such a proceeding, and the necessity of carrying on the war with vigour; but, after long debates (wherein the Duke of Marlborough is severely resected on by Earl Paulet) nothing is determined.

The Duke of Marlborough fends a challenge to Earl Paulet;

but the Queen stops the duel.

The Dutch Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht expostulating with the Bishop of Bristol about those orders, he answers them: That, they not having answered the advances made to them from time to time by the Queen, in order to en-

gage them to enter into a plan of peace, they ought not Ann. C. to be surprized, if her Majesty thought herself at liberty to 1712. enter into separate measures, in order to obtain a peace for her own conveniency. - And that, confidering the conduct of the States towards her Majesty, she thought herself difengaged from all alliances and engagements with their High Mightinesses.

Thereupon, the Princes of the Empire concert measures for fubfifting and maintaining the foreign troops in the pay

of Great-Britain.

In the mean time, private negotiations are carried on, directly between England and France, about the cessation of arms, and King Philip's renunciation of the Crown of France.

The Queen comes to the House of Lords, and communicates to both Houses the plan of the peace that was negotiating.

Three days after, the Commons present an address of thanks to the Queen; as do the Lords, the next day, but not without great debates, and a fevere protest.

Quefnoy is invested by the Allies, and surrenders the 4th of July. The Duke of Ormond will not permit any troops that were in the Queen's whole pay, to affift at this fiege.

The Commons order a Preface to some Sermons, lately published by William Fleetwood, Bishop of St. Ajaph, to be burnt by the hangman: That Preface contained some reflections on the then measures of the Court.

The Duke of Vendosme, the French General, in Spain, dies.

Sir William Wyndham is made Secretary of war, in the room of George, Lord Lanfdown, who was foon after appointed Comptroller of the Houshold.

The Duke of Ormond acquaints Prince Eugene and the States Deputies, That, the French King having agreed to feveral articles, as a foundation for a suspension of arms, and, among others, the giving up immediately into our possession the town of Dunkirk, he could no longer cover the fiege of Quefnoy, being obliged, by his instructions, to march with the Queen's troops, and those in her pay, and to declare a cellation of arms, as foon as Dunkirk was delivered up: But the foreign troops in the Queen's pay refuse to follow him.

The Bishop of Bristol communicates, to the Ministers of the Allies, the concession which the Queen had prevailed N. S. on France to make to the Allies, and proposes to them a

fuspension

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Ann. C. suspension of arms for two months, in order to treat with 1712. the French, and adjust, in a friendly manner, the demands of all the Confederates.

The Generals of the foreign troops in British pay being commanded by the Duke of Ormond to march, they all

refuse, except two.

Lieutenant-General Erle being removed from all his places, Lieutenant-General Webb is constituted, in his room, Lieutenant-General, and Commander in Chief of all the land-forces in Great-Britain; and Brigadier Hill Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

John, Duke of Argyle, is also appointed General and Commander in Chief of all the land-forces in Scotland, and Captain of the company of foot in Edinburgh Castle; and, on the 4th of July following, Governor of Port-Mahon.

Major-General Grovestein, Governor of Bouchain, having been detached by Prince Eugene, with about 1500 horse, dragoons, &c. makes a successful incursion into France; and, having ravaged, plundered, and burnt several open towns and villages in Champagne and Metz, and struck terror as far as Paris, makes his retreat by Traerbach to Maestricht: But the French, in revenge, plunder Tartole, &c.

The Queen puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; then the Parliament is adjourned to the 8th of July, and afterwards prorogued to the 31st of the same month.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were these: 1. An act against Occasional Conformity, intitled, An act for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better fecuring the Church of England, as by law established; and for confirming the Toleration granted to Protestant Differences, &c. 2. For fettling the precedence of the Princess Sophia, of the Elector, her son, and of the Electoral Prince, the Duke of Cambridge. 3. To repeal the ast of the 7th year of her Majesty's Reign, intitled, An act for naturalizing foreign Protestants, &c. 4. To prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, against irregular baptisms and marriages. 5. To restore the Patrons to their antient rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant in Scotland. 6. For repealing part

of an act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intitled, An Ann. C. act for discharging the Yule Vacance. 7. For the more 1712, effectual preventing fraudulent conveyances, in order to multiply votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament. 8. For continuing the Trade and Corporation-capacity of the united East-India Company— and the trade to the South-Seas— although their fund, and capital stock, should be redeemed.

The following money bills received the Royal affent, at feveral times, during the course of this Session: For a land-tax of 4s. in the pound: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1712, &c. For laying feveral duties upon foap and paper, made in Great-Britain, or imported; and upon chequered and striped linnens imported; and upon certain filk, callicoes, linnens and stuffs, printed, painted, or stained; and upon feveral kinds of ftamped vellom, parchment, and paper; and upon certain printed papers, pamphlets, and advertisements, for raising 1,800,000 l. by way of a lottery; — and for borrowing money upon part of the capital stock of the South-Sea Company, &c. For laying additional duties on hides and skins, vellom and parchment, and new duties on frarch, coffee, tea, drugs, gilt and filver wire, and policies of infurance, to fecure a yearly fund, for another lottery of 1,800,000 l. and for the better fecuring the duties on candles, &c.

The feveral fums voted by Parliament, this Seffion, were,

	1.
For 40,000 men for fea-fervice	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	180,000
Recoinage in Scotland, and deficiency in coinage	4,615
Interest of South-Sea Stock	535,332
For 40,000 land-forces	886,223
10,000 additional forces	177,511
15,178 troops of augmentation	260,993
Forces in Spain to Lady-day	225,385
Ditto the other three quarters	250,000
Forces in Portugal	169,452
Ordinance for land-fervice	111,983
For the fortifications of Edinburgh Castle	2,500
Ditto Fort-William	1,620
Ditto Dunbarton Castle	308
For the Church at Rotterdam	2,500
L 4	For

The Earl of Strafford comes to the army, and found it July 2. was high time to separate the British forces from the Germans.

Prince Eugene marches off with the Confederate forces, and all the auxiliaries in British pay, except a very few of

them: The next day they lay fiege to Landrecy.

The Duke of Ormond orders a cellation of arms for two months to be proclaimed by found of trumpet. Marshal Villars, the French General, does the same in his camp.

Sir John Leake convoys Brigadier Hill, with a body of troops, to Dunkirk, who take possession of that town for

the Queen of England.

The British troops, marching from the Confederate army towards Dunkirk, are refused a passage by the Dutch through Bouchain and Doway (though they had their hospital and great quantities of stores in this last) as also through Tournay, Oudenard, and Liste: But they take possession of Ghent and Bruges; which gives the rest of the Allies great uneafinefs.

King Philip publishes his renunciation of the Crown of

France.

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Richard Cromwell, formerly Lord Protector of England, dies at Chesbunt, in Hertfordshire, in the 90th year of his

age.

The French, under the command of Marshal de Villars, 13. attack feventeen battalions of the Confederates commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, that were intrenched at Denain, in order to fecure the communication of the Allies with Marchiennes, where was their grand magazine; and entirely defeat them: So that of those seventeen battalions hardly 3000 men escape; there being about 1000 killed, 2500 taken prisoners, and near 1500 drowned, among whom was the brave Count d'Hona.

After this defeat, the French make themselves masters of Marchiennes, where was a garrison of 5000 men which were made prisoners of war, and very great quantities of

artillery

artillery and ammunition; as also of St. Amand, Mor-Ann. C. tagne, &c. 1712.

A quarrel happens at Utrecht, between the French and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, occasioned by the servants of Mr. Mesnager's laughing at Count de Rechteren's, upon the news of the defeat at Denain: Which puts a stop to the negotiations of peace for some months. The mob of Utrecht break also the Earl of Strafford's and the Marquis del Borgo's windows.

Thomas Harley, Esq; being fent to Hanover in the beginning of this month, endeavours, in vain, to bring the Elector into the British measures about a peace. The King of

Prussia refuses also to come into them.

Upon the loss of Marchiennes, and the great magazines there, Prince Eugene raises the siege of Landrecy, and marches towards Mons.

The French invest Doway, which surrenders the 28th. Aug. 2. Prince Eugene tries to raise the siege, but without success: 3. So, he returns to his camp at Seclin, from whence detachments were made to secure Liste, Mons, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, &c.

Henry St. John, lately created Viscount Bolingbroke, is fent incognito to Paris, accompanied by Matthew Prior and Abbé Gaultier, to remove all the difficulties that might obstruct the general suspension of arms between England and France. He arrives at Paris the 6th, and two days after signs a treaty for the said suspension of arms both by sea and land for sour months. He was impowered by his instructions to conclude a separate peace with England, France, Spain, and Savoy. He agrees to the payment of 60,000 l. per ann. to King James Ild's Dowager: Leaving Mr. Prior at Paris, he comes back to London the 18th.

While he was there, the Pretender made a vifit to the

King of France.

The Queen figns a proclamation, declaring the suspenfion of arms as well by sea as land, and injoining the observance thereof.

Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, dies; and was succeeded in his post of Master of the Ordnance by James Duke of Hamilton; who was also appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

Thomas, Earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, Sir William Drake, John Aiflabie, Esq; Sir James Wishart, and George Clarke, Esq; are appointed Commifficuers of the Admiralty.

General

18

24.

General Stanhope, who was made prisoner at Bribuega, Ann. C. being exchanged for the Duke of Escalona, returns to Eng-1712. land about this time. He took Fontainebleau in his way home, but declined the offer made him by Lord Bolingbroke, of being presented to the King of France.

A French squadron invades the Lee-ward Islands, and

makes great devastations there.

Fort Knocque is surprized and taken by a party of Dutch. 24. One of the Dutch Field-Deputies comes and founds the 27. Duke of Ormand, about the English troops staying in Ghent and Bruges, &c.

Quesnoy is invested by the French, and surrenders the 3d

of October.

According to the French accounts, this garrison compleated the number of 40 battalions of the Allies killed or taken prisoners fince the 13th of July.

The Spaniards endeavour to make themselves masters of Sept. II. Campo-major in Portugal, but miscarry in their design.

Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, late Lord Treasurer of Eng-15. land, dies.

Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, embarks for Spain to take the renunciation of King Philip to the Crown of France,

and arrives at Madrid, October 7.

Brigadier Pierce, Commander of the English forces in Catalonia, receives orders from Queen Anne to leave immediately the army of Count Staremberg, and march to the fea-fide: And embarking there, on board Sir John Jennings's fquadron, they are convoyed to Port-Mahon; where the Duke of Argyle, on the 8th of November, causes the Emperor's colours to be taken down, and the English colours to be hoisted on the several Castles and Forts.

The Dutch Ministers at Utrecht propose a new plan of peace to the English Plenipotentiaries, by offering to yield Lifle to France, and receding from their pretentions to Doway, Valenciennes, and Maubeuge, provided Condé and Tournay were included in the Barrier, Sicily yielded to the

Emperor, &c.

The Dutch refusing to come into the cessation of arms, 30. the French fit down before Bouchain, which furrenders at discretion the 8th of October. October.

The States are not willing that King Philip's Ministers

fhould be admitted at the Congress.

Mr. Prior comes over into England, and returns to France about the middle of November, with new instructions.

18.

Book XXVI. 29. A N N E.	15
The Earl of Strafford comes to London, in order to com-	Ann. C.
pose some differences at Court.	1712.
The French and Imperial armies being marched into	13.
winter-quarters, Prince Eugene repairs to the Hague.	18.
The Duke of Ormand arrives at London.	Nov. z.
King Philip figns his renunciation of the Crown of Spain,	5.
and the Cortez of Spain enact it into a law.	
The Portuguese Minister at Utrecht figns the suspension	7.
of arms between France, Spain, and Portugal.	
A duel, occasioned by a law-suit, is fought in Hyde-	15.
Park, between James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,	
and Colonel Hamilton, on the one part, and Charles, Lord	
Mohun, and Brigadier Maccartney, on the other. The	
Lord Mohun was killed on the spot; and the Duke died	
immediately after, of a wound he was faid to have received.	
unfairly from Maccartney. A proclamation is accordingly	
published, on the 24th, for apprehending Maccartney, but	
he escapes into Flanders: However, he was acquitted, after	
the accession of King George I.	
Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, is appointed Ambassador	23.
Extraordinary to the Court of France, in the Duke of	
Hamilton's room, and arrives at Calais December 27th.	

Queen's new plan of peace, which he communicates to the States of the respective Provinces. The King of Denmark takes Staden, and reduces the

The Earl of Strafford is fent back to the Hague with the

Duchy of Bremen.

John, Duke of Marlborough, having obtained leave to 30. retire beyond-fea, embarks at Dover, and arrives the next day at Oftend; where he is received with great honour by Dec. 1. General Cadogan; who is, for that, foon after difmiffed from all his employments. The Duchess followed him in the beginning of February.

The ceffation of arms between Great-Britain is pro-3. longed for four months, from the 22d of December.

The Marquis de Monteleon, Ambassador from Spain, ar-5. rives at London.

The States fignify to Queen Anne their resolution to enter into her measures, and to conclude and fign a peace jointly with her; as also to take with her new engagements on the Protestant Succession, and Barrier-treaty.

The Swedes defeat the Danes, and burn Altena.

The Duke D'aumont, Ambassador from France to England, lands at Dover.

14.

Ann. C. Queen Anne sends an answer to the letter of the States-1712-13. General.

Jan. 7. Lieutenant-General Hatton Compton is made Lieutenant

13. of the Tower, in General Cadogan's room.

The British Plenipotentiaries give up all points in dispute between them and the French, in North-America, and the fishery of Newfoundland, upon the single consideration of the ninth article of the treaty of commerce.

18. The difference between the *Dutch* and the *French* Plenipotentiaries being at length adjusted, by the mediation of the *English*, the new treaty of Barrier and Succession is

19. figned by the Ministers of Great-Britain, and those of the States-General.

The Emperor's Plenipotentiaries have, for the first time, a private conference with those of France, at the Bishop of Bristol's house, where an agreement is proposed concerning the transporting of the Empress, the evacuation of Catalonia, and the amnesty for the Catalons.

The Plenipotentiaries of France and Prussia meet at the same place, for the first time: And, the following days, the Ministers of the Emperor and the Queen of Great-Britain have several conferences together; in which Count

Zinzendorf communicates a second plan.

King Philip's Plenipotentiaries are at last admitted to the

Congress.

Feb. 1. The King of Sweden, endeavouring to engage the Turks in a new war with the Czar, is ordered to march into his Kingdom; which he refusing, an armed force comes upon him; and, though he resolutely defended himself, and some hundreds of those who attacked him were killed, yet, being overpowered, he is carried to a house near Adrianople, and most of his Swedes are sold for slaves.

The treaty for the evacuation of *Catalonia*, by the Imperialifts, and for the neutrality of *Italy*, is concluded, and figned: And, the fame day, a ceffation of arms is agreed

upon between the Ministers of France and Savoy.

Frederic I, King of Prussia, dies, and was succeeded by his son, Frederic-William.

March 4. The Dukes of Berry and Orleans make a folemn renunciation of the Crown of Spain, in the Parliament of Paris.

The British Plenipotentiaries scruple to sign a separate peace, their full powers under the Great Seal only authorizing them to negotiate, agree, and conclude the conditions of a good and general peace, agreeable to the interests of all and each of the Allies; whereupon, the Lord Balingbrake

7:

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28,

Bolingbroke fends them a new commission, and repeats to Ann. C. them positive orders to sign and conclude with France. 1712-13. The French try to elude their engagements to Great-Reg. 12.

Britain.

Sir John Jennings convoys the Empress from Vado to

Barcelona in Italy, and arrives there the 17th.

The peace is figned at Utrecht by the Plenipotentiaries of 1713. Great-Britain and France, and by all the other Allies, except the Ministers of the Emperor and the Empire.

George St. John arrives at London with the treaties of Apr. 3. peace and commerce, for which there are rejoicings at

The Queen holds a Council, in which the Lord-Keeper Harcourt is declared Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty proposes, to the Board, the ratifying of the treaties of peace and commerce; which the Earl of Cholmondley objecting to, he is displaced from his office of Treasurer of the Houshold; and the command of a regiment of dragoons is taken from Sir Richard Temple.

The Parliament meets, it being the third Session of the third Parliament of Great-Britain. In her speech, the Queen acquaints both Houses, That the treaty of peace was figned, and, in a few days, the ratifications would be exchanged; and intimates, she had done a great deal for

fecuring the Protestant Succession.

Both Houses present addresses of congratulation upon the 10, 11, peace; as do also most of the Corporations, and other &c. Bodies.

The Commons address the Queen to lay before them, in due time, the treaties of peace and commerce, which the promifes to do.

The British Plenipotentiaries deliver in writing to Count Zinzendorf offers and demands of the French King, for making peace with the House of Austria and the Empire.

The Duke of Alencon, fon to the Duke of Berry, 15.

dies

The report from the Commissioners to examine and fate the debts due to the army is laid before the Commons,

and feveral misapplications are discovered.

The ratifications of the treaties of peace and commerce are exchanged at Utrecht, between the Ministers of Great-Britain and France, and are brought to London the beginning of May.

John Murray, Duke of Athol, is made Lord Privy-Seal

for Scotland, in the Duke of Montroje's room.

About

- Ann. C. About this time, most of the Ministers at Utrecht receive, 1713. by the post, a printed protestation of the Pretender, addressed to all Kings, Princes, &c.
- May 5. The peace is proclaimed at London, with the usual ceremonies.
 - 6. Baron Kirchner, the Imperial Minister, quits Utrecht.

 The treaties of peace and commerce are laid before the

 Commons, by Robert Benson, Esq; Chancellor of the Ex-
 - Commons, by Robert Benson, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer: And the 14th of May is appointed, to take into consideration the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty of commerce.

By the 8th article, all the subjects of Great-Britain and France were to enjoy, with regard to all duties and impositions, the same privileges, which any other Nation, the most favoured, did then, or should hereafter, enjoy: And, by the 9th, a law was to be made, within two months, in Great-Britain, that no more customs be paid for goods brought from France, than what were payable for the like goods imported from any other country in Europe.

The Portuguese Envoy presents a memorial against the

treaty of commerce.

Notwithstanding that, after great debates in the House of Commons, a bill is ordered to be brought in, for confirming the 8th and 9th articles of that treaty: But, after long debates, and many petitions against it, it was at last

rejected, on the 18th of June.

By the act for continuing the duty upon malt, that tax being extended to *Scotland*, it occasions great murmurings and uneafiness: And some go even so far as to affert, that it was contrary to the Union; and agree, to move for an act for dissolving the Union. Some time after, a petition is signed at *Edinburgh*, for that purpose.

Several French Protestants that were confined to the gallies, on account of their Religion, are released by Queen

Anne's intercession.

4.

fune 1. Landau is invested by the French, and surrenders, August 9.

3. The Commons address the Queen, desiring to know, What equivalent the King of France was to have for the demolition of Dunkirk?

Liste is delivered up to the French, in pursuance to the treaty of peace: And, in pursuance of the same, the

16. French yield up the city and citadel of Luxemburgh to the Dutch.

The Queen sends a message to the Commons, acquaint-Am. C. ing them with the difficulties she lay under, by the debts 1713. contracted in her civil Government; whereupon, a bill is 25. brought in, for enabling her Majesty to raise 500,000?. on the revenues appointed for uses of the civil Government, to be applied towards the payment of her servants, tradefmen, &c.

An address of thanks is presented to her Majesty for the treaties of peace and commerce: And she is desired, to appoint Commissioners to treat with some from France, to

explain and compleat the treaty of commerce.

The Duke d'Aumont, Ambassador Extraordinary from July 1. the Court of France, having been in England ever since December 30, makes now his public entry. The Pretender was thought to have come over with him, and to have had private interviews with the Queen, and some of her Ministers.

The Lords present an address to the Queen, That she would use her most pressing instances with the Duke of Lorrain, and with all the Princes and States in amity or correspondence with her, not to receive, or suffer the Pretender to continue in their dominions. The Queen's answer not being satisfactory, they present a second address. And, on the 8th of the said month, the Commons present an address to the same purpose.

About this time, two addresses are presented from the Burghs of Inverness and Nairn, in favour of the lineal

Succession, that is, the Pretender.

The treaty of peace between England and Spain is figned at Utrecht, but the treaty of commerce was not concluded till November 28.

Sixteen Imperial battalions embark at Barcelona for

Italy.

Dr. Francis Atterbury is made Bishop of Rechester, and

Dean of Westminster.

This day is observed as a public thanksgiving for the peace, and both Houses of Parliament go in state to St. Paul's.

Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, dies in the 81st year of his age; and was succeeded, about a month after, by Dr. John Robinson Bishop of Bristol, and Lord Privy-Seal.

Count Staremberg embarks with the remainder of the Imperial forces at Barcelona, and is convoyed by an English squadron to Vado in Italy, where he arrives the 16th.

Ann. C. Upon that General's departure, the Catalans possess 1713. themselves of Barcelona, and resolve to stand out to the last in defence of their liberties.

The Queen comes to the House of Peers, and puts an end to the Session with a speech; and then the Parliament is prorogued to the 28th.

Gold medals upon the peace, are given to the Members

of both Houses of Parliament.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were:
1. For the better regulating the elections of Members to serve in Parliament, for that part of Great-Britain called Scotland:
2. For continuing the acts therein mentioned, for preventing thest and rapine upon the northern borders of England:
3. For the better regulating the forces to be continued in her Majesty's service, and for the payment of the said forces and of their quarters:
4. To enable such officers and soldiers as have been in her Majesty's service during the late war, to exercise trades, and for officers to account with their soldiers:
5. For the better encouragement of the making sail-cloth in Great-Britain.

The following money-bills were also passed at different times during the course of this Session: For a land-tax of 2 s. in the pound: For granting to her Majesty duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1713, &c. To raise 1,200,000 l. for public uses, by circulating a further sum in Exchequer bills; and to enable her Majesty to raise 500,000 l. on the revenues appointed

for uses of her civil Government, &c.

The Duke de Popoli summons Barcelona, giving the inhabitants to understand, that if they did not immediately submit to King Philip, they would not have the benefit of the King's pardon; but they answer, They were resolved to continue the war: Whereupon, the whole country was ravaged by the Spaniards. And the Court of England, instead of affishing those distressed people, lend all the affishance in their power to their enemies.

Monsieur Tugghe, Deputy from the Magistrates of Dunkirk, presents two addresses to the Queen, wherein he begged of her Majesty to spare the harbour and port of

Dunkirk. But his request is not complied with.

Charles Earl of Peterborough is elected Knight of the Garter, and installed the next day; with the Dukes of Beaufort and Kent; and the Earl Paulet, the Earl of Oxford, and the Earl of Strafford.

15.

A proclamation is published for dissolving the Parlia Ann. C. ment; and another, on the 17th, for summoning a new one, to meet the 12th of November. Some days before, letters signed with an H are dispersed about, recommending the interest of the Pretender.

William Earl of Dartmouth is made Privy-Seal, and William Bromley, Efq; Secretary of State in his room.——Francis Gwin is also made Secretary at war; and Sir William Wyndham Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Robert Benson Lord Bingley, named Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid.

And George Lord Lanfdown is appointed Treasurer of the Houshold; Sir John Stonehouse, Bart. Comptroller of the same; and Thomas Foley, Esq; Auditor of the Imprest

Accounts.

The Duke d'Aumont has his audience of leave; and fets 30. out from London, November 7, on his return to France.

John Erskin, Earl of Mar, is appointed Secretary of Sept. 1. State for Scotland; James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield, Lord-Chancellor of that Kingdom; and Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. All which was done through the Earl of Oxford's interest.

The French invest Fribourg, which town surrenders the 19.

20th of October, as the caffle doth November 5.

Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savey, and King of Sicily by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, with his Queen, are convoyed to that Kingdom by a squadron of British men of war, and arrive there October 10.

The port and fortifications of Dunkirk begin to be de-

molifhed.

The Catalans set up for a free independent State, grant 26. commissions, coin money, &c. and seem resolved to de-October.

fend their liberties to the last extremity.

About this time, The hereditary right of the Crown of England afferted, &c. written by - ---- Harbin, was published by Hilkiah Bedford; for which Bedford was afterwards profecuted, and fined.

The Earl of Peterborough is fent Ambassador Extraordi- Novemb.

nary to the new King of Sicily.

Conferences are held at Radstadt towards a treaty, between Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Marshal de Villars, without the concurrence or privity of the maritime Powers. These conferences end in a congress, which was held at Baden in Swisserland, for concluding a peace between the Emperor and France.

Vol. III. M A new

A new Parliament meets in Ireland, which enacts good Ann. C. laws for the fecurity of the Protestant Religion; and orders 1713. a bill to be brought in to attaint the Pretender, &c. 25.

The Commons address the Queen for the removal of Sir Constantine Phipps from the Chancellorship: On the other hand, the House of Lords, and the Convocation, present counter-addresses, wherein he was said to have acquitted himself in his several stations, with honour and integrity.

Mr. d'Ibberville, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court Dec. II. of France, arrives at London, and, on the 20th, was ad-

mitted to an audience.

This winter, the Queen lay very ill at Windser, of the gout and ague, which very much affected the public credit. About this time, Richard Steele, Esq; publishes The

Criss. Sir James Wishart is made Admiral of the White squa-

dron.

1713-14.

2.

Feb. I. The report of the Queen's illness, and of a supposed armament in the ports of France, in favour of the Pretender, having occasioned a great run upon the Bank, her Majesty fends a letter to the Lord-Mayor of London, wherein the acquaints him, the was restored to such a degree of health, that she intended to open the Parliament on the 16th of February.

> Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York, dies; whereupon, Sir William Dawes was translated thither from Chester; and, foon after, Dr. Francis Gastrell was made Bishop of Chester, and Dr. George Smalridge, Dean of Christ-Church, Oxon, was appointed Bishop of Bristol, and Lord-Almoner.

The fourth Parliament of Great-Britain meets, being 16. opened by commission; and the Commons chuse Sir Thomas Hanner for their Speaker.

The Convocation meets at the fame time, and the Lower House chuse Dr. George Stanhope for their Prolocutor.

The Queen comes from Windfor to St. James's.

17. Mar. I. The peace between England and France is proclaimed at London.

Her Majesty goes to the House of Lords, and makes a 2. speech to both Houses; wherein she "congratulates with "her own subjects, That they were delivered from a con-

- " fuming land war, and entered on a peace, the good ef-" fects whereof nothing but intestine divisions could ob-" ftruct .-- And observes, That " our situation points out
- " to us our true interest; for this Country can flourish 66 only

only by trade, and will be most formidable by the right Ann. C. application of our naval force."

Both Houses present addresses, wherein they congratulate 3, 5. the Queen on her recovery: The Convocation doth also

the fame.

Upon a complaint of the Earl of Wharton, the Lords cenfure a pamphlet, intitled, The public Spirit of the Whigs fet forth in their generous encouragement of the Author of the Criss: Wherein the Author attacks the Union, reslects on the whole Scots Nation, insults the Duke of Argyle, &c. The Printer and Publisher are taken into custody, and a Reg. 13. reward offered for discovering the Author.

Richard Steele, Esq; Member for Stockbridge, having rendered himself obnoxious to the Ministry, a complaint is made in the House of Commons against the following papers, written by him, viz. The Englishman, of January 19; the last Englishman; and The Criss: And, after

long debates, he is expelled the House.

Before his expulsion, he moves for an address, To have the several representations of the English Engineers and Officers, who had the care and inspection of the demolition of Dunkirk, and all orders and instructions given thereupon, laid before the House.

The Lords take into confideration the State of the Nation, and some represent the danger that threatened the Protestant Succession, by reason of the Pretender's not being yet removed from Lorrain; the ill condition the assaurance of Europe were left in by the late treaties of peace; and the deplorable state of the Catalans.

An agent of King James the Second's Queen offers to

file a bill in Chancery for the arrears of her dowry.

About this time, a dangerous mistake is rectified relating to the Regency.

There are great debates in the House of Lords concerning the Catalans, the Protestant Succession, removal of

The next day, the Lords present an address in favour of the Catalans; desiring her Majesty, to continue her interposition, that they might have the full enjoyment of their

ancient liberties.

The Queen falling ill again, the Whigs take measures to secure the Protestant Succession.

The State of the Nation being taken again into confi- April; deration by the Lords, particularly with regard to the Protestant Succession; after some debates, it is voted to be out

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1714.

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Ann. C. of danger: As it is also by the Commons, on the 15th.

1714. It being discovered, that the Lord-Treasurer had yearly remitted 4000 l. to the Highland-Clans of Scotland; upon a debate, that proceeding of his is approved by the Lords.

6. Thomas, Earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir William Drake, Sir James Wishart, George Clarke, Esq; and Sir George Beaumont are appointed Commissioners for executing

the Office of Lord High-Admiral.

John Murray, Duke of Athol, is appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of

Scotland.

The Lords address her Majesty, to iffue a proclamation offering a reward to any one that should apprehend the Pretender; and to renew her instances with the Duke of Lorrain, for removing him from thence; and that the Emperor might be desired to enter into the guaranty of the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover.

Baron Schutz desires the Lord Chancellor, to make out a writ for the Elector of Hanover to sit in the House of Peers, as Duke of Cambridge; adding, That his Electoral Highness had resolved to come over speedily, and perhaps might be landed before the writ was made out. But this was so ill taken from the Baron, that he was forbid the

Court.

The Duke of Argyle is removed from all his places; and the Earl of Stair ordered to fell his regiment, which was purchased by David, Earl of Portmore.

Henry, Lord Paget, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Hanover: And Charles Whitworth, Efq; Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Baden, for treating of a

peace between the Empire and France.

A report is made from the Commissioners of the Public Accounts; setting forth the abuses and missmanagements in cloathing the army, &c. with a state of the expence of the late war, amounting to above fixty-eight millions and a half.

Thomas Harley, Efq; being fent to Hanover, with affurances of her Majesty's affection and friendship for that

House, is admitted to an audience,

Both Houses present an Address of Thanks to the Queen, for delivering her people, by a safe, honourable, and advantageous peace with *France* and *Spain*, from the heavy burden of a consuming land war, unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable.

May Y. Charles, Earl of Peterborough, is appointed Governor of Minorca and Port-Mahon, in the Duke of Argyle's room.

9.

A proclamation is published, for discovering and appre-Ann. C. hending Popish Priests and Jesuits, and those who had served 1714. in arms against her Majesty and the late King.

The Earl of Oxford fends the Queen an account of pub-

lic affairs.

Queen Anne writes a letter to the Princess Sophia, wherein she expresses great resentment, at her entering into measures to fix a Prince of her blood in her [the Queen's] Do-

minions, even whilft she was yet living.

She writes at the same time another letter to the Electoral Prince, or Duke of Cambridge; wherein she lets him know her thoughts with respect to the design he had of coming into her Kingdoms: That nothing could be more dangerous to the tranquillity of her Dominions, and the right of Succession in his line, and consequently more disagreeable to her, than such a proceeding at that juncture.

The Earl of Oxford writes also a letter to the Elector. The Princess Sophia dies at Herenhausen, aged 83 years,

8 months, and 5 days.

Pedigree and Character of the Princess SOPHIA.

This Princess was fourth and youngest daughter of Frederic, King of Bohemia, and Elizabeth of England, only daughter of King James the First; and was born at the Hague, the 3d of October, 1630. In the year 1658, she was married to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg (fourth and youngest son to George Duke of Lunenburg-Zell) who, in 1662, succeeded Count Francis of Wirtenburg, in the Bishopric of Ofnahrugh: In 1630, on the death of his eldest brother, John Frederic, Duke of Hanover, Ernest Augustus succeeded him also in that dignity; and, in the year 1692, he received the investiture of the Electoral dignity of Brunswick Lunenburg. This Prince died on the 23d of January, 1698, having had, by the Princels Sophia, fix Ions, George Lewis, Frederic Augustus, Maximilian William, Charles Philip, Christian, and Ernest Augustus, and one daughter, Sophia Dorothy, who, in the year 1684, became the second wife of Frederic the Third, King of Prussia. The Princess Sophia had a very strong healthy constitution, and was endowed with great abilities natural and acquired. She was perfect mistress of the Low-Dutch, German, English, French, and Italian languages, and had a genius equally turned for conversation or business, which rendered her not only the ornament and delight of her M 3 Court,

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Court, but qualified her to manage and support the highest interests. The greatness of her soul bore proportion to her birth, and the station, which she filled; but with all was tempered with fo much sweetness and affability, that the duty of those below her became their pleasure. No one ever gave liberties with a better choice, or could act without referve to greater advantage. She behaved in both parts to admiration, as a daughter of England, and as a mother of Germany. Her wit was spritely, curious, and surprizing; her judgment folid and penetrating, founded upon the noblest maxims from reading and study, explained by observation and experience. Nothing could exceed the beauties and advantages of her conversation, but her letters; both were easy, entertaining, and useful. She had a fund of happiness within herself, which gave arrelish to her retirements: But her care in Government and occonomy shewed the just sense she had of being born for the good of others. Her piety was exemplary without affectation; her fentiments of religion just and noble, neither perplexed with doubts, nor inflaved by superstition. The neighbourhood of the Jesuits ferved only to confirm her in the opinion she had of the impostures and corruptions of their Church and Order. But, though bred up in the Reformed Religion, according to the Calvinian discipline, yet she ever had a great esteem for the Liturgy and Constitution of the Church of England. hated every thing, that was four, malicious, or ill-natured to fuch a degree, that none could be more fedulous to oppose, or more active to suppress, every little quarrel and party, that grew up, where she had any influence.

Baron Bothmar arrived at London on the 25th of June, with the character of Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Hanover, and, in a private audience of the Queen, notified the death of the Princes Sophia; upon which, an order was made in Council for mourning, and for praying for the Elector of Brunswick, in the Liturgy of the Church

of England.

Ann. C. The Queen removes, about the beginning of this month, 1714. from St. fames's to Kensington; but being taken ill the day May. after, she returns to St. James's, where she continued much indisposed the remainder of the month.

The Lord Bolingbroke, seeing the Queen declining, resolves to push his point, and to use all possible means to

defeat the Protestant Succession.

24.

25.

9.

Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, returns to England from Ann. C. Ireland.

A proclamation is issued out, offering a reward of 5000 l. June. for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he should land, 23.

or attempt to land, in *Great-Britain*.

Both Houses present addresses of thanks to the Queen

for her proclamation; and the Commons promife to grant 100,000 l. as a further reward to any who should apprehend the Pretender.

Four persons are executed at *Dublin*, for listing in the Pretender's service; and, on the 6th of July, twenty-one 26. persons more were tried and condemned for the same July. crime.

The Lords take into confideration the trade to Spain and the West-Indies; and, on the 7th, present an address against the treaty of commerce between Great-Britain and Spain, acquainting her Majesty, That the carrying on the trade, according to the treaty of commerce, as it stood ratisfied, was attended with insuperable difficulties: And desiring her, to use effectual means for procuring such alterations to be made in the same, as might render that trade practicable and beneficial to her subjects.

The Queen makes a speech to both Houses: And then

the Parliament is prorogued to the 10th of August.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were: 1. For the better regulating the forces to be continued in her Majesty's service, and for the payment of the said forces, and their quarters. 2. To prevent the growth of Schism, and for the further security of the Churches of England and Ireland, as by law established. 3. For encouraging the 4. To prevent the lifting her Majesty's tobacco-trade. subjects to serve as soldiers, without her Majesty's licence. 5. For the better maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, and for preventing any Ecclefiaftical persons from buying the next avoidance of any Church preferment. 6. For providing a public reward for such person or persons as shall discover the longitude at sea. 7. Fo reduce the rate of interest, without any prejudice to Parliamentary fecurities. 8. For reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, &c. into one Act of Parliament. 9. For taking away mortuaries within the Dioceles of Bangor, Landaff, St. Davids, and St. Ajaph, and giving a recompence therefore to the Bishops of the said respective sees: And for confirming several letters-patents granted by M 4 her

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Ann. C. her Majesty for perpetually annexing a Prebend of Glauces-1714. ter to the Mastership of Pembroke-College in Oxford; and a Prebend of Rochester to the Provostship of Oriel-Gallege in Oxford; and a Prebend of Norwich to the Mastership of Catharine-Hall in Cambridge.

The following money-bills were also passed at several times, during the course of this Session: For a land-tax of 25. in the pound: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1714, and for the encouragement of the distilling brandy from malted corn, and cyder; and to enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and others, to lend money upon South-Sea Stock: For laying additional duties on foap and paper, and upon certain linnens, filks, callicoes, and stuffs, and upon starch and exported coals, and upon stamped vellom, parchment, and paper, for raising 1,400,000 l. by way of lottery for her Majesty's supplies; and for appropriating the monies granted to her Majesty: To explain a clause in an act of the 10th of her Majesty's Reign; for laying several duties upon all soap, and paper, - linnens, &c. So far as the faid act relates to lawns, canvas, buckrams, barras, and Silefia neckcloths: To explain part of an act made in the 7th of her Majesty's Reign, for enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England, &c. fo far as the fame relates to unwrought incle imported into this Kingdom.

Barcelona having been invested a considerable time by the Spaniards, the Duke of Berwick comes before it with a French army, and the trenches are opened July 12, N. S. Sir James Wishart, Commander of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, affists also in the reduction of that place. And, thus, the unfortunate Catalans were oppressed by a superior force, contrary to all promises and engagements, and deprived of their liberties.

Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, having been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Hanover, arrives there.

The Duke of Marlborough, being invited to England by the Lord-Treasurer, comes to Oftend in his way thither.

Robert, Earl of Oxford, is removed from his office of Lord-Treasurer; and, two days after, the staff was given by the Queen to the Duke of Shrewshury, who was also, at the same time, Lord-Chamberlain of the Houshold, and Lord-Licutenant of Ireland.

The Queen being indisposed with a dozing heaviness, and Ann. C. a shooting pain in her head, was cupped, which gave her 1714. present relief: However, the next day, she is seized with 29. a fit of apoplexy, but upon bleeding came to herself again. Her dozing heaviness returning, she continued, that, and

In the mean time, to provide for the security of the Kingdom, orders are dispatched to four regiments of horse and dragoods quartered in remote Counties, to march up to the villages near London; and to seven of the ten battalions of British forces to embark at Ostend, and sail for England with all possible speed: An imbargo is ordered on all shipping, and directions are given for sitting out as many men of war, as could soonest be got ready, of which the command is given to James Earl of Berkley: A strong reinforcement is ordered to be sent to Portsmouth, and Major-General Whetham receives orders to repair to Scotland.

the next day, with very little fense and almost motionless.

The Privy-Council fends a letter, by James Graggs, Efq; to the Elector of Brunswick, to acquaint him with the extreme danger the Queen's life was in, and the measures they had taken to fecure the Crown to him; and to defire him to repair, with all convenient speed, to Holland, where a British squadron would attend him; and bring

him over, in case of the Queen's death.

Orders are dispatched, at the same time, to the Earl of Strafford, to desire the States-General to get ready to perform the guaranty of the Protestant Succession, if need

should require,

Queen Anne dies, a little after seven o'clock in the Aug. 1. morning, having lived forty-nine years, five months, and fix days, and reigned twelve years, four months, and twenty-four days:

And was privately interred in Henry VIIth's Chapel in 24

Westminster-Abbey.

By her husband Prince George, Queen Anne had fix children: 1. A daughter still-born, May 12. 1684. 2. Mary, born June 2, 1685, died in February 1686. 3. Anne-Sophia, born May 12, 1686, died the February following. 4. William, Duke of Gloucester, born July 24, 1689, died July 30, 1700. 5. Mary, born in October 1690, died soon after she was baptized. 6. George, born April 17, 1692, but died as soon as born.

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Remarks on the Reign and Character of Queen ANNE.

No Reign was ever more memorable than this for important events. Different accounts and numerous comments have difguifed and confounded many material particulars. But, notwithstanding this, the true state of affairs. and the real character of this Princess, may, without much difficulty, be explained. No period of time afforded men more eminent for wisdom and abilities, and more distinguished by successes equal to their merit. Had not such circumstances happened, Europe must have submitted to an Univerfal Monarchy, which would not have endured any re-

mains of civil or religious Liberty.

When the war was begun, nothing could be more menacing than our prospects. The House of Bourbon despising all treaties, and most folemn engagements, without any difficulty or opposition seized territories more extensive and confiderable, than were ever gained by the most rapid Conqueror, by the toils of a long life. All the powers of Europe were obliged, by the laws of prudence and felf-defence, to oppose a Monarch thus prepared for their destruction. Those, at remoter distances, were easy and insensible; and some, who were nearly concerned, entered into the pernicious measures of France. The pride and oppression of the Court of Vienna aggravated the evil, by giving occasion to the infurrection of those subjects *, of whose usefulness and importance the present times have afforded full evidence.

* The Hungarians.

The Turks remaining quiet during the whole war; the infurrection in the Cevennes; and the victory at Hockstedt, are instances of the most favourable incidents. When we review the case of those brave and oppressed Protestants, how can we forbear inquiring, Why was not a deep and incurable wound then given to France in her vitals? Must we ascribe our fatal neglect to bigotry, perfidy, to an averfion to all foreign Churches, and to the natural operation of Tory principles? It is affirmed, it was only carried by one vote at the Council-board, not to call them rebels in our Gazette: And, Will your Majesty affist rebels? Is faid to have been the expostulation of a very grave Nobleman with the Queen's conscience. While too many were averse, others feem to have had no true fense of the importance of this incident. Complaints have been likewise made of our being betrayed by our Agents.

The wonderful and very feasonable success at Hockstedt was properly pursued by our great General. But, How faulty was the House of Austria on their part? How much valuable time was wasted; and how feebly did they come prepared to the fiege of Landau? Military preparations were neglected, and the vain pomp and shew of a King of the Romans chiefly regarded. Thus the troops were obliged to continue in the field till the beginning of winter, to their great detriment. The feebleness or slowness of the Germans, or the envy of their General, defeated the defigns which were excellently formed, of penetrating into France A year's respite thus gained enabled on its weakest fide. the enemy to offer us battle. A complete and cheap victory was gained and followed with all defirable confequences. Time spent in the sieges of this and the following years has been reprefented as the want of conduct, or fomething worse. But the importance of a barrier is evident to every honest and thinking man. When this security is neglected, the awe and terror it must produce will convince by facts far more effectual than the clearest reasoning. The entering France, and leaving behind the numerous fortified towns of the new conquests, had any mischance happened, would have been deemed an unpardonable want of precaution. To a second attempt, by the way of Lorrain, there was nothing to give encouragement.

Our advantages in other parts were very confiderable; particularly by disappointments of the enemy in the sieges of Gibraltar and Barcelona. But what account can be given of our missortune and misconduct, when a sure, near, and eafy method of possessing Spain was offered? What hindered Lord Galway's marching with proper expedition to Madrid? Had this been executed, all the Courts and Tribunals of the Kingdom would have been fecured. By dispatches from thence the Governments of America might have been gained. But in what terms shall we mention the delays of King Charles and the Earl of Peterborough, after the flying retreat of King Philip and his army? Their behaviour, in all its parts, was a direct contradiction to all the dictates of prudence, interest, and glory. Had they immediately assembled the troops in Valentia and Catalonia, joined Lord Galway, and marched directly to the Pyrenees, Philip must have been for ever excluded; and the great and good ends of the war would have been happily and speedily accomplished. What a reverse happened, has been related in its proper place.

The disappointment before Toulon was almost equally affeeling. Such a conquest would have been a most fensible wound to France. Had not the army been weakened by the great body of troops fent to the conquest of Naples, the affair must have succeeded. Jesuitical counsels and French money are supposed to have influenced the court of Vienna, The reasoning satally urged was to this purpose: If the naval power of France is destroyed in the Mediterranean by taking Marfeilles and Toulon, the uncontroulable dominion of two maritime powers which are Protestants, will be into-The Priests of Italy and Spain trembled for Rome lerable. and the Holy House. They had lively forebodings of fomething worse than the return of the days of Cromwell. As they had an affured prospect of Spain, the perfect awe and subjection of the maritime part of that Catholic Kingdom to Heretics came into confideration: This, though known to Dr. Hare, was not inferted in his excellent political tracks published in 1711 and 1712, for a very obvious reason; fince it would have given affishance to the Ministers in their evil defigns of infufing into the Nation ill-will and aversion to the House of Austria, and kind inclinations to that of Bourbon.

Not improving advantages and opportunities is matter of easy observation to all, who reflect on the several wars, of which we have accounts. In Confederacies, wherein there are a variety of humours and opposite interests, such misfortunes are in a great measure unavoidable. But, notwithstanding the several escapes of the enemy, the Duke of Marlborough's fure and steady progress, and the damages the French sustained in other places, reduced them to a state of the utmost distress and terror. Their frontiers were impaired to fuch a degree, that we had gained an easy and secure admission into the open and defenceless parts of France, had his Queen and Country duly supported this great Cap-The grand Monarch would have been driven from his Capital; his glory had received an indelible stain; and his vain and infolent subjects a just mortification. Such advantages would have repaid all our toils and expences. He mult have gladly compounded by recalling his grandfon from Spain. His forcible and fraudulent acquisitions must have been furrendered; and fure foundations laid for the lafting peace and fafety of this part of the world. Clearer and more obvious truths appear no where in the histories of any age or people; yet fuch hath been the delufion of party, that contrary representations have gained an intire credit. The speculative and

and practical propagators of them have been confidered by a numerous party, as the best Writers, and the wifest and most

worthy Ministers.

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The temper, behaviour, and management of the Queen, on whom so much depended, deserves a particular and impartial consideration. As both parties in their turns were greatly disobliged and offended, no praises have been given her for personal steadiness and wisdom. In some sermons indeed, parts and abilities have been ascribed to her; but, were such passages duly explained, the abilities would be sound to belong only to her Ministers.

Great are the dishonours, which have redounded to the sacred order by the behaviour of those Princes, who have been most savoured with their esteem. The estects of their zeal have not appeared in a warm and equal concern for the welfare of society; but in aiding one party to oppose and ruin the other. Benevolence and compassion have been disregarded; and wrath, clamour, and brutal qualities have been encouraged; and those of the divine and humane kind

been greatly neglected.

There were two things, to which the inglorious part of this Reign may be chiefly imputed; the Queen's paffion for Favourites, and the prejudices of her Education. To the fecret influence of Favourites was owing the difgrace of her General, who, while he was fleadily pursuing the interest of the Public, was not only dismissed and loaded with the heaviest reproaches, but even profecuted for what had been granted him by the Queen's warrant under her own hand, and what was afterwards given the Duke of Ormond. the same secret influence, the exchanging the Able, Honest, and Succeisful, for Those whose management proved them in all respects the reverse, was esteemed an important deliverance. Hence also it was, that the Ministers had often such put upon them as were their enemies, and the just aversion of those on whose affishance they depended. This incommoded every Ministry, and was the cause of the Queen's constant complaints of her being only a Royal Slave. word, passion for favourites seemed to have a greater effect upon her, than the impressions of ambition and glory: For otherwise, the most worthy designs had not been abandoned, when there was so near a prospect of their accomplishment.

The prejudices of the Queen's education had also a great there in fullying the glory of her Reign. It was her misfortune to be educated in such times, and under such persons,

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* Lord Godolphin. + The Duke of rough.

as had given her wrong ideas of Religion and the Church, and infused into her, from her very infancy, strong prejudices against the Whigs, who were represented to her as enemies to the Constitution in Church and State. Deliberate reviews are very uncommon, and especially in those who are at the height of power. This evil was therefore incurable, and had very ill consequences. Hence, though the Queen has been justly commended for her devout and regular attendance on the offices of the Church, and for ardent wishes for its prosperity, yet for want of true notions of religious liberty (which she had never been taught) attempts were repeatedly made in the beginning of her Reign, with her approbation, to discourage and distress the Dissenters. But these attempts were disappointed by the moderation and justice, which then fubfisted in the House of Lords. The concurrence of the Treasurer * and General + in those measures hath been represented as an instance and most unseasonable expression of their enmity to the true principles of liberty. But the immediate and preffing motive of their behaviour was a necesfity of complying with the inclinations of their Royal mi-Marlbo- stress. Had they refused, they would have given their rivals a very dangerous advantage. And, though we should allow the fullest strength to their old leven, yet it must be supposed, if they had been at perfect liberty, their known prudence and policy would have reftrained fuch appearances of it at this time. For nothing could be more mortifying and offensive to the Dutch, and all the Reformed Churches. Besides, to begin such a war with disuniting measures at home, would have been to the last degree ab-

Diffreffing and incapacitating were confiftent with the defigns, the views, and the measures of the four last years of the Queen's reign. All Protestants abroad, as well as those at home, who differed from the Establishment, were marked with infamy. A loud noise for the Church filled all places, and prevented all attention to the calamity and destruction preparing for the State. Depriving the Diffenters of the natural right of educating their children was the prelude to the divesting of them of their most important privileges in fociety. For their power of voting for Members of Parliament would have been taken away; and they would have been rendered equally incapable of being concerned in the choice of Members of Corporations.

How foon hath the fense of such a deliverance been loft! Because impracticable favours have not been granted, many of them, who dignify themselves with the name of Consistent Protestants, and the true affertors of liberty in its sull extent, have shewn themselves extremely perverse both in their words and actions; and in some places applied their wonderfully-preserved privileges and capacities for the service of an interest, which had doomed them to destruction; in others, they have been indolent and unconcerned.

How the Queen's zeal for the Church operated in the affair of Dr. Sacheverel, is but too well known. This zeal gave the enemies of the Ministry advantages at Court and in the Country, beyond their most fanguine expectations. To the mad ferment which was diffused through the Kingdom, and which influenced the future elections, the easy success of the new Ministry may be justly ascribed. For the' they had been possessed of power; and though the Nation was tired out with taxes; yet nothing but the operation of the noise and name of the Church could have given them to secure a majority. This alone, after such affecting successes, was capable of producing an infenfibility of the advantages given the enemy, and of the diffress, to which we most faithlessly and insolently reduced our Allies. Our liberties. trade, and commerce could only by this means have been placed in fo bad a fituation.

An explanation of the real fecret of the management of the new Ministry, and of the impeaching Parliament, hath not been attempted. Perhaps of this, as well of some other particular both at home and abroad, no full and exact account will ever be given. It hath been faid, that the Treasurer and his Friends forefaw and intended some of the consequences. The Junto and their Friends, the zealous promoters of it, were to have been given up. That the Junto had often made remonstrances and demands, both with regard to persons and things, in a manner difagreeable to the Prime Minister, may be allowed, without supposing a wife man capable of so absurd a scheme for his deliverance. Besides, the combination betwen the then Patriots and the Tories was known to be so firm, as not to suffer him to entertain the least hopes of making any impression. From all appearances, we may conclude it to have been the effect of hafty unthinking Express and parliamentary approbation was intended for the principles, on which the Revolution is founded, Something of this kind feemed necessary, because, through-

out this Reign, Revolution principles had been perpetually dilgraced and opposed from the Press and the Pulpit.

The heart of the Queen was well known, and her fecret affections and diffatisfactions well understood. Therefore, during the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, and immediately after, the principles of the Revolution were vilified beyond measure; and the doctrines of Slavery became matter of glory, as the peculiars of Christianity and the Church. Addresses were graciously received, wherein, with the omission only of his name, the Pretender's title was expressly afferted; and, by evident implication, this was calling the Poffessor of the Throne an Usurper; language, which hath ever been unpardonable with every other Prince. However this be, most certain it is, that those who had expressed their readiness to concur in the measures of the Court, were regarded as wellaffected, and declarations and affurances in favour of the House of Hanover, were considered only as a matter of neceffity and form.

No one of our Monarchs ever had greater advantages of doing good both at home and abroad, nor had any Reign been distinguished with such glorious and important events. Germany saved from destruction; the Imperial Crown preferved and fixed on the head of our Ally; Flanders subdued; the exorbitant power of France reduced; the Union of England and Scotland, are events for which the Reign of Queen Anne will be had in everlasting remembrance. But by a dishonourable peace, how fruitless were these important events rendered? How soon was the power of France restored to a condition of injuring, oppressing, and terrisping the world? And very probably, nothing but the Queen's sudden removal prevented the execution of those schemes in favour of the Pretender, which the Peace-makers had laid,

and for which due preparation had been made.

Had not the Emperor and Catalans prolonged the war, Lewis XIV, some months before the Queen's death, would have sent us his last legacy; for he would have been at perfect liberty to have aided those here, who had prepared every thing for a second Restoration. Who can mention the Catalans, and sorbear lamenting their severe and horrible usage? We not only neglected their securities and privileges, though they had been true to all their engagements, but affisted in compleating their ruin. The case of the Catalans teems to afford full proof, that the Queen was deceived by her Ministry, and kept in total ignorance of affairs; for if that had not been the case, she shuft have had no inclination to truth and probity, and have been incapable

to distinguish between right and wrong, in the strongest in-

flances, which cannot well be supposed.

The domineering manner, in which we joined with France, in dictating terms to our Allies; the faithless and insolent manner of abandoning them; the injurious usage of them in debates and resolutions of Parliament, and by Ministerial Writers, have given impressions greatly detrimental to all suture Negotiations, and fixed indelible insamy upon our Nation.

Queen Anne, as to her person, was middle sized, and well made, but not so majestic as her fifter Queen Mary. Her hair dark brown; her complexion fanguine and ruddy; her face round, rather comely than handsome; her features strong and regular; and the only blemish in her face was owing to the defluxion she had, when young, in her eyes, which left a contraction in the upper-lids and gave a cloudiness to her countenance. Her bones were small, and hands beautiful. She had a very good ear for music, and performed on the Guitar, an instrument formerly much in vogue. Her voice was remarkably clear and harmonious, which particularly appeared, in the graceful delivery of her speeches to the Parliament. She was reckoned a pattern of conjugal affection, and a prudent indulgent Mother. was liberal, though an enemy to luxury and profuseness. She was very referved, and, in all conditions of life, she required a strict attendance from all persons in their respective stations, she herself being nicely observant of all the decorum's of a Court.

The exercise she principally loved was hunting, which she practised in her chaise; but the gout increasing upon her, and growing extremely unwieldy, she disused that and other diversions, conducive to her health, which perhaps might have been longer preserved, had she not eat so much, an unhappiness derived to her not from her Father, who was abstemious enough, but from her Mother, which seems to consute the scandalous report of the Queen's drinking spirituous liquors, which was told with so much assurance, that many who loved and esteemed her gave in to it; whereas one of her * Historians assirms it for a truth, that she ab-* coke. horred all strong waters. The French Continuator of Rapin gives credit to the common report, and says, she accustomed herself to it out of complaisance to the Prince her husband.

It was her unhappiness not to be much acquainted with our English History, and the actions of her Predecessors; Vol. III. N whereas

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whereas, Queen Mary was extremely well versed, not only in our own, but the Histories of other Countries.

Her Reign may be called *Bloodles*, not one person having been executed, at least beheaded, for treason, during the whole course of it; which cannot be said of any Reign

fince the time of Edward I, who died in 1307.

Semper Eadem was the motto of Queen Elizabeth, which Queen Anne assumed upon her Accession to the Throne; and which, had she pursued with the same resolution and steadiness, she might have exceeded her in glory and fame, But in one thing she was very unlike Queen Elizabeth, whom the proposed for her pattern. Queen Elizabeth was very sparing of her honours, and a man must have deferved it, before he could obtain fo much as a Knighthood at her hands: Whereas Queen Anne made more Peers of the Realm at once, than the other did in a Reign of fortyfour years. Indeed, her Great-Grandfather King James, was the first that was lavish in conferring honour, whose example was but too much followed by his Descendants; fo that Queen Anne was not fingular in that respect, except in creating fo many together, for an end that will remain a blemish upon her Administration, as long as History endures.

In Queen Anne ended the line of the Stuarts: Their merit and demerit may be rightly stated, by considering what their regards or disregards were to the welfare of Europe; to the union and strengthening of the Protestant Interest; and to the quiet and prosperity of their subjects. In order to make up such an account duly and accurately, many important materials are still wanting.

There had been a new vault made on the South-side, and towards the East-end of Henry VII's Chapel, to deposit the body of King Charles II, in which that Prince, Queen Mary, King William III, and Prince George of Denmark, were laid. Here the remains of Queen Anne were likewise deposited, and there being no more room lest, the vault is

closed up with brickwork.

The MONEY, coined by Queen ANNE, was as follows:

Of Gold; Guineas, Half-guineas, Double-guineas, and Five-pound-pieces. — Of Silver; Pennies, Groats, Half-groats, Three-pence, Shillings, Six-pences, Crowns, and Half-Crowns. — And of Copper; Half-pence, and Farthings.

The NOBILITY, created by Queen ANNE, was as follows:

John Earl of Marlborough ____ Marquifs of Blandford, . 1702. Dec. 14. and Duke of Marlborough.

1702-3. John Granville, Baron Granville of Potheridge. 7 Mar.

Heneage Finch, Baron Guernsey.

John-Levison Gower, Baron Gower, of Sittenham. Francis Seymour Conway, Baron Conway of Ragley.

John Harvey, Baron Harvey of Ickworth.

John Sheffield, Marquiss of Normanhy-Duke of Normanby; and (the 23d) Duke of Buckinghamshire.

John Maners, Duke of Rutland.

1703. Ralph Earl of Mountague -- Marquis of Monthermer, 1705. and Duke of Mountague. 12 April.

John Campbel (Duke of Argyle in Scotland) Baron Cha- 26 Nov.

tham of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich.

George Lewis, Electoral Prince of Hanover, Baron Tewkf- 1706. bury, Viscount North-Allerton, Earl of Milford-Haven, 5 Nov. Marquifs and Duke of Cambridge: Afterwards King George I.

Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent - Viscount Gooderick, 13 Dec.

Earl of Harold, and Marquiss of Kent.

--- Duke of Kent.

1710. 28 April.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey-Marquis of Lindsey. Evelin Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston - Marquiss of Doncafter.

Thomas Baron Wharton -- Viscount Winchendon, and

Earl of Wharton.

John Baron Paulet-Viscount Hinton St. George, and Earl Paulet.

Sidney Baron Godolphin-Viscount Rialton, and Earl of Godolphin.

Hugh Baron Cholmondley-Viscount Malpas, and Earl

of Cholmondley. Henry Howard, Lord Walden-Baron of Chefterford, and Earl of Bindon.

William Cowper, Baron of Wingham.

Thomas Pelham, Baron Pelham of Laughton.

James Douglas (Duke of Queensberry in Scotland) -- 1708. Baron of Rippon, Marquils of Beverley, and Duke of 26 May. Dover.

Ann. C.

1711. Robert Harley, Baron Harley of Wigmore, Earl of Ox-

24 May. ford, and Earl Mortimer.

29 June. Thomas Wentworth, Baron Raby-Viscount Wentworth, and Earl of Strafford.

3 Sept. Washington Shirley, Baron Ferrers-----Viscount Tanworth, and Earl Ferrers.

Simon Harcourt, Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt.

5 Sept. William Legge, Baron Dartmouth-----Viscount Lewisham, and Earl of Dartmouth.

10 Sept. Charles Boyle (Earl of Orrery in Ireland) Baron Boyle of Marston.

28 Dec. fames Lord Compton, eldest son to the Earl of Northampton; and Charles Lord Bruce, eldest son to the Earl of Aylesbury, are called by writ to the House of Lords.

31 Dec. George Hay (Baron Duplin in Scotland) Baron Hay of Pedwardin,

Thomas Viscount Windsor (in Ireland) ----- Baron Montjoy of the Isle of Wight.

Henry Paget, Baron Burton of Burton.
Thomas Mansel, Baron Mansel of Margam.
Thomas Willoughby, Baron Middleton of Middleton.
Thomas Trevor, Baron Trevor of Brombam.
George Granville, Baron Lansdown of Biddeford.
Samuel Massam, Baron Massam of Oates.

Thomas Foley, Baron Foley of Kidderminster.

Allen Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battlesden.

1712. Henry St. John, Baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze, 4 July. and Viscount Bolingbroke.

1713. Robert Benson, Baron Bingley.

Knights of the Garter elected in the Reign of Queen ANNE.

Wriothefley Ruffel, Duke of Bedford. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Mynhardt Schonberg, Duke of Schonberg. Sidney Godolphin, Earl of Godolphin.

George-Augustus, Prince Electoral of Hanover, now King of Great-Britain.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devenshire. John Campbell, Duke of Argyle. James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

John Poulet, Earl Poulet.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Baronets created by Queen ANNE.

946 Thomas Winford of Glashampton in Worcestershire, Esq; July 3, 1702.

947 Charles Sidley of Southfleet in Kent, Efg; --- 10.

948 Thomas Webster of Copthall in Essex, Esq; May 21, 1703.

949 Gilbert Dolben of Finedon in Northamptonshire, Esq; April 1, 1704.

950 Edward Irby of Boston in Lincolnshire, Esq; --- 13.

951 William Fowler of Harnage-Grange in Shropshire, Esq; November 1.

952 William Fleming of Rydall in Westmoreland, Esq; October 4, 1705.

953 Sir Thomas Miller of Chichester in Sussex, Kt.

954 Sir Henry Furnese of Waldersher in Kent, Kt. June 27, 1707.

955 Sir Francis Dashwood of West-Wicomb in Bucking-hamshire, Kt. --- 28.

956 Nicholas Williams of Edwin's-Ford in Caermarthen, Efq; July 30.

957 Edward Goodere of Burhope in Herefordshire, Esq; December 5.

958 Charles Loyd of Milfield in Cardiganshire, Esq, April 1, 1708.

959 Robert de Neufville of Francfort in Germany, Efq; March 18, 1709.

960 James Abercombie of the City of Edinburgh, Efq; 21. extinct.

961 John Elwill of Exeter in Devonshire, Aug. 25.

962 George Thorold of Harmeston in Lincolnshire, September 9, 1710.

963 Robert Brown of Edinburgh in Scotland, Feb. 24.

964 John Lambert of the City of London, --- 6.

965 Bibye Lake of the Middle-Temple, Efq; Octob. 17.

966 Wal-

- 966 Walter Calverley of Calverley in Yorkshire, Esq; December 11.
- 967 Ralph Freke of West Bilney in Norfolk, Esq; June 4.
- 968 Thomas Cross of the City of Westminster, Esq; July 11.
- 969 William Desbouverie alias Bouverie of the City of London, Esq. February 19.
- 970 Jonathan Cope of Brewern in Oxfordshire, Esq; March 1.
- 971 Rusebius Buswell of Chipston in Northamptonshire, Esq; --- 5.

BOOK XXVII.

From the Accession of King GEORGEI, to the End of his Reign.

30. GEORGE I.

Ann. C. GEORGE-LEWIS, Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, fucceeds to the Crown of Great-Britain, by virtue of feveral acts of Parliament, for securing the Protestant Succession. He was born May 28, 1660. and was the eldest son of Ernest-Augustus, Bishop of Osnaburg, Duke of Hanover, and Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, by the Princess Su-

of Ernest-Augustus, Bishop of Osnaburg, Duke of Hanover, and Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, by the Princess Sophia, sifth and youngest daughter of Frederic V, Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, and the Princess Elizabeth,

daughter of James I, King of England.

Immediately after Queen Anne's death, the Privy-Council meets, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Resident Kreyenberg (in whose hands they were lodged) produced the Elector of Brunswick's three Instruments, nominating the Persons [nineteen in number] to be added, as Lords-Justices, to the seven Great Officers of the Realm.

The Regency being fettled, King George is proclaimed in London and Westminster, with the usual solemnities.

The Lords-Justices appoint Lionel, Earl of Derset, to carry the King the news of his inauguration, and to attend him in his journey to England.

In order to prevent any furprize, they dispatch such officers of the army, as they could trust, to their respective posts;

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posts; give orders to reinforce the garrison of Portsmouth, Ann. C. and send vessels out to view the harbours of France.

The Parliament meets at Westminster, in the afternoon of the same day, pursuant to the act which regulated the Succession; and adjourns to the next day.

Expresses are dispatched to Hanover, to acquaint King George with the Queen's death, and his accession to the Throne.

The next day, Lionel, Earl of Dorfet, is fent over to his Majesty, by the Regency, to invite him into his British Dominions.

The Duke of Marlborough, having landed at Dover, the 1st, is received with great acclamations, in his passage through London; his coach breaks down at Temple-Bar.

The Earl of Strafford notifies to the States the death of the Queen, and the King's peaceable accession: And the Resident of Hanover presents to them a memorial, by which his Majesty required of the States the performance of their guaranty of his Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain; to which the States return a favourable answer.

King George is proclaimed at Edinburgh, and, two days after, at Dublin.

The Lords-Justices come to the House of Peers, where the Lord-Chancellor, in their name, makes a speech to both Houses: They draw up their several addresses of condolence and congratulation; which are transmitted to his Majesty, and he returns gracious answers to them.

The Tories propose giving the King a million for the Civil List; but, in the end, the Commons vote his Majesty the same revenues as were payable to the late Queen, during her life, except the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwal, which is by law vested in the Prince, as Duke of Cornwal.

The Pretender, hearing of the Queen's death, comes from Lorrain to Versailles; but the King of France refuses to see him, alledging his engagements to maintain the Hanover Succession; whereupon, the Pretender returns to Lorrain.

James Craggs junior, Esq; comes back to London from Hanover, with letters from the King to the Lords-Justices. Upon which, they go to the House of Peers; and the Chancellor, in the name of the Regency, acquaints both Houses, that his Majesty was hastening hither.

The Lords of the Regency restore the public credit, by subscribing largely to the lottery.

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- Ann. C. Both Houses send addresses of thanks to the King.
 - 1714. James Earl of Berkly, Commander of the squadron of men of war and yachts, appointed to attend the King and Prince, arrives on the coast of Holland.

The Merchants trading to Spain complain to the Regency on account of a large donative, which King Philip was about to extort from the British and other Merchants.

The Lords-Justices give the Royal affent, to an act for the better support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain: And to another act, to enable persons residing in Great-Britain to qualify themselves to continue their respective offices and employments in Ireland. Then the Chancellor, in the name of the Lords-Justices, prorogues the Parliament to the 23d of September.

King Lewis XIV. owns King George, as King of Great-Britain.

Mr. Murray arrives express from Hanover, with several orders for the Regency and Council, particularly for preparing a patent to create the Prince-Royal Prince of Wales; and for removing the Lord Bolingbroke from his office of Secretary of State, which was done on the last day of this month; and his office is sealed up.

A treaty of peace is negotiated between Spain and Por-

tugal, by the mediation of England.

The treaty of peace between the Empire and France

is figned at Baden.

The Regency having issued a proclamation, for a reward of 100,000 l. for seizing the Pretender; an insurrection is designed in Scotland; but is prevented by securing the ring-leaders.

King George sets out from Herenhausen, and in four days came to Utrecht: From thence he goes to the Hague,

and hath feveral conferences with the States.

Sept. 6. Sir Constantine Phipps, and Dr. Lindsay Archbishop of Armagh, are removed from being Lords-Justices of Ireland; and Dr. William King Archbishop of Dublin, and the Earl of Kildare, sworn in their room.

The Duke of Berwick storms Barcelona, which was defended with great vigour and bravery, but in the evening the besieged retire into the new city; and surrender the next day.

Philip V. King of Spain is married by proxy to Elizabeth

Princess of Parma.

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King George and the Prince embark at Orange-Polder, Ann. C. on board the Peregrine and the Mary yachts; which ha- 1714. ving joined the squadron of English and Dutch men of war that waited for them, they all fail for England, and the next day, about nine in the evening, arrive fafe at the Hope; and the 18th come to Greenwich, about fix in the evening.

Charles Viscount Townshend is sworn Secretary of State, 174

in the Lord Bolingbroke's room:

And Lieutenant-General Cadogan is appointed Plenipotentiary from England to the Congress at Antwerp, for settling the Barrier between the Emperor and the Dutch.

Before King George left his yacht, he appointed the Earls of Dorset and Berkley to be Lords of his Bed-chamber, and knighted Mr. William Sanderson, Captain of the

Peregrine.

His Majesty being come to his House in Greenwichpark, fends for several of the Nobility; but the Duke of Ormand, the Lord-Chancellor, and the Lord Trever were not of that number. The Earl of Oxford comes thither the next morning, but had only the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, without exchanging a word with him.

The Lord Townshend is fent to acquaint the Duke of Ormond, that his Majesty had no longer occasion for his fervice as Captain-General, but would be glad to fee him at

Court.

William Lord Cowper is made Lord-Chancellor, in Lord Harcourt's room.

The King and Prince of Wales make their entry into

The first time his Majesty was present at the Privy-Council, he expresses his firm purpose, to do all in his power for supporting and maintaining the Churches of England and Scotland, as they are severally by law established; which he was of opinion might be effectually done without the least impairing the Toleration; -- and that he should earnestly endeavour the preservation of property.

At the same time, the Prince-Royal is declared Prince

of Wales, and takes his place at the Council-board.

Robert Walpole Esq; is made Pay-master of the guards and garrisons at home, and of the forces abroad, in the room of Thomas Moore and John How Esqs.

fames Stanhope Esq; is appointed Secretary of State, in the room of William Bromley Eiq: John Duke of Marl18.

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borough Captain-General in the Duke of Ormond's room, Ann. C. as also Master of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the first 1714. regiment of foot-guards: Charles, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Duke of Shrewsbury's room; who, two days after, was constituted Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, and Privy purse, and afterwards Lord Chamberlain: Thomas, Earl of Wharton, Lord Privy-Seal, in the Earl of Dartmouth's room: William, Duke of Devonshire, Steward of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of Earl Paulet: Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, President of the Council, in the room of John, Duke of Buckinghamshire: James, Duke of Montrose, Secretary of State for Scotland, in the Earl of Marr's room: John Kerr, Duke of Roxborough, Lord Privy-Seal for that Kingdom, in the Duke of Athol's room: William Johnstoun, Marquis of Annandale, Lord Chancellor of the same, in the room of James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield and Finlater: And John Lefty, Earl of Rothes, Lord Register in the room of the Earl of Glasgow.

Charles, Duke of Somerset, is made Master of the Horse: 26. And John, Duke of Argyle, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland: And, on the 5th of the month following, Governor of Minorca and Port-

Mahon.

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William Pulteney, Efq; is made Secretary at war. The Privy-Council is diffolved, and a new one fum-

moned to meet the 1st of October.

Joseph Addison, Esq; is appointed Secretary to the Lord 28. Lieutenant of Ireland.

> A Cabinet-Council is formed out of the Privy-Council. Alan Broderick, Esq; is appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Sir Conflantine Phipps: And other

alterations are made in that Kingdom.

Charles XII, King of Sweden, after a long residence of O. I. above four years and a half in Turkey, fets out from Demir Tocca for his own Dominions.

Francis, Earl of Godolphin, is made Cofferer of the House-

hold, in the room of Samuel, Lord Massam.

Charles, Lord Hallifax, Sir Richard Onflow, Sir William 5. St. Quintin, Baronets, Paul Methuen, and Edward-Wortley Mountague, Esqs; are appointed Commissioners of the Treafury.

Archibald, Earl of Islay, is made Lord-Register of Scot-

land.

A new Privy-Council for Ireland is formed. 7.

John Aistabie, Esq; is made Treasurer of the Navy, in

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the room of Charles Cæsar, Esq; and Nicholas Lechmere, Ann. C. Esq; Sollicitor-General, in Sir Robert Raymond's room; 1714. and Spencer Cowper, Esq; Attorney-General.

The Lords-Lieutenants, and Deputy-Lieutenants, are 10,

altered almost all over England.

Edward, Earl of Orford, Sir George Byng, Kt. George Dodington, Esq; Sir John Jennings, and Sir Charles Turner, Knights, Abraham Stanyan and George Baillie, Esqs; are appointed Commissioners for executing the office of High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Hugh, Earl of Cholmondley, is made Treasurer, Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller, and Edward Dunch, Esq;

Master of his Majesty's Houshold.

Caroline, Princess of Wales, with her two eldest daughters, the Princess Anne and Amelia, land at Margate, and

arrive at St. James's the 13th.

George, Earl of Northampton, is appointed Constable of the Tower of London; and Hatton Compton, Esq; Lieutenant of the same; and David, Earl of Portmore, Governor of Gibraltar.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; is made Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet, Governor of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, &c.

King George is crowned in Westminster-Abbey, with the 20.

usual solemnity.

The University of Oxford confers the degree of Doctor

of Laws on Sir Constantine Phipps.

The French King having entirely evaded the execution of the 9th article of the treaty of Utrecht, about the demolition of Dunkirk, by making a new canal at Mardyke, Matthew Prior, Esq; the British Resident at Paris, presents a memorial to the Court of France upon that point; but receives no satisfactory answer.

He is recalled, and John, Earl of Stair, fent to the Court of France, though he did not yet take the title of 24.

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Richard, Lord Cobham, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor; and Paul Methuen, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between the Em- 28.

pire and France are exchanged.

Dr. John Radcliffe, the most eminent Physician of his Nov. I. time, dies: He left 40,000 l. to the University of Oxford,

for

Ann. C. for a new Library; 150 l. a year to a Library-keeper; and other considerable benefactions.

1714. Charles O-Hara, Lord Tirawley, is made Commander 5. in Chief of all the forces in Ireland, under the Lord-Lieutenant; and John, Earl of Stair, Commander in Chief of those in Scotland, in the absence of the Duke of Argyle.

Charles XII, King of Sweden, arrives at Stralfund, in II.

his own dominions.

William, Viscount Montjoy, is appointed Master of the 13. Ordnance in Ireland.

> The Dukes of Marlborough, Shrewsbury, and Argyle, and feveral other persons of distinction, receive, by the male from France, copies of the Pretender's manifesto or declaration, dated at Plombieres August 29, 1714, N. S. wherein he afferted his claim to the Crown of Great-Britain: Upon which, the Duke of Lorrain's Minister is forbid the Court. He communicates a message, delivered to him by our Court, to the Duke his master; who returns an answer dated at Nancy, December 6, 1714, N. S. but it not being fatisfactory, the Minister sets out on his return home, December 13.

> Towards the end of this month, the falaries of the Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, and of the Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, are advanced to the same sum as was allowed the Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, viz. 2000 l. a year; and the falaries of the other nine Judges to 1500 l.

a year.

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Several feditious libels being industriously dispersed by the Jacobites, occasions the publishing a proclamation for sup-16. preffing of riots and tumults.

Seven persons are tried at Bristol for a riot, and fix

are brought in guilty, and fined, &c.

A proclamation is isliged out, for putting the laws in exe-Dec. 6. cution against Papists, Nonjurors, and disaffected persons; occasioned by the Pretender's declaration, and some tumults that had happened in divers places.

> The Turks declare war against the Republic of Venice, and, a few months after, disposses them of the Morea, or

Peloponnesus.

King George publishes directions to the Archbishops and II. Bishops, for the preserving unity in the Church, and the purity of the Christian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; and also for preserving the peace and quiet of the state.

Thomas, Earl of Strafford, has his audience of leave of

the States-General, and being presented by them, with a gold

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gold chain and medal, of great value, returns to England Ann. C. January 1. A few days after his arrival, the two Secreta-1714. ries of State, by order of Council, go and demand of him the original instructions, letters, &c. relating to his negotiations, from his first being at the Hague; and orders are sent to seal up his papers, that were on ship-board, or at the Custom-House.

About this time, addresses are set on foot in Scotland, for dissolving the Union; and it was proposed, that none should be elected Members of Parliament there, but such as would

promise to use their endeavours for that purpose.

John, Earl of Stair, sets out for the Court of France, 1714-15. and presents several memorials about the demolition of Jan. 4. Dunkirk and Mardyke, but without success.

A proclamation is published for dissolving the Parliament; and another, on the 15th, for calling a new one; which last, resecting on the late Ministry, occasions great debates.

A proclamation is published, offering a reward to any one who should discover the author or printer of a pamphlet, intitled, English Advice to the Freeholders of England. Charles Hornby, Esq; is afterwards taken for it in custody.

A proclamation is issued out, for electing the 16 Peers

for Scotland.

The Provinces of Luxemburg and Limburg are evacuated by the Dutch troops to the Imperialists:

And the Elector of Bavaria takes possession again of his dominions; as doth, shortly after, the Elector of Cologne.

Frederic, hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, arrives at Stockholm, in order to marry the Princess Ulrica, sister to the King of Sweden. He was contracted to her the 3d of February following, and they were married April 24.

The treaty of peace between Spain and Portugal is figned Feb. 6.

at Utrecht.

Sir Charles Wager is appointed Comptroller of the Navy, in the room of Sir Richard Haddock deceased.

Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, dies.

The first Parliament of King George I. meets; and the Mar. 17.

Commons chuse Spencer Compton, Esq; for their Speaker.

The Lord Chancellor reads to both Houses the King's speech; wherein his Majesty declares, That the established Constitution in Church and State should be the rule of his Government; and the happiness, ease, and prosperity of his People, the chief care of his life: And takes notice, at the same time, of the precariousness of the peace; of the

Preten-

Ann. C. Pretender's threatening to disturb us; of a great part of 1714-15. our trade's being rendered impracticable; and of the greatness of the public debts, and surprising increase of them, even since the satal cessation of arms, &c.

The Convocation meets the same day, and Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, is chosen Prolocutor of the Low-

er-House.

23. A new Bank is erected at Vienna.

The Houses of Lords and Commons present addresses of thanks to the King for his speech, but some clauses in it occasion great debates.

1715. Matthew Prior, Efq; arrives in England from France,
25. where he had refided fome time as Plenipotentiary: The next day he is introduced, by the Earl of Dorfet, to his Majesty; and entertained at dinner by the Lord Townshend, with several of the Nobility.

Having given out that he would discover all he knew, the Lord Bolingbroke, alarmed at it, leaves London in difguise, March 25, and going post to Dover, passes over

to Calais the next day.

The Earl of Stair presents a memorial to the Court of France, about the demolishing of the fortifications of Dunkirk, and the new canal at Mardyke.

Apr. 1. The House of Commons address the King to lay before them the negotiations of peace and commerce: Which his Majesty complying with, General Stanhope presents to the

9. House, in 14 volumes, all the papers relating to the negotiations of peace and commerce, and the cessation of arms. And a Committee of Secrecy is appointed to inspect them, consisting of 21 persons, who chuse Robert Walpole, Esq. for their Chairman.

1. Matthew Prior, Efg; is examined before a Committee of

the Privy-Council.

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2. Charles Earl of Peterborough returns from his travels to Italy and France, and appears the next day at St. James's, but is forbid the Court, two days after.

Sir William Wyndham having reflected on the King's pro-

clamation, is censured.

The ratifications of peace between Spain and Portugal are exchanged, on the 2d.

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II. The Earl of Oxford takes his place in the House of

12. Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, and Lord Privy-Seal, dies. And, on the 26th, Edward Southwell, Esq; Sir Christopher

Christopher Musgrave and Andrew Charlton, Esqs; are ap- Ann. C. pointed Commissioners of the Privy-Seal. There was an eclipse of the sun, about nine in the morn-22. ing; which was total for three minutes thirteen feconds. An engagement happens in the Baltic, between the Da-24. nish and Swedish fleets, in which the latter were worsted. Richard Steele, Efq; is knighted. 28. The Venetians proclaim war against the Turks. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meets, May 3. the Earl of Rothes, Lord High-Admiral of that Kingdom, being High-Commissioner. Some were for an address, for repealing the act granting a Toleration to the Episcopal Preachers; and the act for restoring Lay-patronages. And a remonstrance was defigned against the Union. After some debates, 700,000 l. a year clear, is granted 13. to the King during his life, for the Civil Lift. There is a warm debate in the House of Commons, up-18. on a motion for an address against the pensions granted by King George, amounting to 25,000 l. per annum. Sir John Norris, with a squadron of 20 men of war, fails to the Baltic, to protect the English trade there. He is joined, June 5, by a Dutch squadron. Charles Mountague Earl of Hallifax, and first Commis-19. fioner of the Treasury, dies. Charles Earl of Carlifle, Sir Richard Onflow, and Sir William St. Quintin, Baronets; Edward Wortley Mountague and Paul Methuen, Esqs; are appointed Commissioners of the Treasury. The Princess Caroline, then youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, arrives at St. James's from Hanover, where she had been left on account of illness. The Commissioners for building the 50 new Churches address the King, desiring, that a maintenance might be provided for the Ministers of those Churches. Great riots happen in London, and other places, on the 28, 29.

King's birth-day, and the restoration of King Charles 11.

And a great clamour is made about the coarfeness of the 30. foldiers fhirts.

The Committee of Secrecy having finished their Report, June 9. which was drawn up by Robert Walpole, Efq; he acquaints the House of Commons, That he had a Report to prefent, according to their order; but moved first, that a warrant might be iffued by the Speaker to apprehend certain perions, who should be named to him by the Chairman of the Committee; and that no Members might be permit al to

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go out of the House. Accordingly, Matthew Prior and Ann. C. Thomas Harley, Esquires, are soon after apprehended. 1715.

Then Mr. Walpole delivers in two books at the table; one containing the Report, and the other the Appendix to the fame. The reading of this Report by the Clerk of the House took up the remainder of that day, and all the next, After the reading, Robert till about four in the afternoon. Walpole impeaches Henry Lord Viscount Bolingbroke of high-treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors: And the Lord Coningsby impeaches likewise Robert Earl of Oxford of the same crimes. Then the further considera-

tion of the report is adjourned to that day fe'nnight; and

the Report and Appendix were ordered to be printed, and copies ordered to be fent to the Sheriffs and returning Officers of every City and Burgh.

The Danes and Prussians make themselves masters of 13. the isle of Usedom, belonging to Sweden.

Majorca is reduced to King Philip's obedience.

14. Thomas Harley and Matthew Prior, Esqs; having been ex-15. amined by fome Members of the Committee of Secrecy, and the latter prevaricating, he is ordered to be closely confined, and no person suffered to come to him.

Mr. Secretary Stanhope impeaches James Duke of Ormond of high-treason, and other high crimes and misde-Whereupon the Duke, fhortly after, withdraws out of the Kingdom, by Bishop Atterbury's persuasion, as was thought; and arrives at Paris August 8.

John Aislabie Esq; impeaches Thomas Earl of Strafford of

the like crimes.

John Duke of Argyle, and his brother Archibald Earl of Ilay, are removed from their places.

Charles, Duke of Bolton, is made Chamberlain of the Houshold, in the room of the Duke of Shrewsbury, who

had refigned.

The articles of impeachment against the Earl of Oxford having been read this day in the House of Commons, and agreed to, after feveral debates; the Lord Coningsby carries them up, and at the bar of the House of Lords impeaches the Earl of Oxford of high-treason, &c. praying in conclusion, that he might be sequestered from Parliament, and committed to fafe custody. Whereupon he is put into cultody of the Black Rod at his own house. And having received a copy of the articles against him, and been allowed a month to answer them, he is sent to the Tower.

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On the 30th of July, fix articles are added to his impeach- Ann. C. ment.

Riots being committed in Staffordhire and other parts, the Lords address the King, that the laws might be put in a speedy and most vigorous execution against the rioters.

The King, at the passing of some acts, makes a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquaints them, he had certain advice, that some attempts were preparing by the Pretender from abroad, and carrying on at home by a restless party in his favour.

Upon that, both Houses, and the Convocation, address his Majesty; promising, with their lives and fortunes, to stand by and support him against all his open and secret

enemies.

Addresses come also from all parts of the Kingdom.

The Parliament passes an act, for suspending the Habeas Corpus act: and a clause is added to a Money-bill, for a reward of 100,000 l. to such as should seize the Pretender dead or alive.

The Commons order an address for giving full pay to such half-pay-officers as were not provided for. And, pursuant to their former address, commissions are issued, for raising 13 regiments of dragoons consisting of 3,000 men, and 8 of foot consisting of 4,000 men.

Orders are also given for fitting out a squadron of men of war, under the command of Sir George Byng. General Erle goes to his government of Portsmouth, to put that place into a posture of defence. And a camp is formed in Hyde-Park, for horse and soot-guards.

Two proclamations are issued out for putting the laws in execution against Papists and Nonjurors; and commanding Papists to depart the cities of London and Westminster, and within ten miles of the same.

John Erskine, Earl of Mar, retires from Court, and en- Aug. 1. gages in the Rebellion, notwithstanding his early professions of loyalty to King George.

Upon advice of an intended invasion and insurrection, two associations are formed and signed at Edinburgh, by several persons.

The Earl of Oxford defires a longer time to answer the farther articles exhibited against him the day before, being fick in bed; and has a fortnight's time allowed him.

The articles of impeachment against the Lord Boling-broke are read and agreed to in the House of Commons, Vol. III.

Ann. C. and carried up to the House of Lords by Robert Walpole, 1715. Esq; two days after.

James Duke of Montrose resigns the place of Secretary

John Earl of Mar embarks with Major-General Hamilton, Colonel Hay, and two fervants, at Gravefend on board

of State for Scotland.

8. Secretary Stanhope carries up to the Lords the articles of impeachment against James Duke of Ormond; and im-

peaches him at their bar of high-treason, &c.

a Collier, and arriving at Newcastle, hires a vessel belonging to Leith, which in eight days lands them in Fise.

Thence they proceed to the Brae of Mar, where the Pretender's chief adherents join him; viz. the Marquisses of Huntley and Tullibardine, the Earls of Nithisdale, Linlithgow, Traquair, Southesk, Marischal and Carnwath; the Viscounts Kilsyth, Kenmure, Kingston and Stormount; the Lords Drummond, Rollo, &c. the Lairds of Glenbucket, Glenderule, Abergeldy, Dalmere, Auchindrain, John Paterson, &c. all under pretence of a hunting match.

Thomas Harley, Esq; who had been formerly committed to the Gatehouse, being found in a house in St. Martin's lane,

is fent again to prison.

Forces having been fent for from Flanders, the regiments

of Grove and Harrison arrive at Depisord.

General Cadogan is appointed Governor of the Isle of

Wight, in the room of General Webb.

21. Lewis XIV, King of France, dies, in the 77th year of his age, and the 73d of his Reign; whereupon, his great-grandson, Lewis XV, is proclaimed King, and Philip, Duke of Orleans, is conflituted Regent.

Charles, Earl of Sunderland, having refigned the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Galway are appointed Lords-Justices of that King-

dom.

23.

Orders having been dispatched to Edinburgh, for apprehending several suspected persons, the Earls of Hume, Wigtown, and Kinnoul, and the Lord Deskford, Mr. Lockhart, of Carnwath, and Mr. Hume of Wakefield, are committed

prisoners to the Castle.

Orders are also sent to Major General Whetham, to march with all the regular troops that could be spared, to form a camp near Stirling to secure the bridge over the Forth; and some companies of foot, sent over from Ireland, are put into Fort-William, and Stirling-Castle.

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Captain John Shaftoe, John Hunter, and Robert Talbot, Ann. C. come to Newcastle, in order to promote there the Preten- 1715. der's interest.

About this time, two ships from Havre de Grace, land officers and ammunition into Scotland.

The Earl of Oxford petitions again for a longer time to 27. put in his answer; which is granted him.

An act receives the Royal affent, for encouraging loyalty

in Scotland.

Several persons are brought prisoners to London, for being engaged in the conspiracy.

John Aislabie, Esq; carries up to the Lords articles of Sept. 1.

impeachment against Thomas, Earl of Strafford.

One Joseph Sullivan, a foldier in the first regiment of foot-guards, is feized, with two others, for lifting men in the service of the Pretender; as was, the next day, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul, who had a command in the first regi-

ment of foot-guards.

The Earl of Mar affembles his forces at Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, and proclaims the Pretender King, by the name of James VIII. Having assumed the title of Lieutenant-General of his forces, he fets up his Standard at Brae-Mar; and, as fuch, publishes a declaration, with a letter, on the 9th, to exhort the people to take arms: A few days after, a manifesto was also published.

An attempt is formed to surprize the Castle of Edinburgh,

but is timely discovered, and disappointed.

John, Duke of Argyle, being appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, fets out for that Kingdom,

and arrives at Edinburgh the 14th.

At the same time, the Earl of Sutherland offers his fervice to go and raise the Highland Clans, which is readily accepted; and the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquisses of Annandale and Tweedale, the Earls of Selkirk, Loudoun, Rothes, Haddington, and Forfar, the Lords Torpicheu, and Belhaven, &c. embrace this opportunity of shewing their loyalty to King George.

The Unversity of Oxford chuse Charles Butler, Earl of Arran, their Chancellor, in the room of his brother, the Duke of Ormond, who had refigned, and in opposition to the Prince of Wales, and the Earl of Pembroke; and, by that step, and other indiscretions, render themselves suf-

pected of disloyalty.

William Herbert, titular Duke of Powis, is committed 14. to the Tower for treason. George, Lord Lansdown, with 21. 0 2 George

Ann. C. George Hay, Lord Duplin, son-in-law to the Earl of Ox-1715. ford, are also taken into custody; and a warrant issued out, to apprehend William Villiers, Earl of Jersey, who is taken soon after.

Secretary Stanhope defires, in the King's name, the confent of the House of Commons, for committing fix of their Members, viz. Sir William Wyndham and Sir John Packington, Baronets, Edward Harvey, senior, of Combe, John Anstis, Corbet Kynaston, and Thomas Forster, junior,

Efgs.

John Anstis and Edward Harvey, Esqs; were taken the next day; and, on the 26th, Mr. Harvey, being in custody of a Messenger, stabs himself, but not mortally. Mr. Kynaston made his escape. Sir John Packington being brought to London, in custody of a Messenger, from his house in Worcestershire, is examined before the Council, October 3d, and, nothing appearing against him, he is discharged on the 5th.

As for Sir William Wyndham, Colonel Huske, with a Messenger, apprehends him, at his House in Somersetshire, but he makes his escape: However, a proclamation with a 1000 l. reward, being issued out against him, he surrenders himself, on the 3d of October, to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Hertsord; and, on the 7th, was committed to the

Tower.

21.

The Royal affent is given to feveral acts; and, after a speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor, the Parliament is adjourned to the 6th of October; and afterwards, by several

adjournments, to the 9th of January.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were: 1. To explain the act made in the 12th year of the Reign of King William III. intituled, An act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better fecuring the rights and liberties of the subject. 2. For preventing tumults, and riotous affemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing rioters. 3. For making more effectual her late Majesty's gracious intention for augmenting the maintenance of the poor Clergy. 4. For the further fecurity of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abetters. 5. For making the militia of England more useful. 6. For the attainder of Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, and James Duke of Ormond, of High-Treason, unless they rendered themselves to justice,

justice, by a certain day therein mentioned. 7. For the Ann. C. better preventing fresh sish taken by foreigners being imported into this Kingdom. 8. For encouraging all superiors, vassals, landlords, and tenants, who do and shall continue in their duty and loyalty to his Majesty King George, &c. and for calling any suspected person or persons, whose estates or principal residence are in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour, and for the better disarming disaffected persons in Scotland. 9. For making provision for the Ministers of the sisty new Churches, to be built in and about London and Westminster.

The following money-bills received also, at different times, the Royal affent. For a land-tax of 2 s. in the pound for the fervice of the year 1715: For charging and continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1715, and for continuing certain duties on hops: For enlarging the fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, relating to the Exchequer bills; and for fettling an additional revenue of 120,000 l. per ann. upon his Majesty during his life, for the fervice of the Civil Government; and for establishing a certain fund of 54,600 l. per ann. in order to raise a sum not exceeding 910,000 l. for the fervice of the public by fale of annuities, after the rate of 61. per cent. per ann. redeemable by Parliament; and for fatisfying an arrear for work and materials at Blenheim-house: For railing 910,000 l. for public fervices by fale of annuities, after the rate of 5 1. per cent. per ann. redeemable by Parliament: For enlarging the capital stock and yearly fund of the South Sea Company, and for supplying thereby 822,032 l. 4 s. 8 d. to public uses; and for raising 169,000 l. for the like uses by sale of: annuities upon divers encouragements therein mentioned; and for appropriating feveral supplies granted to his Majesty.

The Lieutenancy of Middlefex meets, pursuant to an order of Council; and, the next day, seizes the arms, horses, &c. of Papists, Nonjurors, and other disaffected persons; and commits great numbers to Newgate, and other prisons, for resusing to take the oaths. The like orders are dispatched to the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties.

John, Earl of Stair, who had been fome time in France without taking any character, is now appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court.

General Cadogan goes to Holland, to hasten the Embarkation

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Ann. C. barkation of the 6000 men the Dutch were to fend to Eng-1715. land, according to treaty.

About this time William, Lord North and Grey was secured at Brussels, at the instance of the British Court.

28. Francis Francia is committed to Newgate for corresponding with his Majesty's enemies; and being arraigned the 14th of June following, and tried January 23, 1716-17. was acquitted.

Nicholas Leke, Earl of Scarfdale, is taken into custody,

and committed to the Tower, October 12.

The Rebels intend to surprize Bristol, in order to make it a place of arms, but are disappointed: And, at Bath, which was both their rendezvous, and one of their arsenals, a quantity of arms and ammunition is seized; and the Captains Lansdon, Doyle, and Sinclair, Sir George Brown, Mr. Mackarty, Mr. Macdonnel, and other Conspirators, are apprehended, and brought to London, Ott. 18.

The design upon Bristol miscarrying, a project is laid to seize Plymouth: But that was also prevented, by timely securing several suspected persons, particularly Sir Richard Vivian, who was brought to London, October 8, by a Mes-

fenger.

Oct. 4.

At. St. Colomb in Cornwal the Pretender is proclaimed: However, Mr. Boscawen keeps all things quiet in those parts.

A strong party of the Macdonalds, Macleans, and Came-

rons, attempts in vain to furprize Inverlochy.

This month, the Turks conquer all the Peloponnefus, or

Morea, from the Venetians,

Matters having beforehand been concerted and prepared by Colonel Henry Oxburgh, Nicholas and Charles Wogan, James Talbot, — Clifton, — Beaumont, Mr. Buxton a Clergyman of Derhyshere, and others; and warrants being issued out against James Ratcliffe Earl of Derwentwater, and Thomas Forster, jun. Esq; the Rebellion breaks out in Northumberland.

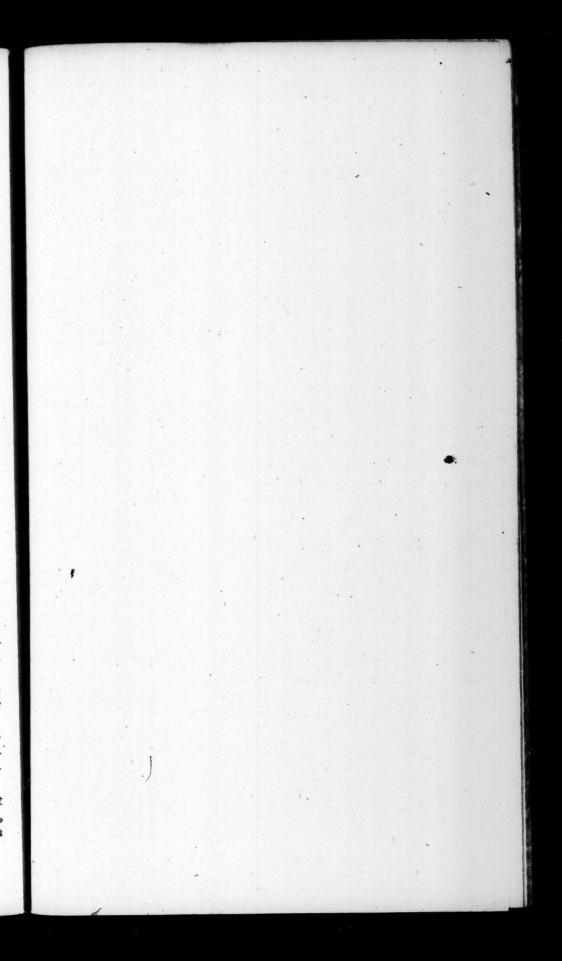
Lancelot Errington, and some others, surprize the Castle in Farne, or Holy Island; but a party sent from Berwick

takes it again fword in hand.

James Murray, second fon of the Lord Viscount Stormeunt, arrives incognito from France to Scotland; and repairing to the Earl of Mar, gives the Rebels large promises of affistance both from France and England.

The Earl of Mar having proclaimed the Pretender at Kirk-Michael, Moulin, and Logaret, comes to Dunkeld,

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which he makes his head-quarters. A detachment of his Ann. C. having secured Perth, he arrives there; and is joined by 1715. the Marquisses of Tullibardine and Huntley, the Earls of Seaforth and Marischal, the Mackintoshes, and so many others of the Clans, that their number amounted to about 12,000 men, very well appointed, both horse and soot.

Four regiments are fent for from Ireland, and land at

Chefter.

Some broken Officers, Irish Papists, and other disaffected persons, having taking sanctuary in Oxford, and somenting there the spirit of rebellion; General Pepper comes the there unexpected, and apprehends Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ker, Mr. Dorrel, &c. They were tried and convicted of high-treason the 22d and 23d of November sollowing, and exe-

cuted December 7.

Thomas Forster, junr. Esq; the Pretender's General, and the rest of his chief adherents, rendezvous at Greenrig, and thence march to Rothbury, where they stay all night. The next morning, they advance to Werkworth, where they stay till the 10th, and proclaim the Pretender King of Great-Britain. Their numbers being mightily encreased, they march, on the 10th, to Morpeth, with a view of seizing Newcastle; but being denied admittance there, and the inhabitants standing upon the defensive, and some troops coming to their assistance, the Rebels withdraw to Hexbam, and parts adjacent.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Daniel Lord Finch, Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. Paul Methuen, and Thomas Newport, Esqs;

are appointed Commissioners of the Treasury:

And Charles Earl of Carlifle Constable of the Tower.

General Carpenter having been sent by the Government in pursuit of the Northumberland Rebels with Hotham's regiment of soot, and Cobbam's, Molesworth's, and

Churchill's dragoons, arrives at Newcastle, October 18.

In the mean time, a detachment of the Scottish Rebels surprizes the town of Brunt-Island; and seizes a ship in Leith-harbour, loaden with arms, ammunition, &c. bound

to the North for the Earl of Sutherland's use:

And 1500 of them, under the conduct of Brigadier Mackintosh Laird of Barlum, cross the Firth of Forth in open boats, and alarm Edinburgh; which obliges the Duke of Argyle to hasten to its defence with 500 men, but the Rebels go and post themselves into Scaton-house.

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- Ann. C. William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, sets up the Preten-1715. der's standard at Moffat in Annandale, and endeavours to
 - 12. furprize Dumfries, but is disappointed.
 - Being joined by George Seaton, Earl of Wintoun, William Maxwell, Earl of Nithisdale, and Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carnwath, with about 200 horse, they march to Loughmahen, Achelsechen, Langholm, Hawick, and Jedburgh; in all which places they proclaim the Pretender.
 - They next proceed to Rothbury; where the Northumber-land Rebels join them on the 19th, and all of them march next day to Wooller. Being informed, that the Highlanders, who had crossed the Forth under Mackintosh, were coming to join them, they march to Kelso in Scotland; where they all meet, on the 22d, and continue there till the 27th.
 - Marmaduke Constable, and other persons thought disaffected are secured.
 - 20. A party of 2300 western Highlanders attempt in vain to make themselves masters of Inverary.
 - 24. Colonel Catheart attacks 300 of the Rebels, kills and wounds feveral, and takes 17 prisoners.
 - 25. Charles, Duke of Somerset, resigns his place of Master of the Horse, being disgusted at his son-in-law Sir William Wyndham's not being admitted to bail.
 - Affociations are entered into throughout the Kingdom, for the defence of the King's Person and Government; and the Lords Lieutenants of the Counties are impowered to form into troops or companies such as should be willing to associate.
 - 28. Joseph Sullivan, and two others, are executed at Tyburn, for inlifting men in the Pretender's fervice.
 - Lieutenant-General Carpenter, who was appointed to go against the Northumberland Rebels, sets out from Newcastle, with Hotham's foot, and Cobham's, Molesworth's, and Churchill's dragoons; and on the 27th lay at Wooller, intending the next day to sace Kelso, where the Rebels were.
 - Upon that, the Lord Kenmure calls a Council of war; wherein the Lord Wintown presses them earnestly, to march into the West of Scotland, join the Clans there, and either cross the Forth some miles above Stirling, or fend word to the Earl of Mar, that they would fall upon the Duke of Argyle's rear, whilst he fell on his front: Others propose to pass the Tweed, and attack General Carpenter; but these proposals are rejected. In the end, they decamp from Kelso,
 - 29. and march to Jedburgh, where they stay two days.

Having an opportunity of slipping General Carpenter, Ann. C. who was some marches behind them, they resolve, according to the advice of the English, to cross the mountains, and march into England: But the Highlanders, as they had been advised by the Earl of Wintoun, resuse absolutely to enter England, and about 500 of them desert. The rest, allured by money and large promises, follow the Northumberland and other Rebels into England: And, in the way thither, come to Hawick, Langholme, and Langtoun.

Thomas Forster, Esq; having opened his commission, brought by Mr. Douglas from the Earl of Mar, to act as General in England, marches with the Confederate English and Scots, towards Lancashire, and proclaims the Pretender

in all the towns they came into.

They come to Brampton, where they halt one night. Nov. 1
The next day, they come to Penrith: The posse comitatus, and the militia of the County, had been drawn together by the Sheriff, the Lord Lonsdale, and W. Nicosson, Bishop of Carlisse, to the number of above 12,000 men, in order to stop their progress; but, at their approach, they shamefully disperse.

The Rebels come next to Appulby, where they halt two 3.

days.

The barrier treaty is figned at Antwerp, by the Imperial, 5.

British, and Dutch Ministers.

The Rebels advance to Kendal, and, the next day, the 6th, to Kirby Lonfdale, where they are joined by some Papists from Lancashire. The next day, they arrive at Lancaster, where they stay till the 9th, and then proceed to Preston; the horse arriving there that night, and the foot the next day. They are joined by a considerable number of Gentlemen, &c. all Papists, which highly disgusts the Highlanders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury publishes a declaration, signed by himself and 13 of his Suffragans, testifying their abhorrence of the Rebellion. Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol, resusing to sign it, the latter is removed from the post of Lord-

Almoner to the King.

General Carpenter, upon intelligence of the Rebels marching towards Lancaster, resolves to pursue them with the dragoons only, for the greater expedition, not doubting but he should be joined by the King's troops in the West.

And, indeed, General Willes (who was fent to command there) upon notice received at Chefter, of the Rebels advancing

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Ann. C. vancing towards Lancaster, orders all the troops quartered in those parts, to assemble at Warrington; and, with Preston's regiment, he found in that town, goes to Manchester, where he receives intelligence, that General Carpenter was on his march from Durham to Lancaster.

11. General Willes marches from Manchester, with Wynne's, Honeywood's, Munden's, and Stanhope's dragoons, and Preston's foot; and advances directly to Wigan, where Pitt's horse and Stanhope's dragoons were quartered. The next

morning early he fets out for *Presson*, having formed the horse into three brigades, with a resolution of attacking the enemy.

In the mean time, General Forster, who had not the intelligence he expected, and that was promised him, had given orders for his army to march the same morning; but, upon sight of the King's forces, he puts himself in the best posture of defence he could, in the town of Preston.

General Willes having passed the bridge over the Ribble, without opposition, where he expected a strong one, comes to Preston, and makes two attacks upon the enemy, with a considerable slaughter; the enemy's loss being little or

none.

73.

The next morning, General Carpenter arriving with Cobham's, Churchill's, and Molefworth's dragoons, prepares vigorously to attack the enemy; whereupon, the Rebels finding themselves invested on all sides, and not able to withstand the King's united forces, fall into great consustion: The Highlanders were for fallying out, and dying sword in hand, but were not allowed to stir: And, upon the whole, General Forster, prevailed upon by Colonel Henry Oxburgh, Lord Widdrington, and a few others, resolves to capitulate; but can obtain no better terms, than that they should be all made prisoners at discretion.

The number of prisoners was, in the whole, 1489. viz. 467 English; the most considerable of which were, Thomas Forster, Esq; James Ratclisse, Earl of Derwentwater, and his brother Charles; William, Lord Widdrington, and his two brothers, Charles and Peregrine; Edward Howard, Esq; brother of the Duke of Norfolk, &c. The Scots prisoners were 1022; among whom were, William Maxwell, Earl of Nithisdale, George Scaton, Earl of Wintoun, Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carnwath, William Gordon, Vis-

count Kenmure, William Murray, Lord Nairn, &c.

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The very same day, was fought the battle of Dumblain, Ann. C. or Sheriff-Moor, between the Earl of Mar and the Duke of 1715. Argyle. Both sides may be said to have been beaten, and to have gotten the victory: The left wing in each having been defeated, and the right victorious. On the King's fide, the killed, wounded, and taken, amounted to 610, and on the Rebels fide to about 800. After the battle the Duke drew off towards Dumblain, and the Earl towards Ardoch.

Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, takes Inverness from the Pretender's adherents.

Above 3000 of the Dutch forces come up the Thames, 13, 15, and land at Deptford, from whence they march to Scot-

The Parliament of Ireland having met on the 12th of this month, the Lords Justices pass several acts on the 25th, particularly one for recognizing his Majesty's title to the Throne of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland. Some days after, the Commons call to an account fuch of their Members, as had figned addresses in favour of Sir Constantine Phipps, late Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom. They also pass an act to attaint the Duke of Ormend.

Major-General Willes is made Lieutenant-General; as is 17also John Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.

Sir William Carew, and Sir Edward Seymour, are brought to London, in custody, as suspected persons; the latter was

released December 23d.

The following half-pay officers, taken at Presson, are tried by a Court-martial; viz. the Lord Charles Murray, brother of the Duke of Athol; Major Nairn; the Captains Lockhart and Shaftoe; Enfign Erskine, and Enfign Dalziel: The five first were condemned as deserters, to be shot; and Nairn, Lockhart, Shaftoe, and Erskine, executed accordingly, on the first of December; but Lord Charles Murray was respited; and Dalziel, having thrown up his Commission before the Rebellion, was acquitted of the crime of defertion.

About 500 of the inferior prisoners are sent to the Castle

of Chester, and a great number to Leverpool.

General Cadogan fets out for Scotland, and arrives at Stirling, December 10. A confiderable train of artillery is also sent thither, in order to dislodge the Rebels from Perth, where they had retired after the battle of Dumblain.

Part of the Dutch forces arrives at Leith by sea; and the Dec. 4.

rest come thither by land the 28th.

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Ann. C. The Noblemen, and other chief prisoners taken at Preston, are brought to London: At Highgate, every one of them was pinioned, their arms being tied with a cord coming cross their back, and in that manner were led into London, in four divisions: The Noblemen were committed to the Tower; Forster, and Mackintosh to Newgate; others to the Marshalsea; and others to the Fleet.

10, 12. The chief of them are examined before a Committee of

the Privy-Council.

The Camp in Hyde-Park breaks up.

12. William Paul, a Clergyman, concerned in the Rebellion,

is apprehended in London.

14. Dr. Thomas Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury, dies: He was translated from the See of Lincoln to Canterbury in January 1694-5.

A treaty of Commerce is concluded between England and

Spain.

16. John Fortescue-Aland, Esq; is made Sollicitor-General, in the room of Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; who resigned on the 4th.

17. Dr. William Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, is nominated Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Edmund Gibson to succeed

him in the Bishopric of Lincoln.

18. A special Commission of Oyer and Terminer is passed, for Mr. Baron Bury, Mr. Justice Eyre, and Mr. Baron Mountague, to try the Rebels at Leverpool.

The oaths were at this time tendered to all persons, and many who refused to take them were committed to New-

gate and other prisons.

The Pretender lands from Dunkirk at Peterhead in the North of Scotland, with only fix Gentlemen in his retinue. The first night he lay at Peterhead, the second at Newburgh, and passes through Aberdeen incognite to Fettersse, where he remains till the 27th.

There he forms a Court, appointing all the Officers of State and Houshold; makes some Peers, and several Knights; is proclaimed with great solemnity; and pub-

lishes his declaration, which is dispersed about.

The Clergy and Laity of Aberdeen present addresses to

him full of duty and fubmission.

This winter was excessively cold; the frost began the 25th of November, and continued very severe for several weeks.

The Pretender, who had had an aguish disorder but soon recovered

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recovered, arrives at Briechen, where he continues two Ann. C. 1715-16.

He arrives at Glames, and the next morning makes his entry into Dundee: The 7th he arrives at the Palace of Scoon; and on the 9th makes his public entry into Perth: From whence he returns in the evening to Scoon, where he forms a regular Council, and performs several acts of State; particularly he issues fix proclamations, one of which fixed

his Coronation to the 23d instant.

The Parliament of Great-Britain, after several adjournments, meets again. In his speech, the King, among other things, declares, That, to ease his subjects as far as lay in his power, he would freely give up all the estates that should become forfeited to the Crown by the Rebellion, to be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expence incurred on that oceasion,

The Commons, after voting an address of thanks, proceed to impeach feverally the Earl of Derwentwater, the Earls of Nithisale, Wintown, and Carnwath, the Lord Viscount Kenmure, and the Lords Widdrington, and Nairn: and Mr. Lechmere carries up to the Lords the articles of

their impeachment.

Those Lords are brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, and the articles against them being read, they are allowed till the Monday following to put in their answers. But, on that day, they petition for three days longer, viz. till the 19th, which is allowed them. On that day they all plead guilty, except the Earl of Wintoun.

The Scottish Rebels having abandoned Bruntisland on the 17th of December, the Earl of Cadogan, in order to secure the coast of Fife, transports thither, over the Firth, 3000

of the Dutch forces.

The Pretender fends an order to the Lord Mayor of

London, to proclaim him.

William Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, and Goorge Gordon, Marquiss of Huntley, capitulate with the Earl of Sutherland.

Don Carlos, the present King of Naples and Sicily, is

A great Council is held by the Pretender's adherents, in 16. which he makes a speech.

Two hundred dragoons, under the command of Colonel Guest, are fent to view the roads and reconnoitre the Rebels at Perth, which throws them into a great confernation.

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Ann. C. The roads being deeply covered with fnow, the country 1715-16. people are employed to clear them, that the army might be

enabled to advance against the Rebels.

21. His Majesty comes to the House of Peers; and the Lord Chancellor makes a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquaints them, that the Pretender was heading the Rebellion in Scotland; and his adherents confidently affirmed, that affurances were given them of support from abroad.

Richard Chorley, and his fon, and one Drummond, three of the prisoners taken at Presson, were tried at Leverpool, and found guilty. But Mr. Walmesley, of Sholey, who was

then also tried, was acquitted.

Several villages are cruelly burnt to the ground, by the Pretender's order.

27. Twenty of the Preston prisoners receive sentence of death

at Leverpool.

And, the next day, Richard Shuttleworth, Roger Moncafter, Thomas Cowpe, William Butler, and William Ackwright, who had been tried the 20th, are executed at Prefton.

The Duke of Argyle being reinforced with the 6000 Dutch, and with Newton's and Stanhope's dragoons; and having received, on the 29th, the train and ammunition from London, which he had long waited for; he begins his march

on the same day, and comes to Dumblain.

The next day they come to Auchterardire, and the day

following to Tullibardine.

In the mean time, the Pretender, upon the Duke's approach, quits Perth the same day very precipitately; and going to Montrose, embarks, on the 4th of February, in a French ship, which landed him at Gravelines, in five days, with the Earl Mar.

Feb. 1. The Duke of Argyle continuing his march, arrives at Perth; and, without resting, pursues the Rebels with six squadrons, two battalions, and soo detached foot; lay the 2d at Errol, the 3d at Dundee, and the 5th arrives at Montrose. In his way thither, he receives intelligence of the Pretender's escape.

General Gordon, and the Earl Marischal, the two chiefs of the Pretender's army, concealing his flight, march on to

7. Aberdeen, and thence to Badenoch; where the Rebels quietly disperse, and go to their respective homes.

Though the Duke of Argyle (who arrived at Aberdeen on the 8th) used his utmost endeavours to come up with them,

yet

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yet he could never overtake one party; and, in the whole Ann. C. pursuit, did not make 100 prisoners.

The Earl of Derwentwater, and the other Lords, who had pleaded guilty on the 19th of last month, are brought to the bar of the Court erected for their trials in Westminster-Hall; the Lord Cowper being High-Steward on that occasion: And sentence is passed upon them, as in cases of high-treason.

Richard Chorley, James Drummond, William Black, Donald Macdonald, John Ord, Borrie Kennedy, and John Ro-botham, seven of the Rebels, are executed at Preston.

As are James Blundel, James Finch, John Mac-Gillivray,

William Whalley, and James Burne, at Wigan.
And Thomas Syddal, William Harris, Stephen Seager,

Joseph Porter, and John Finch, at Manchester.

Thus, of 70 of the Preston prisoners tried at Leververpool, 66 of whom were found guilty, only 22 were executed. About 1000 submitted to the King's mercy, and petitioned for transportation: But only 100 were transported; for 30 more that were embarked for that purpose, mastered the crew, and run away with the ship to France.

Great intercession is made in behalf of the fix condemned 13, 19. Lords; and the Countess of Nithisdale, and Lady Nairn, and also the Countess of Derwentwater, petition the King for mercy, but in vain.

The writs for executing the fix Lords are delivered to the Lieutenant of the Tower, and to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Their unfortunate Ladies, who had met with no encouragement from the King, apply to both Houses of Parliament for their intercession: And, after some debates, the Lords address the King in their behalf; but the House of Commons, to prevent any further importunity, adjourns to the Ist of March.

Great contests happen in the Privy-Council about the execution of the faid Lords, between Daniel Earl of Nottingham, and others: For which, on the 28th, he was removed from being Prefident of the Council; and, the next day, his fon, the Lord Finch, was also removed from being one of the Lords of the Treasury; his brother Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, from being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and his cousin Heneage, Lord Guernsey, from his place of Master of the Jewel-Office.

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James Earl of Derwentwater, and William Viscount Kenmure,

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18.

Ann. C. Kenmure, are beheaded on Tower-Hill. William Earl of 1715-16. Nithisdale, who was to have been executed at the same time, made his escape, the night before, out of the Tower, in a woman's dress. And the Earl of Carnwath, the Lords Widdrington and Nairn, were respited till the 7th of March.

27. John, Duke of Argyle, having settled affairs in the North, arrives at Edinburgh.

The Pretender, upon his return to France, deprives Henry, Earl of Bolingbroke, of the place of Secretary of State he enjoyed under him, for neglect of duty.

The Dean [Dr. Atterbury] and Chapter of Westminster, elect Charles, Earl of Arran, High-Steward of that City,

in the Duke of Ormond's room.

Mar. 2. George Gordin, Marquiss of Huntley, and the Lord Roll, furrendered themselves to Brigadier Grant, in the North of Scotland: And they, with some others, are brought prisoners to Edinburgh-Castle, about the middle of April.

The Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Bute, and feveral other persons of distinction, return to London from Scotland.

The fame evening, there appeared a very large and luminous Aurora Borealis, which spread a great terror among the ignorant, not used to such a phænomenon, which is very common in the Northern Countries.

George Collingwood, one of the Preston prisoners, and a

Gentleman of a large estate, is executed at Leverpool.

George Seaton, Earl of Wintoun, after feveral petitions 15. and delays, is tried by his Peers, in Westminster-Hall (the Lord Chancellor Cowper being High-Steward;) and, being brought in guilty, fentence is paffed upon him on the 19th, as in case of high-treason.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, is consecrated

at Ely Chapel.

General Cadogan, who had been left in Scotland to finish 1716. the reduction of the Highlands, arrives at the Blair of 27. Athol, where many submit to him.

Alexander, 'Lord Polivarth, is appointed Envoy Extraor-29. dinary to the Courts of Denmark and Prussia, and George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, to the Czar of Muscowy.

The Commission for trying the Rebels meets at West-April 7. minster, and bills of high-treason are found against Thomas Forster, William Mackintosh, William Shaftoe, Robert Talbot, Henry Oxborough, Charles and Nicholas Wogan, John Hall, Richard Gascoigne, Alexander and John Menzies, and John Robertson, 12 of the Preston prisoners.

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book AAVII. 30. GEORGE I.	201
But, on the 10th, Thomas Forster, Esq; escapes out of	Ann. C.
Newgate, and gets over into France.	1716.
A bill is brought into the House of Lords, by the Duke	10.
of Devonshire, for septennial Parliaments; which occasions	
long debates in both Houses.	
Bills of indictment for high-treason are found by the	
Grand Jury of Surrey, against 11 of the Preston prisoners:	
And by the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex,	14.
against Sir Francis Anderton, John Hall, and 10 more of	
the fame prisoners.	
John Lesty, Earl of Rothes, is appointed High Commis-	
koner to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.	
John, Lord Somers, dies.	26.
Brigadier William Mackintosh, John Mackintosh, his fon,	May 4.
Charles Wogan, James Talbot, Robert Hepburne, William	
and Alexander Dalmahoy, and John Tasker, get out of	
Newgate; and all escape, except Talbot, who was retaken	
the 8th.	
Colonel Henry Oxburgh was tried at a Session of Oyer	7-
and Terminer, in the Exchequer-Court at Westminster, and	
brought in guilty; at the same time, Charles and Peregrine	
Widdrington, and Charles Ratcliffe, Esqs; Thomas Errington,	
and 11 others, are arraigned.	
The next day, John Hume, Esq; brother to the Earl of	8.
Hume, is tried, and convicted: As was Alexander Menzies,	11.
on the 11th. And, on the 12th, the two Mr. Douglas's,	12.
Captain Macquean, Mr. Scrimshaw, and Mr. Keene: But	
Thomas Farquharson and John Ennis, then tried, were ac-	
quitted.	
Henry Oxburgh was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, and	14.
his head fet upon Temple-Bar.	
Richard Townley, of Townley, and Edward Tildefley, of	15.
the Lodge, both in Lancashire, Esqs; are tried for being	
in the Rebellion, but are acquitted.	
John Hall, Esq; Justice of Peace for Northumberland,	16.
and Robert Talbot, are tried in the Exchequer-Court, at West-	
minster, and brought in guilty of high-treason:	
As are also Richard Gascoigne; and Major Blair, Captain	17.
Lancelot Mackintofh, Nicholas Wogan, and Charles Ratcliffe,	18.
brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater.	
General Cadogan returns from Scotland to London.	
An indictment of high-treason is found, by the Grand	19.
Jury of Middlesex, against George Lord Lansdown: And	25.
against Sir William Wyndham, and Mr. Harvey of Cembe,	
But the two last were admitted to bail, (June 20) upon	
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June 2.

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26.

Ann. C. the expiration of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus 17.16. act. And so, likewise, were the Earl of Scarsdale, and the Lord Duplin, May 26, and the Lord Powis, May 29.

A treaty of alliance is concluded between the Emperor

and Great-Britain.

25. Richard Gascoigne was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn.

28, 29. There are great riots in London, and other places, parti-

cularly at Oxford, on these two days.

31. Peregrine and Charles Widdrington, and ten others of the Rebels, being brought to the Exchequer Court at Westminster, plead guilty.

Fehn Ker, Duke of Roxburgh, is made Secretary of State

for Scotland.

3. Angus Mackintosh and James Macquean, two of the Rebel prisoners, escape out of Newgate, in womens clothes.

William Shafioe, and five others of the Rebels, are tried

and found guilty.

7. Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, who had put Inverness into the hands of the Government, having before been in the Pretender's service, is made Governor of that place, and captain of an independent company.

Duncan Mackintosh, and two other Rebels, are tried and

receive fentence of death.

16. Ralph Standish of Standish, Esq; is also tried, and found guilty of high-treason, though he never was in arms.

His Majesty puts an end to this long Session with a speech, and then the Parliament is prorogued to the 7th of

August

The most considerable acts passed, since the adjournment of both Houses, were: 1. For continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. 2. To attaint John, Earl of Mar, William Murray, Efq; commonly called Marquiss of Tullibardine, James, Earl of Linlithgow, and James Drummond, Efq; commonly called Lord Drummond, -as also Thomas Forster, jun. and William Mackintosh, Esqrs. of high treason. 3. For the more easy and speedy trial of such persons as have levied or shall levy war against his Majesty. 4. To enable his Majesty to grant the regalities and lands remaining in the Crown, in North and South Wales, and County of Chefter, to the Prince of Wales. 5. For enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments to feven years. 6. For continuing the duty of two pennies Scots, or one fixth part of a penny sterling, on every pint of ale or beer fold within the City of Glasgow, and privileges thereof, for

the benefit of the faid City. 7. To encourage the plant- Ann. C. ing of timber trees, fruit-trees, and other trees; and for 1716. the better preservation of the same; and for the preventing the burning of woods. 8. For appointing Commissioners to enquire of the estates of certain Traitors, and of Popish Recusants, and of estates given to superstitious uses, in order to raise money out of them severally for the use of the public. 9. To oblige Papists to register their names and real estates. 12. For the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands of Scotland. 11. For repealing fo much of the act of the 12th and 13th of King William III. as enacts, That no person who should come to the possession of the Crown shall go out of the Dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament. 12. To difable any person from being chose a member of, or from fitting and voting in the House of Commons, who has any pension for any numbers of years from the Crown. 13. To attaint George, Earl of Marifchal, William, Earl of Seaforth, James, Earl of Southefque, fames, Earl of Panmure, and others, of high-treason, unless they render themselves to justice, by a certain day therein mentioned.

several supplies granted to his Majesty.

The Dutch forces are all reimbarked about this time,

and fent back to Holland.

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William Tunstal, and 10 other of the Presson prisoners, 26. receive sentence of death at the Marshalsea.

Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; and fix more of the condemned July 3.

prisoners, are reprieved.

folm, Duke of Argyle, is removed from all his employments; and a pension of 2000 l. a year taken from him. In his room, General Carpenter is made Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, and Governor of Minorca and Port-Mahon.

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27.

Ann. C. His brother, Archibald, Earl of Ilay, is also removed, 1716. and succeeded by James, Duke of Montrose, in the office of Lord Clerk Register of Scotland.

William, Duke of Devenshire, is made President of the Council, and his place of Lord-Steward of the Houshold

given to Henry, Duke of Kent.

King George, strengthened by his late treaty with Spain, and by that which he was now certain of concluding with the Duke of Orleans, resolves this summer to visit his German Dominions.

Having therefore appointed the Prince of Wales Guardian of the Realm, and his Lieutenant, during his absence, his Majesty sets out from St. James's; embarks the same day; lands, on the 9th, in Holland; through which he passes incognito; arrives at Hanover the 15th, and, on the 20th, sets out for Pyrmont, to drink the waters.

Francis Anderton, one of the Preston Rebels, and sourteen others, receive sentence of death: The same day, the dead warrant is signed for the execution of 25, lying under con-

demnation in Newgate.

Edward Howard, Esq; brother to the Duke of Norfolk, who was also taken at Presson, is tried, and acquitted.

Justice of Peace for Northumberland, are executed at Tyburn, as Rebels.

Mr. Pitt, Keeper of Newgate, is tried for high-treason,

on account of Mr. Forster's escape, and acquitted.

There having, for some time past, been quarrels and bickerings between the Clubs of some Mug-houses in London, those at the Swan Ale-house in Salisbury-Court, who

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20--23. were Tories, attack a Whig-Club, at an opposite Ale-house, in the same Court; the master of which (Read) having shot Vaughan, one of the chief Rioters, to death; the rest, incensed thereat, break the windows, and almost pull the house down: But, for this riot, Richard Price, William Price, Thomas Bean, George Purchase, and John Love, are convicted the 5th of September following, and hanged in Fleet-street, the 28th.

The Earls of Carnwath and Wintoun, and the Lords Widdrington and Nairn, are reprieved for three months.

Forty servants, belonging to the Preston Prisoners, are discharged out of Newgate, the Marshalfea, and the Fleet.

Reg. 3.

Aug. 4.

George, Earl of Wintoun, who lay in Newgate, under fentence of death, makes his escape thence.

Prince

Prince Eugene gains a great victory over the Turks, near Ann. C. Peterwaradin, in which the Grand Vizier and the Aga of 1716. the Tanizaries were killed. Mr. Bruce, one of the Scotch Rebels, makes his escape 20. out of Newgate, by changing clothes with his fifter. Kenneth, Lord Duffus, concerned in the Rebellion, having been attainted in Parliament, and taken at Hamburgh, was committed to the Tower. 21. Laurence Howell, a Nonjuror, is taken up, and punished 29. for writing The Case of Schism in the Church of England. The most ingenious Christopher Wren, Esq; is removed 31. from the place of Clerk of his Majesty's works. A pension of 1200 l. per ann. is settled on John, Earl of Sept. 1. Sutherland, for his great fervices in Scotland. Andrew Fletcher, Laird of Saltoun, dies, in London. 16. The trials of the prisoners at Preston are continued; and five are convicted, five plead guilty, and nine are acquitted. George, Prince of Wales, fets out from Hampton-Court, on his progress through Surrey, Kent, Suffex, and Hampwhere. The Nonjuring Meetings in London are disturbed by the 30. The Duke of Marlborough is seized with an apoplectic fit, which so impaired his health, that he never perfectly recovered it. Captain John Bruce, John Winkley, Thomas Shuttleworth, O.J. 2. George Hodgson, and William-Charnley, some of the Rebels, are executed at Lancaster. Some of the Masters of the Charity-Schools in London are 6. removed, for their difaffection to the Government. Temeswaer sis taken by the Imperialists, after about a month's fiege. A proclamation is published, prohibiting the subjects of 22. Great-Britain from trading to the East-Indies, contrary to the privileges of the East-India Company. A riot happens at Oxford on the Prince of Wales's birth-George, Marquis of Huntley, having obtained a pardon Nov. 4. for the share he had in the Rebellion, is discharged from his confinement. The Harborough Lottery is fet on foot by John Shute, Efq; The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland agree upon 17.

an address and a petition, That the oath of abjuration might be so qualified, as that all tender consciences might take it,

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- Ann. C. many in those parts, and even Ministers, having till then 1716. refused the same.
 - 28. Mr. Harvey of Combe, and his bail, are discharged.
 - Newgate; and, the next day, nine out of the Marshalsea, against whom there was no proof.
- Dec. 6. Mr. Freeman shoots a centinel at the Play-house.

Two English and two Scotch Judges open their Commisfion at Carlisle, for trying several of the Scots Rebels, taken

- 7. at Presson; and bills of indictment for high-treason were found against Sir Thomas Calder, Colonel John Balfeur,
- 8. Major Henry Balfour: And against Colonel Urquhart, Dr. Scot, and eighteen other persons: And on the 11th against four more.
- charles Rateliffe, Esq; brother to the Earl of Derwent-water, having had a pardon offered him, but making some difficulty of accepting it, escapes out of Newgate.
- By the Earl of Sunderland's intrigues, Charles Lord Viscount Townshend is removed from the office of Secretary of State, in which he was succeeded by General James Stanbate.
- 13. Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, is made Keeper of the Privy-Seal.
 - John, Duke of Roxborough, Secretary of State for Scotland; and, in his room, James, Duke of Montrose, Keeper of the Great Seal for that Kingdom. And Alexander, Lord Polwarth, Lord Clerk Register, in the Duke of Montrose's room.
- Twenty-three of the Scots Rebels plead guilty, at Car-
 - 16. Use.

 Brigadier Colin Campbel, one of the most obnoxious Scottish prisoners, escapes in disguise.
 - The Judges at Carlifle pass sentence on 25 of the Scotch prisoners, and 33 are discharged.
 - Two ships arrive, this month, in France, richly laden from the river Mississip, being the first return since the fixing of a Colony there.
 - The Czar of Museovy comes to Helland, and remains a
 - considerable time at Amsterdam.

 Affidavits of the riot at Oxford, on the 30th of October, the Prince's birth-day, between the scholars and townsmen, and the soldiers, being laid before a Committee of the Privy-Council; the Committee declare in favour of the soldiers, as the Parliament did afterwards.

25.

Towards the end of this year and the beginning of the Ann. C. next, a dangerous Conspiracy against England is carried on 1616. by Count Gyllenborg, and the Barons Gortz and Sparre, the Swedish Ministers at London, the Hague, and Paris.

The triple league between England, France, and the 1716-17. States-General is figned at the Hague. It was privately ne-Jan. 4. gotiated by General Cadogan, Abbot Du Bois, and Pen-

fionary Heinfius.

Great fault is found with this treaty both in England, France, and Spain. And Charles XII, King of Sweden, was enraged at King George's acquisition of Bremen and Verden; and will not yield them up.

King George fets out from Hanover, and in ten days lands

at Margate, from whence he proceeds to London.

Peregrine Widdrington and Francis Anderton, Esqrs. 16. Philip Hodgson, James Talbot, and Mr. Standish, and Mr. Errington, are removed from Newgate into the custody of Messengers.

Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend, is declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but, upon his opposing an extraordinary supply which the King demanded, this grant is recalled, and Charles, Duke of Bolton, is appointed Lord Lieutenant.

The Lords of Seffion in Scotland do not permit the Commissioners to take possession of the forseited estates, till the creditors were paid to whom they had adjudged them.

Sir William Thompson, Recorder of London, is made Sollicitor-General, in the room of John Fortescue-Aland, ap-

pointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Secretary Stanhope communicates to the Privy-Council the informations the King had received of a Conspiracy; and, the same night, Count Gyllenborg, and all his papers, are seized; at which all the foreign Ministers being alarmed, the Secretaries of State write a circular letter, which satisfies them.

Charles Cafar, Esq; Sir Jacob Banks, and Major Boyle Smith, are also secured, on account of their familiarity with the Count: But the former was soon admitted to bail, and the two last discharged.

And, at the instance of Mr. Leathes the British Resident, at the Hague, Baron Gortz, Minister and Favourite of the King of Sweden, is likewise apprehended in Gelderland: He

was the projector of the intended invasion.

Henry Jernegan, a goldsmith, and Mr. Holman, a lodger Feb in his house, are taken into custody of a Messenger; Jernegan had been employed to propose a marriage between the P 4 Pretender,

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Ann. C. Pretender, and one of the Czar's daughters: They are ad-1716-17. mitted to bail the 21ft.

George, Lord Lanfdown, is discharged out of the Tower. 8. And Sir William Wyndham, and his bail, are discharged. 12. About this time, the Regent of France obliging the Pre-

tender to remove from Avignon, he retires to Italy.

The alchouse-keepers and victuallers in Middlesex, being 13. about a thousand, appear at Hicks's-Hall; and are ordered to take the oaths, in the vestries of their respective Parishes, before the Justices, or else be deprived of their licenses.

General Carpenter is appointed Commander of the forces 14. in Scotland; where feveral regiments were ordered to march with all expedition: And all officers and foldiers, are forthwith dispatched to their respective posts. A squadron of men of war is also fitted out, and put under the command

of Sir George Byng.

The Parliament meets; it being the fecond Seffion of the fifth Parliament of Great-Britain. His Majesty delivers a fpeech to the Lord Chancellor, which is by him read to both Houses; wherein it was said, That many defects in the treaties of Utrecht, which very nearly affected the trade, and even the fecurity of these Kingdoms, had been remedied by subsequent Conventions, &c.

Secretary Stanhope lays before them copies of the letters which passed between Count Gyllenborg, the Barons Gortz, and Sparre, and others, relating to a design of raising a Rebellion in Great-Britain, and to be supported by an Invasion from Sweden. And, being printed, they are published two

days after.

Addresses are thereupon presented by both Houses. The Convocation also presents a loyal address; as doth the University of Cambridge: But the University of Oxford, after fome debates, cannot agree upon prefenting any.

In pursuance of an act, authorizing his Majesty to pro-Mar. 4. hibit all commerce with Sweden, as long as he should think it necessary for the safety and peace of the Nation; a proclamation is islued out, for prohibiting commerce with that Kingdom.

> The Czar orders a long memorial to be prefented to the Court of Great-Britain, to vindicate himself from espouling the Pretender.

The Commons vote 10,000 seamen for the year 1717: And the sum of 959,943 l. for maintaining the guards, garrifons, and land-forces. They also grant 24,000 l. for paying some troops of Munster, and Saxe-Gotha.

Count

Book XXVII. 30. GEORGE I.

217

30.

Count Gyllenborg, the Swedish Minister, is sent to Ply-Ann. C. mouth under a strong guard.

Sir George Byng sails for the Baltic, with a sleet of thirty
25.

three men of war; and arrives in the Sound, April 30. Ten Swedish men of war, that had alarmed the Danish and other coasts, do, at his approach, retire into their own ports.

The King sends a message to the House of Commons, April 3. desiring an extraordinary supply, to enable him to concert such measures with foreign Princes and States, as might ease his People of all suture charge and apprehensions from the designs of Sweden.

After long and warm debates, it was carried, by a majority only of three votes, That a sum, not exceeding 250,000 l. should be granted, to enable his Majesty to concert such measures with foreign Princes and States, as might prevent any charge or apprehensions from the designs of Sweden for the suture.

The House of Lords, in a Grand Committee, take into consideration the riot at Oxford, on the 30th of Oxfor, 1716, and come to two resolutions in favour of the soldiers concerned in that riot.

Robert Walpole, Esq; First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, resigns his places: As doth also Paul Methuen, Esq; Secretary of State; and William Pulteney, Esq; Secretary at War: And Horatio Walpole, Esq; Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, is also removed.

Charles Widdrington, Esq; one of the Presson prisoners, is released from Newgate, and put into the hands of a Messenger; and so were, two days after, William Shaftoe and his son.

James Stanhope, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Thomas, Lord Torrington, and John Wallop, Thomas Micklethwaite, and George Baillie, Esqs; are made Commissioners of the Treasury: And Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and Joseph Addison, Esq; Secretaries of State.

Charles, Duke of Bolton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold, having been constituted Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Thomas, Duke of Newcostle, is made Lord Chamberlain in his room.

Edward Russel, Earl of Orford, refigns his place of First Commissioner of the Admiralty; whereupon, a new commission passes the Seal, for James, Earl of Berkley, Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Sir George Byng, and James Cockburn, and Walter Chetwynd, Esqs;

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Both Houses of Parliament adjourn to the 6th of May. Ann. G. William, Duke of Devonshire, refigns his place of Fresi-1717. dent of the Council.

17.

Colonel Martin Bladen is appointed Envoy Extraordinary 18. to the Court of Madrid, in the room of Mr. Butb: But fohn Chetwynd, Esq; is sent soon after.

The Commissioners for the Visitation of the Universities. 23. Colleges, and Schools, in Scotland, purge those of Aberdeen, deposing some Masters, and suspending others.

> Five thousand two hundred pounds were ordered to be paid the Diffenters, for the damages they pretended to have

received in the late riots and infurrections.

The General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland meets at May 2. Edinburgh, the Earl of Rothes being his Majesty's High-

Commissioner, and continued sitting 14 days.

The Lower House of Convocation resolves to draw up a representation against some Doctrines contained in Bishop Hoadley's Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors, and a Sermon preached by him before the King, March 31. Accordingly, the whole is drawn up in the form of a report, to be laid before the Convocation: But the Government thought proper to put a stop to these proceedings, by a prorogation to the 22d of November.

The Parliament meets again, after its adjournment, and the King delivers a speech to the Lord Chancellor, in which his Majesty declares his intention, of making a considerable reduction in the land-forces; and fignifies, likewise, that he

had given directions to prepare an Act of Grace.

The Lords immediately vote an address of thanks, which they present the next day. The like address is moved for in the House of Commons; but some Members propose, that his Majesty should be desired in it, to reduce the landforces to the old establishment of guards and garrisons, such as they were at his accession to the Crown; viz. 7000 men for England, and 3000 for Scotland. However, it is carried in the negative.

Soon after, 10,000 of the land-forces are disbanded, which before confifted of about 8164 horse and dragoons,

and 24,490 foot.

The principal business of this Session being the reduction of the national debts, which amounted to 46,603,100 l. 11 s. 2 d. 1; for that purpose, the South-Sea Company agree to lend the Government two millions at five per cent. interest, for paying off and discharging the lotteries of 1711, and 1712; and the Bank agrees likewise to lend the Government

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Government two millions and a half, at five per cent. for Ann. C. redeeming certain funds which carry an higher interest, and 1717. to cancel several millions in old Exchequer bills, and circulate new Exchequer bills at a lower interest.

At the same time, the finking fund is established, by a

clause in the general fund-act.

Colonel Armstrong, Mr. Alworth, and Mr. Lassels, are appointed Commissioners to inspect the demolition of the works at Mardyke, pursuant to the treaty with the Regent of France.

Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls, dies in the 78th year of his age; and was succeeded, on the 26th, by Sir Joseph Jekyll; who, in September following, began rebuilding the House at the Rolls, in a convenient and stately manner; towards which his Majesty gave him 5000 l.

Robert, Earl of Oxford, having been almost two years confined in the Tower, causes a petition to be presented to the House of Lords; wherein he prayed, that his imprisonment might not be indefinite. Some of the Lords insisted, that the whole proceedings against him were superseded by his not being tried the same Session he was impeached: But this being over-ruled, the 13th of June is fixed for his trial; and put off afterwards, at the Commons request, till the 24th.

This month, the Czar of Muscovy went from Holland to

France.

Laurence Carter, Esq; is chosen Chairman of the Secret June 1. Committee, in the room of Robert Walpole, Esq; who absented himself; and many new Members are added to that Committee.

The Lord Chancellor Cowper is appointed High-Steward for the Earl of Oxford's trial.

Robert Roy Mac-gregor, the Highland partisan, having stood out till now, surrenders himself to the Duke of Athol; but understanding he was one of the persons excepted in the Act of Grace, he escapes out of prison, and returns again into his Highlands; and, on the 20th of July, plunders the Duke of Montrose's estates.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; is constituted Chancellor of the

Duchy of Lancaster.

Belgrade is invested by the Imperialists, and surrenders August 7, two days after Prince Eugene had gained there a compleat victory over the Turks.

The Earl of Oxford is brought by water from the Tower to Westminster-Hall, to his trial. As the Managers for the Commons

Fuly 1.

3.

5.

Ann. C. Commons were proceeding to make good the first article of his impeachment, the Lords require, That, as the going through all the articles of impeachment would take up a great deal of time, to little purpose; therefore, that the Commons might not be admitted to proceed, till judgment was first given upon the articles for high-treason. But the Commons insisting upon it as their right, to proceed in their own method, the Earl is remanded to the Tower.

25. The next day, he is brought again to Westminster; but the Commons desiring more time to search for precedents, and inspect their Journals, they are allowed till the 27th.

27. On that day, the Commons defire a conference with the Lords, and deliver in their reasons for adhering to their own method; and the Lords do the same. Whereupon the Earl is remanded to the Tower.

Both Houses persisting in their former resolutions, and the Lords resulting to come to another conference with the Commons, the Lords appoint the 1st of fully to proceed in the trial; of which the Commons took no notice.

The Earl being accordingly brought to the bar, and proclamation made for his Accusers to appear, and make good the impeachment against him; none appearing, he is discharged, and immediately set at liberty.

His Lordship takes his place in the House of Peers; but

is forbid the Court:

And the Commons, some of whom had designed to proceed against him by way of attainder, address the King, that he might be excepted out of the Act of Grace.

His Majesty puts an end to this Session of Parliament, by a speech, read by the Lord Chancellor; and then the Par-

liament is prorogued to the 12th of August.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were:

1. To enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain commerce with Sweden.

2. For continuing the duty of two-pennies, Scotch, or one sixth part of a penny, sterling, on every pint of ale and beer, that shall be sold within the City of Edinburgh, and the privileges thereof, for the benefit of that City, and for discontinuing the payment of the petty Post-customs there.— The like within the town of Dumfreis, and privileges thereof, for paying the debts of the said town, and for building a Church, and making a harbour there.

3. For redeeming the duties and revenues which were settled to pay off the principal and interest on the orders made forth on sour lottery-acts passed in the 9th and 10th of her late Majesty's Reign; and for redeeming certain

certain annuities payable on orders out of the hereditary Ann. C. excise, according to a former act in that behalf; and for 1717. establishing a general yearly fund, not only for the future payment of annuities at feveral rates, to be payable and transferable at the Bank of England, and redeemable by Parliament; but also to raise monies for such Proprietors of the faid orders as shall chuse to be paid their principal and arrears of interest in ready money, &c. and for taking off the duties on linfeed, imported, and British linnen, exported. 4. For redeeming feveral funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, pursuant to former proviso's of redemption; and for fecuring to them feveral new funds and allowances redeemable by Parliament; and for obliging them to advance further fums, not exceeding 2,500,000 l. at 5 l. per cent. as shall be found necessary to be imployed in leffening the national debts and incumbrances; and for continuing certain provisions made for the expences of his Majesty's Civil Government; and for payment of annuities formerly purchased at the rate of 5 l. per cent. 5. For redeeming the yearly fund of the South-Sea Company (being after the rate of 61. per cent. per annum) and fettling on the faid Company a yearly fund after the rate of 5 l. per cent. per annum, any fum, not exceeding two millions, to be imployed in leffening the national debts and incumbrances. and for making the faid new yearly fund and annuities to be hereafter redeemable in the time and manner thereby pre-6. For the better collecting and levying the revenue of the tenths of the Clergy. 7. For the better regulating the office of Sheriffs, and for ascertaining their fees, and the fees for fuing out their patents, and pass their accompts; — and for the better enabling them to fue out their patents, and pass their accompts. 8. For continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linnen-cloth to the British Plantations in America, duty free; and for the more effectual discovery of, and profecuting such as shall unlawfully export wool and woollen manufactures from Ireland. 9. For the King's most gracious, general, and free par-

The following money-bills received also the Royal assent April 10, and June 22. For a land-tax of 35, in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1717; and to authorize allowances to be made to certain Receivers; and to obviate a doubt concerning goods imported from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney; and to ascertain

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Ann. C. the duties upon sheep-skins, and lamb-skins; and to pre-1717. vent frauds in the duties upon starch; and in the duties on low wines and spirits, carried coast-wise.

The persons excepted, by name, out of the Act Grace, were, Robert, Earl of Oxford, Simon, Lord Harcourt, Matthew Prior, Thomas Harley, Arthur Moore, with five mean persons, Crispe, Nodes, Obryan, Redmayne, the printer, Thompson; and the persons concerned in the Assassination-plot

against King William.

By virtue of this act, the Earl of Carnwath, and the Lords Widdrington, and Nairn, are released out of the Tower, where they lay under sentence of death. But the Lord Duffus is continued under confinement, till the 4th of October following. The prison-doors are set open all over England; and 17 Gentlemen, under sentence of death, in Newgate, are set free; as also many in the Marshalsea, and Fleet, and in the hands of Messengers.

In the Castle of West-Chester, about 200 prisoners, taken at Preston, are released; and so were the prisoners in the Castle of Lancaster; and in that of Carlisse, being 26 Gentlemen, the chief of the disaffected people in Scotland.

All the prisoners remaining in the Castles of Ediburgh and Stirling, as the Earl of Strathallan, the Lord Rollo, &c.

are likewise discharged.

The yearly rents of the Rebels forfeited estates in England and Ireland, amounted to 47,626 l. 185. 5 d. ½.

-- And in Scotland, to 29,6941. 6s. 8d.

William, Lord Cadogan, is made General of all his Majefty's foot-forces.

Sir Ralph Gore, Baronet, is appointed Chancellor of the

Reg. 4. Exchequer in Ireland.

Aug. 17.

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Count Gyllenborg, fails from Harwich for Stockholm, and is there exchanged for Mr. Fackson, the British Resident.

An order of Council is published, enjoining the military officers upon the coast, to assist the officers of the customs in preventing the exportation of wool, and running of goods.

The Parliament of *Ireland* meets; and the House of Lords resolves, That whoever should appeal from any Decree of their House, to the *British* House of Peers, were enemies to their Country. This was occasioned by such an appeal, made a little before, by *Maurice Annesley*.

About this time, a strong squadron of Spanish men of war, and near 9000 land-forces, under the command of the Marquis de Lede, said to be designed for the affistance of the Venetians, sail from Barcelona; and landing in Sar-

dinia,

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dinia, make a speedy and entire conquest of that island, Ann. C. which belonged to the Emperor.

Thereupon, the King of England, and the Regent of

France, take measures for securing the peace of Italy.

charles, Earl of Peterborough, being travelling, is feized, at Bologna, by two Irish officers, in the Pretender's service (on pretence of his having a design upon the Pretender's life) and carried to Urbino, where he was closely confined; but, after a month's imprisonment, he is released.

Numbers of Pirates fwarming in the West-Indies, his Sept. 5. Majesty publishes a proclamation for suppressing them; and orders several frigates to be sent, in order to dislodge them

from the Bahama Islands.

William, Lord Cadogan, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States of Holland, arrives at the Hague.

King George goes from Hampton-Court to Newmarket; Oct. 2. and from thence to Cambridge; where several degrees are 6. conferred.

A Charter passes the Seals for incorporating into a Com-

pany the traders in hops.

Captain Woodes Rogers, is made Governor of the Isle of Providence, and Captain of an independent Company in the Bahama Islands, in order to dislodge the Pirates from thence.

A pension of 400 l. per annum is settled on Simon, Lord Lovat, in consideration of his good services in the late Rebellion.

Orders were given for disbanding 15 men out of each company of the three regiments of foot-guards, 10 out of each troop of light-horse and dragoons, and 10 out of each company of the marching regiments; which reduced the forces in *England* to about 16,000 men.

Sir George Byng arrives at the Nore, from the Baltic, with Nov. 15.

the fquadron under his command.

The Parliament meets, it being the third Session of King George's first Parliament; which his Majesty opens with a speech, wherein he says, That he had reduced the army to very near one half, since the beginning of the last Session of Parliament,—— and recommends to them, unanimously to concur in some proper method for the greater strengthening the Protestant Interest.

Both Houses present addresses of thanks to the King for

his speech.

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The Earl of Carnwath, and the Lord Widdrington, plead 2

Ann. C. the King's pardon, at the bar of the House of Lords, and 1717. are discharged; as was also the Lord Nairn, December 6.

A fon of the Prince and Princess of Wales, born the 2d of this month, was baptized by the name of George-William. The Prince had designed the Duke of York, his uncle, to be one of the godfathers; but, instead of him, the Duke of Newcastle stood godfather with the King. At this, the Prince was so highly incensed, that he could not forbear expressing his resentment. Whereupon, the King commands the Prince to keep his own apartment; and, the next day, orders him to leave St. James's; which he did, the Princess going along with him, and retires to the house of the Earl of Grantham, his Lord Chamberlain, in Albemarle-street; but the children, by the King's order, remained at St. James's.

Dec. 4. William Shippen, Esq; is committed to the Tower, for saying, That the second paragraph in the King's speech seemed rather calculated for the meridian of Germany, than Great-Britain; — and that it was a great missortune the King was a stranger to our language and constitution. He

was not released till March 21.

The Commons vote 10,000 men for the fea-fervice, and grant 224,857 l. 14s. 11d. for the ordinary of the

Navy.

24.

1717-18.

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After some debates about the army, Mr. Walpole and others thinking 12,000 men sufficient, the Commons vote at last 16,347 effective men for guards and garrisons for the year 1718; and grant for their maintenance 650,000 l. and 94,000 l. for the half-pay officers.

A proclamation is published, declaring, that Guineas should be current at no more than 21 s. and Half-guineas, Double-guineas, &c. proportionably; that Broad-pieces of 23 s. and 6 d. should be reduced to 23 s. and those of 25 s.

and 6 d. to 25 s. and fmaller gold pieces in proportion.

His Majesty's pleasure is fignified to all the Peers and Peeresses of Great-Britain and Ireland, and to all Privy-Counsellors and their Wives, that all persons, who should go to the Prince and Princess of Wales's Court, should forbear coming into his Majesty's presence.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remove, from the Earl of Grantham's, to the house purchased by his Highness of

Portman Seymour, Esq; in Leicester-Fields.

Nicholas Wogan and James Talbot, two of the Preston prisoners, discharged by virtue of the Act of Grace, are seized at Dover, going to France.

Charles

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Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, dies, without issue. Ann. C. A proclamation is iffued out, requiring the laws to be 1717-18. put in execution against all persons excepted out of the Act Feb. 1. of Grace.

King George is elected Governor of the South-Sea Com-

Peter I, Czar of Muscovy, disinherits his eldest son Alexis, and fettles the Crown on his fecond fon Peter.

A proclamation is published, for putting in execution the laws against unlawful Clubs and Combinations, and for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters.

And another, for allowing the importation of Swedish iron from all places, other than the Dominions of the King of Sweden.

Ferdinando, Marquis de Paleotti, brother to the Duchess-Dowager of Shrewsbury, is condemned for the murder of his fervant, in London streets, and hanged at Tyburn the 17th of March, at feven in the morning.

An allowance of 700 l. per annum is fettled on the Lord Widdrington, out of his estate forfeited to the Crown.

James Shepheard, a youth of 18 years of age, apprentice Mar. 6. to a coach painter, having conspired to assassinate King George, is found guilty of high-treason, and executed at Tyburn, March 17, perfifting in his wicked purpose to the last, and having no remorfe for his crime. One Orme, a Nonjuror, absolved him at the gallows.

Christopher Wandesford, Viscount Castlecomer, is made 14.

Secretary at War, in the room of

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fames Craggs, junior, Esq; is appointed Secretary of State, in the room of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, who is contituted Lord-Prefident of the Council:

And James Stanhope, Efq; is made Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Addison, to whom is granted a pension of 1500 l. a year.

James, Earl of Berkley, Sir George Byng, Knight and Baronet, Sir John Jennings, Kt. James Cockburn and Wilham Chetwynd, Esqrs; Sir John Norris and Sir Charles Wager, Anights, are appointed Commissioners for executing the office of High-Admiral.

James, Earl of Berkley, is constituted Vice-Admiral, and Matthew Aylmer, Efq; Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain.

And Sir George Byng Admiral, and Commander in chief, of his Majesty's sleet. Q Nichalas

Ann. C. Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; is made Attorney-General, in 1717-18. the room of Sir Edward Northey, who is dismissed with a pension of 1500 l. a year.

The King puts an end to the Seffion of Parliament with a fpeech; and then the Parliament is prorogued to the 20th

of May.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were, 1. To enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company. 2. For punishing mutiny and defertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. This bill occasioned great debates in both Houses; chiefly, upon the power it gave Courts-martial, to punish mutiny and defertion with death. 3. For relief of the wholesale traders and dealers in English bonelace, by obviating feveral doubts in the feveral acts for licenfing hawkers and pedlars. 4. For vefting the forfeited estates in Great-Britain and Ireland in trustees, to be fold for the use of the public; and for giving relief to lawful creditors, by determining the claims; and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchequers the rents and profits of the said estates till fold. 5. To appoint Commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army, and to examine and state the demands of several foreign Princes and States, for fublidies during the late war.

The following money-bills were also passed: For a landtax, of 3 s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1718.—And for appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament: For making the dividend of subscribed lottery annuities, and other annuities established by several acts of Parliament, payable half-yearly at the

Bank of England.

Charles, Earl of Sunderland, John Aislabie, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, John Wallop, George Baillie, and William Clayton, Esqrs, are appointed Commissioners of the Treasury: And,

Thomas, Lord Torrington, and Thomas, Lord Onflow,

Tellers of the Exchequer.

Richard Hampden, Esq; is made Treasurer of the Navy: William, Lord Cadegan, General of foot, and Lieutenant-General Willes Governor of Portsmouth; both in the room of Lieutenant-General Erle.

Great alterations are also made in the other offices; and particularly in the Prince of Wales's Houshold.

King

King George orders articles to be published for the re-Ann. C. gulation and government of the army. 1718.

The Lord Chancellor Cowper refigns the Great Seal, and April 15.

retires into the country

Mary-Beatrix-Eleonora d'Este, Dowager of King James II, dies, at St. Germain en Laye. She was born October 5, 1658, N. S. and, in 1673, married to James then Duke of York.

Sir John Norris, with a squadron of men of war, sails to 28. the Baltic; where he arrives the 25th of May, and is soon after joined by a Dutch squadron. They are joined afterwards by a Danish squadron.

Robert Pringle, Esq; is made Secretary at war, in the May 1. room of the Lord Castlecomer, who was disabled by the

gout from acting.

The Prince and Princess of Wales go to reside at Richmond, in the late Duke of Ormond's house, which his Highness purchased.

Thomas, Lord Parker, is constituted Lord Chancellor of 12. Great-Britain; and, on the 24th, hath a pension of 4000 l.

a year fettled upon him.

Arnold Foost Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, and once a 19.

great favourite of King William, dies at the Hague.

The Spaniards having made great preparations, for above two years past, to fit out a great fleet consisting of 30 ships of the line and frigates, and prodigious quantities of ammunition and provisions, &c. in order, as it was apprehended, to disposses the Emperor of his Italian Dominions, all which was owing to Cardinal Alberoni's intrigues; King George, on his part, fits out also a strong squadron, in order to maintain the neutrality of Italy.

Sir George Byng sails from St. Helen's, with this squadron, June 4. consisting of 20 ships of the line, 2 fire-ships, 2 bombvessels, a hospital-ship, and a store-ship; and arrives the 19th off Cape St. Vincent, from whence he sends notice of his arrival to Colonel Stanhope, the British Envoy at Madrid: Which, being notified to Cardinal Alberoni, throws

him into a violent rage.

Several Galley-flaves, confined on account of Religion,

are released at Marseilles, upon King George's request.

The Spanish fleet sets sail from Barcelona to Sicily, then in the possession of Victor-Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy; and landing there, the 21st, about 30,000 men under the command of the Marquis de Lede, they soon make themselves

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Ann. C. masters of the City and Castles of Palermo, of the town of Melfina, and of great part of the Island. 1713.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is disfolved, and another appointed to meet May 10, 1719.

The Czar of Muscovy having caused his eldest son to be condemned to death, on account of a conspiracy entered into by him with fome of the Nobility for altering the Succession as lately settled by his father, the dread of his approaching fate threw him into a fit, of which he died the

fame evening, not without suspicion of poison.

A Convention between Great-Britain and France, for Fuly 7. fettling terms of peace between the Emperor and Spain, &c. is figned at Paris by the Earls of Stanhope and Stair, on the part of Britain, and by the Marshal d'Uxelles and the Count de Chevency on the part of France.

The treaty of peace between the Emperor and the Venetians on the one part, and the Turks on the other, was figned at Passarowitz, by the respective Plenipotentiaries; under the mediation of Sir Robert Sutton, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, and the Ambaffador and Plenipotentiary of the States-Ge-

neral.

Sir George Byng, having been joined at Gibraltar by Admiral Cornwal with the Argyle and Charles Galley, anchors, with his fquadron, off Port-Mahon: And, having shifted the garrisons of Minorca, sails from thence, and arrives in feven days into the Bay of Naples, where they are

received with great demonstrations of joy.

The treaty, or league, between the Emperor, Great-Britain, and France, for establishing peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain; and between the Emperor and Victor-Amadeus, King of Sicily; the principal design whereof was to guarantee the Succession in Britain and France; is figned, at the Secretary's Office at the Cock-Pit, by the Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and eight other Privy-Counfellors authorized thereunto. This Alliance, upon the States-General coming into it, afterwards obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance.

Sir George Byng fails from Naples, with 2000 Germans under the command of General Wetzel; and arrives, three days after, in view of the Faro of Messina.

Before he attacks the Spaniards, he fends a letter to the Marquis de Lede, proposing a cessation of arms in Sicily, for

two months; but, receiving no fatisfactory answer he re- Ann. C. folves to come before Messina.

As he flood in about the point of the Faro, discovering two of the Spanish scouts, and being informed that the Spanish sleet was lying by (confisting of 27 fail of men of war, small and great, besides fireships, bomb-vessels, &c.) he resolves to go in quest of it. Coming up with them, he attacks them with great resolution, and took eleven, and burnt six of their ships. The six ships were burnt by Captain Walton, who took sour of the others. This action happened off Cape Passac.

As foon as the Admiral had received a full account of the Reg. 5, whole transaction, he dispatches his eldest fon to England, August. who met with a most gracious reception, and had a handsome present from King George. His Majesty, that had, before, written a letter of thanks to the Admiral, with his own hand, sends Mr. Byng back with Plenipotentiary pow-

ers to his father.

The Admiral, having collected his ships after the action, puts into Syracuse, where he found Captain Walton with his prizes. Soon after, sending away Vice-Admiral Cornwal, with such of his ships as wanted resitting, and all the prizes, to Port-Mahon, he sails himself from Syracuse, and

arrives three days after at Reggio.

The Commission for the duty on hides is suppressed, and that part of the revenue is put under the care of the Commissioners of the Excise.

The citadel of Messina surrenders upon articles to the Sept. 18. Spaniards.

Dr. Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity-College in Cam-Oct. 3. bridge, and Regius Professor of Divinity in that University, is suspended from his Degrees; and, on the 17th following, was deprived of them, for his contempt of the jurif-diction of the University, and the Vice-Chancellor's authority.

Sir George Byng having advice, that Admiral Cammock, with three Spanish men of war and as many frigates, which had escaped from the battle, was at Malta, he comes thither; but finding that Cammock was failed away, he returns back, and arrives in the bay of Naples, October 23. Afterwards he rescues Melazzo from danger.

Four regiments of dragoons are broke in England, and two of dragoons and fix of foot in Ireland. At the fame time, two regiments of dragoons and fix of foot are taken

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off from the British Establishment, and sent to Ireland, to Ann. C.

replace the like number broke in that Kingdom. 1718.

Victor-Amadeus King of Sicily coming into the Qua-28. druple-Alliance, it was figned at Whitchall by his Plenipotentiaries.

Sir John Norris, with a squadron of ten men of war,

arrives at the Nore from the Baltic.

About this time, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London petition his Majesty, that they might not be disquieted in their offices, for their not subscribing a declaration against the solemn league and covenant, injoined by act 13 Car. II.

Sir William Sanderson, Kt. is appointed Gentleman-Nov. 10. Usher of the Black-rod; having, some time before, been dispossessed, against the King's pleasure, of the command of the Peregrine yatch, rebuilt, which was given to Geof-

frey Walpole.

The Parliament meets; it being the fourth Session of the first Parliament of King George. In his speech, his Majesty acquaints the Commons, That he had concluded an alliance between the two greatest Princes of Europe; wherein they bound themselves to support the Succession to these Kingdoms in his family.——That to vindicate the faith of his former treaties, as well as to maintain those which he had lately made, and to protect and defend the trade of his subjects, which had in every branch been violently and unjustly oppressed [by the Spaniards] it became necessary for his naval forces to check their progress. And, that, instead of listening to his reasonable terms of accommodation, that Court had lately given orders at all the ports of Spain, and of the West-Indies, to fit out Privateers, and to take our ships, &c.

A motion is made in both Houses for addresses, approving of the King's measures with regard to Spain. After great debates they are agreed to, and presented the 13th.

The Commons vote 13,500 failors; and allow for their maintenance 702,000 l. They also vote 12,435 men for the land-service, whose pay amounted to 526,964 l. 11s. 8d. These sums, with what was voted for making good deficiencies, for the ordinary of the navy, and other things, amounted in all to 2,257,581 l. 19 s.

The Peerage-bill is brought into the House of Lords.

Charles XII. King of Sweden was killed by a musketshot he received in his head, at an attack of one of the forts of Frederick's-Hall in Norway. Thus fell that restless.

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restless, and ambitious Prince, in the 37th year of his Ann. C. age.

An order of Council is published, for making general Dec. 3.

reprifals on the Spaniards, and letters of marque are grant-

ed against them.

The Prince de Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, is put under a guard, and his papers sealed, for being in a plot to seize the Regent, secure the King's person, &c. all which proceeded from Cardinal Alberoni's intrigues, in order to hinder the Regent from joining with England against Spain.

King George grants 1000 l. out of his privy purse, for 12. rebuilding the dormitory belonging to Westminster-School.

The Lord Forbes embarks for the Mediterranean, in or-

der to command the Imperial fleet.

His Majesty sends a message to both Houses, to acquaint them, that, all his endeavours, as well as those of the King of France, to procure redress for the injuries done to his subjects by the King of Spain, having proved ineffectual, he had found it necessary to declare war against Spain. Accordingly, a declaration of war against that Kingdom is published the next day.

George Treby, Esq; is made Secretary at war, in the

room of Robert Pringle, Efq.

A Convention between the Emperor, the King of Great-Britain, and the States-General, relating to the execution of certain articles of the Barrier-treaty, is figured at the Hague.

War is declared at Paris against Spain.

The Pretender, being applied to by Cardinal Alberoni, enters into his scheme of raising disturbances in Great-Britain. For that purpose, the Duke of Ormond repairs to Spain the latter end of the year, and measures were taken to stir up their friends in Great-Britain, and engage them to support the designs of Spain.

An army of 36,000 French marches towards Spain, un-1718-19. der the command of the Duke of Berwick; and thips of

war are fitted out in France for several expeditions.

A proclamation is published, commanding all seamen, Jan. 1. subjects of Great-Britain, and in the service of foreign Princes or States, to return home.

There are great debates in both Houses, upon the bill

for repealing the occasional and schism acts.

The ratifications of the King of Sardinia's accession to the Qualruple

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Ann. C. Quadruple Alliance are exchanged, at Whitehall, by the 1718 19 respective Plenipotentiaries.

> A proclamation is published in Ireland, offering 10,000 l. reward, for feizing the Duke of Ormond, in case he land-

ed, or should attempt to land in that Kingdom.

25. John, Lord Carteret, is appointed Ambassador and Pleni-

potentiary to the Court of Sweden.

Princess Ulrica-Eleonora, Consort of Frederic, Prince of Hesse-Cassel, is declared, by the Senate, Queen of Sweden; and the Kingdom, which had for some ages been hereditary, declared elective.

Feb. 5. John, Earl of Stair, Ambassador from Great-Britain to the Court of France, makes his public entry into Paris.

Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, is declared President of the Council, in the room of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, appointed Groom of the Stole, and First Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty:

And John, Duke of Arzyle, is constituted Steward of the Houshold, in the room of Henry, Duke of Kent, who

was made Lord Privy-Seal.

The Company of Clock-makers present a petition to the Commons, complaining of great numbers of artists in that trade having been seduced to leave this Kingdom, and settle in France.

The States-General accede to the Quadruple Alliance. Baron Gortz, one of the ill instruments of the late King

of Sweden, is beheaded at Stockholin.

About this time, the Pretender went on a sudden from Rome, giving out, that he was going to Bologna; but, inflead of that, coming to Nettuno, without obstruction, he embarks at Cagliari, and lands at Roses, in Catalonia. The Earls of Mar and Perth, and one Paterson, three of his chief adherents, are arrested by the Imperialists at Voghera, but presently after released.

Captain Gardiner arrives express from France, with an account, that the preparations of the Spaniards at Cadiz were certainly defigned against England, and that their fleet

would put to fea about the 23d or 24th of February.

Upon that, forces are ordered into the North, and into the West of England, the naval armament hastened, and notice sent to the States-General to have 2000 men ready,

which foon after were transported into England.

Charles, Duke of Somerset, makes a motion, for bringing in a bill to fettle and limit the Peerage in fuch a manner, that the number of English Peers should not be enlarged beyond beyond fix above the present number, which, upon failure Ann. C. of male issue, might be supplied by new creations; and 1718-19. that, instead of the 16 elective Peers, 25 should be made hereditary on the part of Scotland, whose number, upon sailure of heirs male, should be supplied by some other scotch Peer. And the King was willing to wave his pre-Mar. 2. rogative upon this occasion. But, after several debates, the bill is dropped.

The Pretender is magnificently received at Madrid, and conducted in one of the King's coaches, attended by the guards, to the Palace of Buen-retiro: There he is visited by the King, Queen, Prince of Asturias, and the great officers of the Crown, and complimented by them as King

of Great-Britain.

Upon his arrival, the fquadron which had been fitting out fome time for this expedition, fails from Cadiz towards England. The Duke of Ormond was the conductor of the undertaking, with the title of Captain-General of the King of Spain, and was, in proper places, to publish a declaration. But when this fquadron came to Cape Finisherre, a violent florm, which lasted two days, dispersed and disabled it from pursuing its course.

King George acquaints both Houses with the intended Invasion from Spain, in favour of the Pretender. Where-upon, both Houses assure his Majesty of their support; and the Commons desire him to increase his forces by sea and land, promising to make good any increase of expence

on that account.

fames, Earl of Berkley, is appointed to command a squadron of men of war, that was to cruise between the western Eoast and Ireland.

Sir John Norris, with a squadron of seven men of war,

fails from Spithead, for the Baltic.

A proclamation is issued, offering 5000 l. reward for apprehending the Duke of Ormond, 1000 l. for every other attainted Peer that was with him, and 500 l. for every Gentleman under the degree of a Peer.

An embargo is laid on all ships outward bound: And 18. a proclamation published, for encouraging his Majesty's ships 23. of war and privateers to take prizes from the Spaniards,

by ordering them to be distributed among the sailors.

Sir George Byng, having refitted most of his squadron at 1719. Port-Mahon, hastens away from thence with four men of 30. war, leaving the rest to follow him, and arrives, April 4. April 4. at Naples.

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Ann. C. A proclamation is iffued, for taking off the prohibition 1719. of commerce with Sweden.

The French, under the command of the Duke of Berwick, invading Spain, take Port-Passage, where they destroy

fix men of war on the stocks.

16. Two Spanish frigates, that sailed from Port-Passage the latter end of February, arrive at Kintail in the Shire of Ross in Scotland; having on board, the Earls of Seasorth and Marischal, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, with 307 Spaniards, and several Officers; and also arms for 2000 men.

17. Lieutenant-General Willes is made Lieutenant-General

of the Ordnance.

His Majesty puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; wherein he observes, by the instance of the Court of Spain, that the desperate and extravagant projects of one ambitious man, though not capable of giving sears to their neighbours, may occasion to them some expence and trouble.—And, that he always looked upon the glory of a Sovereign, and the liberty of a subject, as inseparable; and thought, it is the peculiar happiness of a British King, to reign over a free people.—Then the Parliament is

prorogued to the 19th of May.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were: 1. For strengthening the Protestant interest in these Kingdoms: i. e. for repealing part of the act 10. of Queen Anne, and 12. of the same Reign; or, the occasional, and schism acts. 2. For quieting and establishing Corporations. 3. For the more effectual relief of fuch wives and children, as are left by their husbands and parents upon the parish. 4. Against clandestine running of uncustomed goods, and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs. 5. For laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one fixth part of a penny Sterling, upon every pint of ale or beer fold within the town of Dunbar, for improving and preferving the harbour, and repairing the town-house, and building a school, and other public buildings there; and for supplying that town with fresh water. 6. The like for Inverness, for paying the debts of that Town, and for building a Church, and making a harbour there. 7. For recovering the credit of the British fishery in foreign parts, Ge. 8. For the better securing the lawful trade of his Majesty's subjects to and from the East-Indies, &c. 9. 10 prevent the inconveniencies arifing from feducing artificers in the manufactures of Great-Britain into foreign parts. 10. For

94 :

10. For the further punishment of fuch persons as shall un- Ann. G. lawfully kill or destroy deer, in parks, paddocks, or other 1719. inclosed grounds. 11. For making more effectual the laws appointing the oaths for security of the Government, to be taken by the Ministers and Preachers in Churches and

Meeting-houses in Scotland.

The following money-bills received also the Royal affent at different times: For a land-tax of 3 s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1719—and for better securing the duties on hides, and skins, vellom, and parchment: For applying certain overplus monies, and further sums to be raised, as well by way of a lottery, as by loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer bills, and for leffening the prefent great charge in relation to those bills, &c. For continuing certain duties upon coals and culm, and for establishing certain funds to raise money, as well to proceed in the building of new Churches, as also to compleat the supply granted to his Majesty, and to reserve the overplus monies of the faid duties for the disposition of Parliament, and for more effectual suppressing private lotteries: For redeeming the fund appropriated for payment of the lottery-tickets which were made forth for the fervice of the year 1710, by a voluntary subscription of the Proprietors into the capital flock of the South-Sea Company; and for raising a sum of money to pay off such debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned, &c.

The Trustees of the forseited estates deliver in an account of Papists registered estates, which amounted to

375,284 l. 15 s. 3 d. 1.

Count de Mercy arrives at Naples from Vienna, to take 23.

Peter Petrowitz, only surviving son of the Czar, dies at May 5. Petersburgh, in the 5th year of his age.

Captain Hopson is appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue;

and Captain Francis Hoster of the White.

His Majesty declares in Council his intention of going to Hanover, and appoints the Archbishop of Canterbury and 12 others, being the great Officers of the Crown, to be Lords-Justices in his absence. The end of his Majesty's voyage, was to bring about a peace in the Narth, between the Crowns of Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and Muscovy. He succeeded with the three first, but could not with the last.

King George embarks at Gravesend, and after a short in

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Ann. C. passage of 17 hours lands in Holland. He staid two days at Osnabrug, and came to Herenhausen the 18th. 1719.

Admiral Byng fails from the Bay of Baiæ, with 8 men of II. war, and above 200 transports, having on board 10,000 17.

foot, and 3500 horse, which land in the Bay of Patti, without opposition. Whereupon the Marquiss de Lede raises the fiege of Melazzo.

16. The French, under the command of the Duke of Berwick, lay fiege to Fontarabia, which furrenders June

the 5th.

21. At the request of the British Envoy, John Erskine, Earl of Mar, and Mr. Steuart, are feized by the Regency of Geneva, with their papers, and committed to custody: They were released June 2, 1720.

The islands of Lipari are reduced to the Emperor's obe-

dience by Count Seckendorf.

Sir John Norris fails for the Baltic, with eight men of June 10. war.

> General Wightman attacks the Rebels in Scotland, at Glenshill, and entirely defeats them: They confisted of the 300 Spaniards that had landed there; of 1640 Highlanders, besides a body of 500 Highlanders, who were posted on a hill, in order to make themselves masters of the baggage of the King's troops: The Earl of Seaforth, and Lord George Murray, were wounded. And, of the King's forces, there

were 21 men killed, and 121 wounded, officers included. II. The next day, the Spaniards, being 274 in number, fur-Thus ended Cardinal Alberoni's enrender at discretion.

terprize upon Britain!

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About this time, great numbers of weavers affembling 15. together, commit feveral outrages, and abuse all people whom they found wearing callicoes, or painted linnens; for which some of them were afterwards fined.

Toleph Addison, Esq; late one of the Secretaries of State, and a most excellent author of many valuable pieces, both

in profe and verse, dies, in the 47th year of his age.

The French invest St. Sebastian, a town in Spain.

The Imperial army in Sicily, under the conduct of Count de Mercy, attacks the Spaniards, in their intrenchments, at Franca Villa; and, after an obstinate dispute, are not able to force them. In this action, the Germans had 846 men killed, and 2449 wounded, amongst whom was Count de Mercy, and Admiral Byng's second son. The Spaniards had about 1500 men killed, or wounded.

After the battle, Sir George Byng comes to the Imperial-Ann. C. is camp, in order to concert what measures should be 1719. taken; and, instead of renewing the battle, it is agreed, That siege should be laid to Messina.

The Parliament of *Ireland* meets, and makes many use-July 1. ful regulations; for incouraging the cultivation of lands; for preventing tumults and seditious assemblies; for suppressing rapparees; and for the better maintenance of schools, and teaching the English tongue, throughout the Kingdom. They grant his Majesty a supply of 312,663 l.

General Zumjungen, with the Imperialists, breaks up from Franca Villa, and, three days after, sits down before

Mellina.

The Czar fent his fleet to the Scheuron, or Batses of Sweden, where above 12,000 Muscovites landed, and made a dreadful ravage; but they retire, at the approach of Sir John Norris, who had orders to treat the Russian fleet, as Admral Byng had done that of Spain.

A proclamation is published for apprehending William Murray commonly called Marquiss of Tullibardine, George Keith late Earl Marischal, and William Mackenzie late Earl of Seasorth, who were supposed to be lurking in the

Highlands; and 2000 l. reward offered for each.

The City of Messina surrenders to the Imperialists; and in the whole siege, Sir George Byng gave great assistance. After the surrender, he lands some English grenadiers, who took the Tower of the Faro; and that opening a free passage for his ships, he came to an anchor in Paradise-road, and destroyed the Spanish men of war that lay there; which compleated the ruin of the naval power of Spain.

The citadel was taken Octob. 18.

The town of St. Sebastian furrenders to the French, as Aug. 1. the castle did on the 6th; and soon after, the provinces of Guipuscoa and Alava submit, and offer to remain under the obedience of the Crown of France.

A party of French joined by 200 English failors of Captain Johnson's squadron which lay before St. Sebastian, make themselves masters of Port Antonio in the bottom of the bay of Biscay, where two sixty-gun ships were destroyed on the stocks, and all the naval stores burnt by the English.

The Muscovites burn Nykoping, the third best town in

Sweden, and otherwise ravage the Swedish coasts.

The Imperial troops in the Milanese, designed for Sardinia, being ordered to Sicily, Admiral Byng comes to Ge9.

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Ann. C. noa, in order to convoy them from Vado to Melazzo: And

1710. fails from Vado for Sicily, September 17.

King George having formed the project to make himself master of Peru in America, Admiral Hosser fails towards those parts with a squadron of men of war, and was to be joined by others; but this expedition was frustrated by the winds.

Sept. 21. A design having also been formed of attacking the Corunna, in Spain, Vice-Admiral Mighells sails from St. Helen's with six men of war, being a convoy to 4,000 land-forces under the command of Richard Lord Viscount Cobham; but instead of going to the Groyne, they land in

the harbour of Vigo.

Oct. 1. Upon the first summons that town surrenders; as doth also the citadel a few days after: They found there above a hundred pieces of cannon of all forts, above 2,000 barrels of powder, and 8,000 muskets designed for the descent upon England, which they brought away. As also several other pieces that were at Pont a Vedra.

The Duke of Ormand fails from St. Andero with feven men of war, having on board 10,000 arms, and 1,800 men, intending to make a descent on some part of

Great-Britain.

The English troops being reimbarked at Vigo, the fleet fails back for England with them; and arrives at Falmouth, November 14.

Sweden and Denmark accept the mediation of his Bri-

tannic Majesty, and agree to a cessation of arms.

This month, King George strenuously interposed by his Ministers, in favour of the Protestants in Germany, who were grievously oppressed by the Elector Palatine, and other Powers.

John Matthews, a printer, is tried and convicted of hightreason, for printing a pamphlet intituled Vox Populi Vox

Dei; and executed at Tyburn, November 6.

Nov. 9. A treaty is concluded at Stockholm, between Ulrica Eleonora Queen of Sweden, and King George as Elector and
Duke of Brunswick; by which in pursuance of the preliminary treaty, concluded July 11, 1719, the Duchies of
Bremen and Verden were yielded to his Majesty as Elector
and Duke of Brunswick.

King George arrives at London from Germany.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, and ten other Bishops, congratulate his Majesty on his safe arrival, and return him

thanks, for his protection to the Protestants of the Pala-Ann. C. inate of Poland and Lithuania.

The Parliament meets, it being the fifth Session of the 23. fift Parliament of King George. Both Houses present ad-

dresses of thanks to his Majesty for his speech.

His Majesty having in his speech, recommended to both Houses "to compleat those measures which remained impersect the last Session," the Peerage bill is brought in again; but after great debates, it is rejected on the 7th of December.

About the beginning of this month, a ceffation of arms was proclaimed between Sweden and Denmark: And the ratification of the Convention, concluded the 30th of Octuber between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Denmark, are exchanged.

The Commons vote 13,500 men for the sea-service, Dec. 2.

and 14,469 for the land-fervice.

The States General of the United Provinces accede to the

Quadruple Alliance.

The King of Spain is forced to dismis his Prime-Minister Cardinal Alberoni, as the first step to a peace with the Emperor, King George, and the Regent of France; that ambitious man having rendered himself extremely odious to those several Powers. He is ordered to quit Spain in three weeks.

A plan of peace is communicated to the States-General by the Marquiss de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Minister at the Hague; by which England was to restore Gibraltar and Port-Mahon; but it is rejected.

James Earl Stanhope sets out for the Court of France, 22.

and returns January 15.

Great many petitions are prefented to both Houses of

Parliament against callicoes and printed linnens.

John Flamsteed Astronomer-Royal, dies at his house in 31. Greenwich-Park, and was succeeded by Dr. Edmund Halley Savilian Professor of Geometry in Oxford. 1719-20.

The Ministers of the Emperor and the King of France, fan. 2. meet at the Earl of Cadogan's house at the Hague; and mutually exchange the ratifications of the late Convention for prolonging the time allowed to Spain by the Quadruple Alliance, to accept of the conditions therein stipulated in favour of that Crown.

As Sir George Byng was convoying a body of 6,500 of the Imperialists from Messina to Trapani, he is overtaken

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Ann. C. by a violent storm, so that he could not reach Trapani till 1719-20. the 18th.

> A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, for eighteen years, is concluded between King George and Ulrica Eleonora Queen of Sweden, by the mediation of the King of France. The same day the peace is likewise figned

between Sweden and Pruffia.

The House of Peers in Ireland, having transmitted to the King a long representation, setting forth their right to the final Judicature of causes in that Kingdom; the House of Lords in England resolves on the contrary, That the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland had acted in the affair of Annefley and Sherlock, with courage according to law, in support of his Majesty's prerogative, and with fidelity to the Crown of Great-Britain. And a bill is foon after brought in, for the better fecuring the dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great-Britain.

The King of Spain figns an act, whereby he accepted of the terms stipulated in the treaty of Quadruple Alliance,

without any restriction, or new conditions.

The same day, the Marquiss de Lede, his General in Sicily, makes overtures to Count de Mercy and Sir George Byng for evacuating Sicily, but they are rejected.

The South-Sea-Company, and the Bank of England, present their several proposals to the House of Commons, for paying off the National debts. The South-Sea Company, for the liberty of taking into their flock the irredeemable and redeemable debts, by purchase or subscription (amounting to above thirty millions) offer in all feven millions, five hundred and fixty feven thousand, five hundred pounds. The Bank, for the like liberty, offer, upon the long and short annuities, and upon the redeemable debts,

above five millions and a half. But the Commons approve Feb. 1. of the South-Sea Company's scheme, and a bill is ordered to

be brought in.

The Marquis de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Minister at Feb. 6. the Hague, figns the Quadruple Alliance; and fettles, with Earl Cadogan and the Count de Morville, the English and

French Ambassadors, the form of Convention for a cessation 13.

of arms by fea.

Cardinal Alberoni, and his Secretary, with all his papers, 24. are seized at Sestri, by order of the Republic of Genou, at the Pope's request; and are released, the 11th of March following.

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A proclamation is published, declaring a suspension of Ann. C. arms by sea, between Great-Britain and Spain, and enjoin-1719 20. ing the observance thereof.

Sir William Thompson, Sollicitor-general, in a grand Com-Mar. 16. mittee of the Commons, charges Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Attorney-general, with breach of his oath, trust, and duty, as a Privy-Counsellor; urging, that he acted as Counsel, and received sums of money for his advice, in matters to him referred by the Privy-Council as Attorney-general; but, after examination, the accusation is declared by the House to be malicious, false, scandalous, and utterly ground-

Whereupon Sir William Thompson is removed from his place of Sollicitor-general, which is given, on the 23d, to

Philip York, Esq; now Lord-Chancellor.

The States of Sweden come to an unanimous resolution to acquiesce in the Queen's request to them, that she might be permitted to transfer and resign the exercise of the royal power to her consort Frederic Prince of Hesse; and on the

The Marquis de Lede, the Spanish General in Sicily, trisling with Count de Mercy and Admiral Byng, and refusing to deliver up Palermo, the Count prepares to besiege

that place. William Finch, Efq; is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden; and Robert Jackson, Efq; his Majetty's Resident at that Court.

The Czar of *Muscovy* loudly complains of King George, for making peace with Sweden and Denmark, &c. without his participation; and his Resident in London presents a memorial full of complaints to the same purpose.

Sir Robert Sutton, late Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, is appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, in the Earl of Stair's room.

This month South-Sea stock gradually rose from 130 to above 300, and advanced to near 400; but, after some suctuation, settled at about 330.

The South-Sea Company takes in subscriptions for a April 12.

Sir John Norris sails from the Nore for the Baltic, with a squadron of twenty-three men of war, one bomb-vessel, and two fire-ships. On his arrival at Copenhagen, he writes to the Czar's Ambassador in Denmark, to offer his mediation for a peace between Muscovy and Sweden; but his offer is not accepted.

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A reconciliation between the King and the Prince of Ann. C. Wales is affected on this day, chiefly by the endeavours of 1720. William, Duke of Devonshire, and Robert Walpole, Elg. 23.

The South-Sea Company open their books for a fecond

subscription of one million, at 400 l. per cent.

As the Imperial and Spanish Armies in Sicily were ready to engage, full powers arriving from Spain to the Marquis de Lede; a Convention for the evacuation of Sicily is agreed upon, and figned by Count de Mercy, Sir George Byng, and

the Marquis de Lede; as is another Convention, two days after, for evacuating Sardinia.

And thus ended the war in Sicily.

Frederic King of Sweden is crowned at Stockholm.

May 3. Sir Robert Raymond, Knt. is appointed Attorney-general, in the room of Nicholas Lechmere, Efq.

A proclamation is iffued out, for putting the laws in 19. execution for preventing the exportation of wool, &c. fuller's-earth, and fulling-clay; with a reward of forty pounds to the discoverers, above all rewards formerly

given.

This day, the Directors of the South-Sea Company fettle the terms and prices for the long and short annuities; allowing 700 l. capital stock for every 100 l. per ann. of the long annuities; and, for every 90 l. per ann. of the short annuities, allowing 3501. capital flock. Their flock then was at 375.

The Mississippi scheme in France, having been in a most flourishing condition in November and December last past, came to nothing about this time. It was contrived by one

John Law, a Scottish renegado.

South-Sea stock was, about this time, at 550, but, in two 30. June 2, days, it came up to 890. The same day it fell to 640, but

was in the evening fixed at 750.

His Majesty puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; in which, among other things, he wishes, that all his subjects, convinced by time and experience, would lay afide those partialities and animosities, which prevent them from living quietly, and enjoying the happiness of a mild and legal Government. Then the Parliament is prorogued to the 28th of July.

The Royal, and London, Affurance-Companies are

erected, by act of Parliament.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were, 1. For enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their present capital stock and fund, by redeeming such public debts

debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for Ann. C. raifing money to be applied for leffening feveral of the public debts and incumbrances; and for calling in the prefent E_{x-} chequer bills remaining uncancelled, and making new bills to be circulated at the Exchequer. 2. For the better fecuring the dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great-Britain. 3. For laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one fixth part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of ale or beer fold within the town of Montrole and privileges thereof, for supplying that town with fresh water.—The like for the town of Bruntisland and liberties thereof, for increasing the public revenue of that town, &c. — The like for the town of Pittenweem and liberties thereof, for repairing the harbour there, and maintaining other public works of the faid town. 4. For making forth new Exchequer bills, not exceeding one million, at a certain interest; and for lending the same to the South-Sea Company at an higher interest, upon security of repaying the same and such high interest into the Exchequer, for uses to which the fund for leffening the public debts (called the finking fund) is applicable; and for circulating and exchanging upon demand the faid bills at the Exchequer. 5. For prohibiting the importation of raw filk and mohair yarn of the product or manufacture of Asia, from any ports and places in the Streights or Levant Seas, except such as are within the Dominions of the Grand Signior. 6. To explain and amend an act passed in the first year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to encourage the planting of timbertrees, &c. 7. For better securing certain powers and privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty by two charters for affurance of ships and merchandizes at sea, and for lending money upon bottomry; and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable practices therein mentioned.

The following Money-bills were also passed this Session. For a Land-tax of 3s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1720, &c. For laying a duty upon wrought plate; and for applying money arising from the clear produce (by sale of the forseited estates) towards answering his Majesty's supply; and for payment of annuities, to be purchased after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. at the Exchequer, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and to give a further

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Ann. C. further time for paying duties on certain apprentices in-

1720. dentures, &c.

Baillie, Esq; Sir Charles Turner, Knt. and Richard Edgecomb, Esq; are appointed Commissioners of the Treasury;

Paul Methuen, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's

Houshold;

And Robert Walpole, Esq; Pay-master general of the Forces.

of the Council. Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend, is declared President

Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal: And Charles,

Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Majesty declares at the same time his intention of visiting, this summer, his Dominions in Germany; and names 15 of the principal Nobility and great Officers of the Crown, to be Lords Justices of the Kingdom during his absence.

A proclamation is published, declaring that all the new projects, or bubbles, then on foot, and which were above 100 in number, should be deemed common nuisances, and prosecuted as such; with the penalty of 500 l. for any broker to buy or sell any shares in them. It was computed, that above a million and a half was won and lost by these unwarrantable practices.

The whole Nation was now become flock-jobbers; perfons of all ranks and professions, of both fexes, being wholly

employed in attending fome bubble or other.

Majesty by the Duke of Grafton, and afferts the antient right of his family, of being covered in the King's prefence.

King George goes in the evening from St. James's to Greenwich; and, early the next morning, embarks for Holland, where he landed, viz. at Helvoet-Sluys, the next morning, and thence proceeded to Hanover.

18. John Campbel, Lord Glenorchy, is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Denmark, in the room of the Lord Pol-

warth.

22.

The treaty of peace between Sweden and Denmark is

figned at Frederickstadt.

The South Sea Company's books are closed. A few days before, many persons that were to follow the King to Hanguer, and others who found it difficult to make their second payment to the first subscription, withdrawing their money.

money, caused the stocks to fall: But, to keep them up, Ann. C. the Managers devise two successful expedients.

By that means, money becoming plentiful, the Company open their books for a third subscription, at the rate of 1000 l. for each 100 l. capital stock, to be paid in ten equal payments. And the lists immediately became so full, that the Directors inlarged it to four millions capital stock, which, at that price, amounted to forty millions sterling.

These last subscriptions were, before the end of this month, sold at above 200 l. per cent. advance, and after the closing of the transfer-books, the original stock rose to above 1000 per cent. At the same time, the first subscriptions were at 550, and the second at 610 per cent. advance.

The Russian fleet landing 5000 men near Uma, the chief town of West-Bothnia in Sweden; they burn that town, and 18 small villages in the neighbourhood, and return to

their ships without any resistance.

The South-Sea Company resolve to open their books for July 8. taking in subscriptions of the lottery-tickets, and other short

annuities, to the amount of fix millions sterling.

An order of Council is published by the Lords-Justices, for dismissing all the petitions lying before them, that had been presented for patents and charters to raise joint stocks for various purposes. The several sums, intended to be raised by these projects, amounted to no less than three hundred millions sterling, a sum that exceeds the value of all the lands in England, at twenty years purchase.

Lieutenant-General Erle dies.

The transfer-books of the South Sea Company were shut up this whole month. During which time, the price of the capital stock decreased gradually from above 1000 to 930, and 900, including the Midsummer dividend.

Some persons in eminent stations desire the principal Managers of the South-Sea scheme, to put off a sourth subscription in money (that was designed) till the Proprietors of the remaining part of the long annuities had subscribed.

At a Court of Directors, it is refolved, to receive sub-Reg. scriptions of all the remaining long and short annuities, Aug. 3. lottery-tickets, and other public securities, both redeemable and irredeemable: The books are opened the next day at the South-Sea House, and continue so till the 11th.

Victor-Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, is put in possession of R 3

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Ann. C. the Isle of Sardinia, yielded to him by the Emperor in lieu 1720. of Sicily.

About this time, the plague is brought to Marfeilles, in a ship from Sidon, laden with cotton: Whereupon on the 25th all ships coming from the Mediterranean are ordered to perform quarantine.

8. A Congress is appointed for treating of a general peace between Spain, the Emperor, England, &c. to be opened the 15th of October following; and Cambray is chosen for the place of the Congress.

An order from the Lords-Justices is published in the Gazette, for bringing writs of fcire facias against the charters, or patents, of the York-Buildings Company, the Lustring Company, the English copper, and the Welsh copper and lead Companies, and other illegal projects; where the Patentees had exceeded the powers granted them.

Notwithstanding that, the Welfb copper-miners open their books, and made transfers of their stocks.

The 17th of this month South-Sea stock fell to 830, including the Midjummer dividend: But, the Directors buying the same day 2 considerable quantity of stock, it rose to 880. However, the humour of selling continuing the two following days, the stocks fell again to about 820, at which price the transfer-books were opened on the 22d.

That day, the Directors come to a sudden resolution, to shut the transfer-books; and, the next day, to open other books for taking in a money-subscription of one million to the capital stock, at the rate of 1000 l. for every 100 l. capital stock: Accordingly the books being opened, the intended sum was subscribed in less than three hours.

The transfer-books are opened again; but South-Sea stock, instead of advancing, being fallen under 800, the Directors thought sit to lend their Proprietors 4000 l. upon every 1000 l. stock for six months, at 4 per cent. But the Annuitants being very uneasy and clamorous, the Directors came to a resolution, That 30 per cent. in money should be the half-year's dividend due at Christmas next; and from thence for 12 years, not less than 50 per cent. in money should be the yearly dividend on their stock. Though this resolution raised the stock to about 800 for the opening of the books, yet it soon sunk again.

A General Court of the South-Sea Company is held at Merchant-Taylors-Hall, wherein this resolution is approved. But, notwithstanding, the stock fell the same day to 640, and on the morrow to 550. Upon which, the Directors resolved

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resolved to open the transfer-books the Monday following, Ann. C. and that made the stock rife to 640. 1720.

But it continuing finking, the Directors made some secret advances towards an union with the East-India Company; which not being accepted, they are forced to court the affiftance of their rival the Bank of England. This raifed fo great an expectation, that upon a report, they had come to an agreement for circulating fix millions of the South-Sea Company's bonds, the stock rose immediately to 670; but in the afternoon, as foon as that report was found to be groundless, the stock fell again to 580; the next day to 570, and fo gradually to 400.

However, after great follicitation, the Bank agrees to subscribe 3,700,000 l. which the South-Sea Company was to repay to the Bank at Lady-Day and Michaelmas 1721, into the stock of the South-Sea Company; for which the Bank should have such shares as the funds would produce, the stock being valued at 4001. per cent. This was the famous Bank-Contract, of which the original draught was made by Robert Walpole, Efq; but the Bank found it afterwards necessary to drop it.

When the books were opened at the Bank, for taking in a fubfcription for fupporting the public credit, the concourse of people was at first so very great, that it was judged, the whole fubscription, which was intended for three millions, would have been filled that day. But the fall of the South-Sea stock, and the discredit of that Company's bonds, occasioned a run upon the most eminent Goldsmiths and Bankers, some of whom having lent out great fums upon South-Sea stock, and other public securities, were obliged to shut up their shops.

The Sword-Blade Company also, who had been hitherto the chief cash-keepers of the South-Sea Company, being almost drained of their ready-money, were forced to stop payment. All this occasioned a great run upon the Bank.

In the mean time, South-Sea stock continued finking till Michaelmas-day, when it was about 150.

At a General Court, the South-Sea Company agree, to allow the Proprietors of the redeemable annuities, and of the other funds, the same terms in all respects, as the Bank.

About the middle of this month, it was computed that the number of persons that had died of the plague at Marfeilles, fince the beginning of the infection, amounted to 18,000.

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The Commissioners of the Treasury came to the Bank Ann. C. of England, and subscribed, in his Majesty's name, 100,000%. 2720. OET. 6. towards supporting the public credit.

Sir George Byng is appointed Treasurer of the Navy,

and Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; is appointed one of his Ma-IO. jefty's Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary for a Congress appointed to be held at Brunswick.

> A proclamation is published, forbidding any person to come into England from any part of France between the bay of Bifeay and Dunkirk, without certificates of health.

> And, on the 27th, another proclamation is issued, requiring quarantine to be performed by all ships coming from any place in the bay of Biscay, or from the isles of Guern-

ey, fersey, Aldernay, or Sarke.
The Marquis de Lede having affembled a Spanish army 24. near Gibraliar, which alarmed that place, and affected South-Sea stock, transports it to Afric, in order to drive the Moors from before Ceuta: But he reimbarks in February following, having been unfuccefsful.

King George being informed, by repeated expresses, of the calamitous and deplorable circumstances England was in, fets out on his return home fooner than he intended, and arrives at London the 11th.

Monsieur Bastuges, Resident from the Czar of Muscovy, is ordered to depart the Kingdom in 14 days. Whereupon the Czar publishes a severe declaration.

Sir John Norris arrives at Orford from the Baltic, with the squadron under his command; but the Monk man of

war was lost on the Colfton-Sand near Yarmouth.

The Parliament meets, and is further prorogued to the 8th of December. Upon this prorogation, South-Sea stock fell from 200 to 135: But, upon the report of an agreement between the South-Sea, Bank, and East-India Com-

panies, it rose again to 210.

The Parliament meets according to its prorogation; it being the fixth Session of the first Parliament of King George. In his speech, his Majesty informs both Houses, that the peace in the South only wanted the form of a Congress; and that of the North was brought much nearer to a conclusion.—At the fame time, he expresses his concern for the unhappy turn of affairs, which had fo much affected the public credit at home; and earnestly recommends it to the Commons, to confider of the most effectual and

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and speedy methods to restore the national credit, and fix Ann. C. it upon a lasting foundation. 1720.

The Commons in their address, defire his Majesty to pu-

nish the authors of the present misfortunes.

The Whigs are hardly distinguished from the Tories by their votes this Session; for, many of the Commons were fincerely touched with the public calamities, or moved by their own private losses; others, distatisfied with the Miniftry and Court, were glad of an opportunity of venting their revenge.

The Commons order, That the Directors of the South-Sea Company should forthwith lay before them an account

of all their proceedings, &c.

Next, they vote 10,000 seamen for the service of the year 1721; and 14,294 men for guards and garrifons in

Great-Britain, and Guernsey and Fersey.

Robert Walpole, Efq; lays before the Commons a scheme to restore public credit; which was, to ingraft nine millions of South-Sea stock into the Bank of England, and the like fum into the East-India Company, upon certain Accordingly, it is ordered by the House, That proposals should be received from those three Com-

panies, towards restoring public credit.

The Sub and Deputy Governors of the South-Sea Company having prefented their books and papers to the Commons, pursuant to the order of the House; Mr. Shippen moves, That the Directors of that Company should lay before the House the calculations or inducements, on which they took the third and fourth money subscriptions at 1000 l per cent. and grounded the resolutions of making such dividends as 30 l. per cent at Christmass, and not less than 50 l. per cent. per annum for 12 years after.

This motion is agreed to; as is likewise another, for laying before the House a list of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, with the names of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Accountant, and the original books of the minutes of the Committee of Treasury of the Company, since December 25, 1719, with a copy of the by-laws. which the Commons adjourn to the 4th of January, as

the Lords did to the 9th of the fame month.

At the meeting again of the House, Sir Joseph Jekyll 1720-21. having represented, That, before they proceeded any far- fan. 4. ther, they ought to secure the persons and estates of those they had reason to look upon as the authors of the public misfortunes; he therefore moves for a bill to restrain the

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Ann. C. Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governors, Directors, Treasurer, 1720-21. Under-Treasurer, Cashier, Secretary, and Accountants of the South-Sea Company, from going out of the Kingdom for the space of one year, and till the end of the next Session of Parliament, and for discovering their estates and effects, and preventing the transporting or alienating the same: Which is agreed to.

Next, they refolve, That a Committee should be appointed to inquire into all the proceedings relating to the execution of the South-Sea act; and that the number should be 13, and chosen by ballot. To them were referred the several books and papers, which were laid before the House by the South-Sea Company; and they were afterwards voted

a Committee of Secrecy.

The Lord Hinchinbroke moves, that the Directors, &c., might be immediately taken into custody, for fear the most criminal might withdraw out of the Kingdom, before the bill against them was gone through both Houses. The Directors petition, in vain, to be heard by their Counsel against the bill.

Earl Stanhope proposes, That the estates of the criminals, whether Directors, or not, should be confiscated, to make

good the public loffes.

Orders are given by his Majesty, for removing all South-Sea Directors from any place they had in the Government.

The Sub and Deputy-Governors, about 24 of the Directors, Robert Knight, Treasurer, —— Surman, his Deputy, and other inferior officers, attended the House of Lords, and were examined at the bar; being called in again, the Lord Chancellor reprimanded them for giving the House such lame accounts, and for having ordered their Clerks to omit several material things in the copies that had been laid before the House.

The Commons order the papers of Mr. Knight, Mr. Surman, Mr. Turner, Sir George Caswal, and Mr. Grigsby, to be secured; and Surman and Grigsby to be taken into custody; as were also Sir John Blunt, and Sir John Lambert, two of the Directors, and Sir John Fellows, Sub-

Governor of the South-Sea Company.

Robert Knight, Cashier of the South-Sea Company, abfents himself from his house, and imbarks the next morning in the River, on board a vessel, which carried him the same day to Calais: A proclamation is published, for apprehending him, with a reward of 2000 l, and another, to stop the ports, to prevent him, or any of the Directors, Ann. C.

from escaping out of the Kingdom.

Sir Theodore Janssen, and Mr. Sawbridge, two of the Members, coming into the House of Commons, are voted guilty of a notorious breach of truft, as Directors of the South-Sea Company, expelled the House, and taken into custody; with Sir Robert Chaplin, and Francis Eyles, two other Directors, and Members of Parliament.

A Council is held, in which John Aislabie, Esq; refigned his places of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord of the

Treafury.

The Lords examine Mr. Joye, Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company, who made a very frank confession, and communicated Mr. Knight's letter to Surman. After which, Sir William Chapman, Mr. Holditch, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gibbon, and Mr. Chester, all late Directors, are ordered to be feized, with their papers.

Two days after, Sir Harcourt Masters, and Mr. Astell, are examined by the Lords, and discover, that large sums in South-Sea flock had been given to several persons, both in the Administration, and in the House of Commons, for procuring the paffing the South-Sea act; which occasions

fome vigorous refolutions.

They moreover refolve, That the declaring 301. per cent. dividend for the half year, ending at Christmas, and 501. per cent. per annum, for no less than 12 years after, was a villainous artifice to delude and defraud his Majesty's

fubjects.

Robert Knight is feized at Tirlemont, by order and per- Feb. 3. mission of the Marquis de Prie, Governor of the Austrian Netherlands, and imprisoned in the citadel of Antwerp. Both Houses afterwards address his Majesty, to use the most effectual instances, that Knight's person, and his effects and papers, might be delivered up; but the States of Brabant would not confent to it.

Sir John Blunt, the chief projector of the South-Sea scheme, being brought before the Lords, refuses to answer to fuch interrogatories as should be put to him: This occasions a long debate, wherein some severe reflections are made on the Ministry. Earl Stanhope speaks with so much vehemence in their vindication, that he burst a vessel in his head, and died the next day.

The Lord Viscount Townshend is appointed Secretary of

State in his room.

James Craggs, junior, Esq; Secretary of State, dies of 16.

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Ann. C. the small-pox, and is succeeded in his office, on the 4th of

1720-21. March following, by John, Lord Carteret.

The Committee of Secrecy make their first report to the House of Commons, whereby it appeared, that before the passing the South-Sea act, and before any subscription could be made, a fictitious stock, of no less than 574,000 l. had been disposed of by the Directors, in order to facilitate the paffing the bill: Viz. For the Earl of Sunderland, at the request of Mr. Craggs, senior, 50,0001. For the Duchess of Kendal, and three others, 10,000 l. a-piece: For Mr. Craggs, senior, 30,000 l. For Charles Stanbope, 10,000 l. For the Sword-blade Company, 50,000 l. &c. It also appeared, that Mr. Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had great quantities of stock given him. And, in the account of stock fold, the Committee found the names of several Members of Parliament, not concerned in the Administra-This report was followed by fix others.

> Upon that, the Commons come to feveral refolutions, and a bill is ordered to be brought in, for the relief of the

unhappy fufferers in the South-Sea Company.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, a man of great 24. parts, and who had enjoyed feveral confiderable places in the Administration, dies.

> Thomas, Lord Coningsby, is committed to the Tower, by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the Lord Chancel-

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Pope Clement XI. dies, in the 21st year of his pontificate, March 8. and the 72d of his age: In his room was chosen, the 8th of May following, Michael Angelo, of the family of Conti,

who took the name of Innocent XIII.

When that part of the report of the Secret Committee, relating to John Aistabie, Esq; came to be considered, Mr. Hawes's deposition against him, "That he had caused the " book of accounts between them, to be burnt, and given " him a discharge for the balance, amounting to 842,000 l." appeared fo strong, that the Commons came to several refolutions against him, particularly, that he had promoted the destructive execution of the South-Sea scheme, with a view to his own exorbitant profit, &c. and therefore he was expelled the House, and ordered to be committed to the Tower.

Sir George Caswall, Sheriff of London, and a Member,

is also expelled the House, &c.

The Earl of Sunderland's case, and that of Charles Stan-15. hope, Esq; with regard to the 50,000 l. and the 10,000 l.



In the Collection of the Hon " John Spense !! miller long

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Ec. mentioned above, in the report, are taken into con-Ann. C. fideration by the Commons; and, after some debates, they 1720-21. are cleared.

fames Craggs, senior, Esq; Post-Master-General, dies, 16. leaving an immense fortune, gotten by the ruin of many thousands, to his three daughters, married to Mr. Trefusis,

Mr. Newsham, and Mr. Elliot.

The University of Oxford decree, to return their solemn thanks to Francis, Lord Bishop of Chester, for his having so fully afferted the rights, privileges, and dignity, belonging to University-decrees, in his book, intitled, The Bishop of Chester's Case, relating to the Wardenship of Manchester College, &c.— And also to Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, for his Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him, concerning the Eternity of the Son of God, and of the Holy Ghost. The University of Cambridge also decree their thanks to his Lordship, for the same, on the 22d of April sollowing.

Robert Walpole Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of April 2.
the Exchequer, George Baillie Esq; Sir Charles Turner
Knight, Richard Edgecombe and Henry Pelham, Esqrs; are

appointed Commissioners of the Treasury.

Petitions from Counties, Cities, and Burghs, are presented to the Parliament, crying for justice; and pamphlets are daily published, exasperating the minds of the people against the South-Sea Directors and their abettors.

Charles Lord Cornwallis, is appointed Pay-mafter-general of his Majesty's forces, in the room of Robert

Walpole Efq.

Archibald Campbel Earl of Ilay is made Keeper of the 10. Privy-Seal in Scotland, in the room of William Johnstoun Marquis of Annandale deceased.

Sir John Norris fails to the Baltic, with a squadron of 13.

men of war under his command.

The Directors of the South-Sea-Company having delivered into the House of Commons inventories of their estates, it is debated what allowance should be given them. Some propose an eighth part; but it is at last agreed, that the affair of each Director should be particularly considered, and more or less favour shewn, according as they should appear more or less guilty.

The value of their estates, as given in upon oath, amounted to about 2,014,000%. of which 334,000% was left to the proprietors; viz. the greatest allowance 50,000% to

one, and the least to another, 800%.

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Ann. C. 1721.

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June 2.

His Majesty publishes a proclamation against the Hell-Fire-Club, a scandalous society; of which several persons of quality were members, particularly the Duke of Wharton, He gave strict orders also to the Officers of his Houshold, to make strict inquiry, whether any of his servants were guilty of such horrid impieties.

The fame day the Earl of Nottingham complains in the House of Lords of the growth of atheism, profaneness, and immorality. Upon which, Dr. Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke, Dean of Windsor, brings in a bill for suppressing of blasphemy and profaneness; but after some debates,

it is put off.

The Commons having taken into consideration the case of James Craggs Sen. Esq; deceased, resolved, that a large quantity of South-Sea-Stock had been held by the Company for his use, and that he was a notorious accomplice with Robert Knight, and some of the Directors, in carrying on their scandalous practices; and therefore that all the estate, he was possessed off from the 1st of December 1719, should be applied towards the relief of the unhappy sufferers in the South-Sea-Company.

His Majesty publishes directions to the Archbishops and Bishops, for the preservation of Unity in the Church, and the purity of the Christian Faith, particularly in the doc-

trine of the Trinity.

Nath. Mist, in his Weekly Journal, of May 27, having attempted to draw a parallel between the late times of Rebellion, and the present, &c. the Commons resolve, That it was a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traiterous libel; order the Printer and Publisher to be committed to Newgate; and present an address to his Majesty, expressing the utmost abhorrence for that traiterous libel, and its author. Accordingly, Mist, and his affistant, are committed to Newgate.

A treaty of peace between Great-Britain and Spain; and also a treaty of defensive alliance between France, Spain, and Great-Britain, are concluded at Madrid.

A representation being made to the King, of the great expense of the Green-Cloth-Table at Court, it is ordered to be laid aside.

Joseph Hall Mace-bearer to the King, is sentenced to stand in the pillory, to pay 200 l. sine, to lie three months in prison, and give security also for seven years for his Sober Reply to Mr. Higgs's merry Argument for the Tritheisti-

tal Doctrine of the Trinity. But 1501. of his fine, and the Ann. C. standing in the pillory, were remitted.

His Majesty sends a message to the Commons, that having taken the first opportunity, upon the death of the late King of Sweden, to renew the ancient alliances between this Kingdom and Sweden, and having stipulated by a treaty to pay a subsidy [of 72,000 l.] to that Crown, he had ordered that treaty to be laid before the House of Commons; and hoped, they would enable him to make good the engagements he had entered into upon this occasion: Which request is agreed to, but not till after long debates.

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, is made President of the 25

Council, in the Lord Viscount Townshend's room.

The King fends another message to the Commons, to July 11, acquaint them with the difficulties he laboured under, by reason of debts contracted in his Civil Government, which being computed at Lady-day last, amounted to more than 550,000 l. and desires to be impowered to raise ready money for that purpose on the Civil List revenues, to be replaced to the Civil List, and reimbursed by a deduction to be made out of the salaries, pensions, &c. from the Crown. After some debates, it is agreed, that the said sum should be raised by a deduction of 6 d. in the pound, out of salaries, wages, pensions, and other payments from the Crown.

While the bill for raifing money on the Directors estates was depending, Mr Aislabie, whose name was put in that bill, is heard by his Council at the bar of the House of Lords, and makes two long and eloquent speeches in his own defence; but notwithstanding, it is resolved, that there was sufficient ground to have his name continued in the Directors bill.

The Commons present to the King their several resolutions in favour of the sufferers by the South-Sea-scheme, together with an excellent address.

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The Parliament is prorogued for two days only: When it meets again, the Commons go upon the bill for reftoring public credit.

About the fame time, feveral hundred of the Proprietors of the fhort annuities, and other redeemable public debts, of both fexes come to the door of the House of Commons, and demand justice in a tumultuous manner; so that the proclamation against riots was forced to be twice read before they dispersed.

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Ann. C. About this time, Inoculation for the Small Pox began to 1721. be practifed in England.

Reg. 8. Aug. 4.

Sir Nathan Wright late Lord-Keeperof the Great Seal, dies. His Majesty puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; in which he acquaints both Houses, among other things, that he had renewed all our treaties of Commerce with Spain, upon the same foot as they were settled before the late war. Then the Parliament is pro-

rogued to the 19th of October.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were: 1. For restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treasurer, or Cashire, Deputy-Cashire, and Accountant of the South-Sea Company, from going out of the Kingdom for the space of one year, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament; and for discovering their estates and effects; and for preventing the transporting and aliening of the same. 2. To disable the present Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea Company, at, from, and after the respective times for electing a Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and new Directors of the faid Company, to take, hold, or enjoy any office, place, or employment in the faid Company, or in the East-India Company, or Bank of England, and from voting upon elections in the faid Company. 3. To enable the South-Sea Company to ingraft part of their capital flock and fund, into the stock and fund of the Bank of England, and another part thereof into the Rock and fund of the East-India Company, and for giving further time for payments to be made by the faid South-Sea Company, to the use of the public. 4. For raising money upon the estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashire, Deputy-Cashire and Accountant of the South-Sea Company, and of John Aislabie, Esq; and likewise of James Cragg's fenior, Efq; deceased, towards making good the great lofs and damage fuftained by the faid Company; and for disabling such of the said persons as are living, to hold any office or place of trust under the Crown, or to sit or vote in Parliament for the future. 5. To preferve and encourage the woollen and filk manufactures of this Kingdom; and for more effectual imploying the poor by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or died callicoes, in apparel, houshold-stuff, furniture, or otherwise, after the 25th of December 1722. 6. For imploying the manufacturers, and incouraging the confumption of raw filk and mohair yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of buttons and button-

button-holes made of cloth, ferge, or other stuffs. 7. For Ann. C. regulating the journeymen Taylors within the weekly bills 1721. of mortality. 8. For the further preventing his Majesty's subjects from trading to the East-Indies under foreign commissions; and for encouraging and further securing the lawful trade thereto. 9. For enabling Charles Earl of Arran to purchase the forseited estate of James Butler late Duke of Ormande; and for granting relief to William late Lord Widdrington; and for enlarging the time for determining claims upon the forfeited estates, &c. 10. For raising a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds, by charging annuities at the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum upon the Civil List revenues till redeemed by the Crown; and for enabling his Majesty, his heirs or successors (by causing such a deduction to be made as is therein mentioned) to make good to the Civil List the payments which shall have been made upon the faid annuities; and for borrowing money upon certain lottery-tickets, &c. 11. For the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon. For making feveral provisions to restore the public credit, which suffers by the frauds and mismanagements of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others.

The following Money-bills were also passed during the course of this Session: For a Land tax of 3s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raise money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1721; and for transferring the desiciency of a late Malt-act to the Land-tax for the said year; and for disposing certain overplus money to proper objects of charity; and touching small quantities of cyder exported; and for relief of Captain John Perry, concerning Dagenham-Breach; and concerning the duty of small pieces of plate; and to enable the undertakers for raising Thames water in York-Buildings to sell annuities by way of a lottery; and for appropriating the monies granted in this Session of Parlia-

ment.

A treaty of peace is concluded between England and the Aug. 124

About this time, the Congress at Cambray was opened, but was altogether fruitless.

A peace between Russia and Sweden is figned at Niestadt. The Czar refused the mediation of Great-Britain, there being a personal enmity between him and King George.

A general Court of the South-Sea Company is held; in Sept. 1. which the Sub-Governor enlarged upon the advantages Vol. III.

Ann. C. that might be gained by the Affiento-Contract, (to which end the Directors were fitting out a ship, whose cargo, 1721. amounting to 280,000 l. was provided;) and acquainted them with the intention of carrying on a trade hitherto not meddled with by the Company, the Greenland trade, fo beneficial to Holland and Hamburgh.

Henry Bentinck, Duke of Portland, is appointed Captain-General and Governor in chief of the island of Jamaica; and Colonel Charles Doubourgay Lieutenant-Governor of

the fame.

Matthew Prior, Efq; an ingenious Poet, Fellow of St. 15. John's College, Cambridge, and that had been employed in feveral negotiations in the two last reigns, dies:

As doth also Nathaniel Baron Grew of Stene, Bishop of Durham, in the 88th year of his age; having been a Bishop above fifty years: For, he was confecrated Bishop of

Oxford, July 2, 1671.

Fames Earl of Berkley, Sir John Jennings, Knt. John 22. Cockburne, and William Chetwynd, Eigs; Sir John Norris and Sir Charles Wager, Knts. and Daniel Pulteney, Efq; are made Commissioners of the Admiralty.

> It being furmised, that the present Parliament was to be continued longer than feven years, an address against it is defigned by feveral members of the Common-Council in

London, but the Lord Mayor stops it.

The Emperor having hitherto trifled with our Court, 02.18. Robert Knight makes shift to escape out of the Citadel of Antwerp, before orders had been fent to the Marquis de Prié

to deliver him up to the English Resident at Brussels.

The Parliament meets, it being the feventh and last 19. Session of the first Parliament of King George. And his Majesty, in his speech, recommends to the Nation, To improve the favourable opportunity, which the conclusion of the peace with Spain, and between Sweden and Muscowy, gave, of extending our commerce, upon which the riches and grandeur of this Nation chiefly depend: And, for that purpose, to make the exportation of our own manufactures, and the importation of the commodities, used in the manufacturing of them, as practicable and easy as may be, by taking off the duties upon those branches, &c. And to fupply ourselves with naval stores from our Plantations in America.

Sir John Norris arrives at the Nore, with the English fleet, from the Baltic. He brought over with him John Law; which gave so much offence, that, on the 26th, Earl Con-

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ingsby represented to the House of Lords the dangerous con-Ann. C. sequence, on many accounts, of entertaining and countraining such a man as Mr. Law; and that they ought to enquire, Whether Sir John Norris had orders to bring him over? But, after some debates, the affair was dropped.

Peter I. Czar of Museum takes man him the title of

Peter I, Czar of Muscovy, takes upon him the title of Emperor of all Russia, his predecessors having borne the

title of Czar.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, is appointed Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, in the late Bishop of Durham's room.

The Commons vote 7000 feamen, and 14,294 effective 27, 31.

men for guards and garrifons for the year 1722.

The Imperial and Spanish Ministers meet at White-hall, Nov. 8. and exchange their respective Masters renunciations of such part of the Spanish Monarchy, as each of them was to give up by the last peace; and receive, from the Lord Carteret and the French Ministers, their Britannic and most Christian Majesty's guaranties of those renunciations.

Lewis XV, King of France, is married to the Infanta of 25.

Spain; who was born, March 31, 1718.

John Law pleads his Majesty's pardon at the King's- 28. Bench Bar, for the murder of Edward Wilson, Esq; in a duel, in 1694, for which he was then forced to leave the Kingdom.

About 300 captives, that had been redeemed from Mo-Dec. 4. roces, march through the City of London to St. Paul's Cathedral, to return thanks to God for their deliverance; and afterwards go and thank his Majesty, who was pleased to

order them 500 l. and the Prince 250 l.

The City of London petition the House of Lords to be heard by their Counsel against several clauses in the quarantine act, particularly against the clause for sending persons suspected to be insected to some ship or pest-house, or healthful persons out of an insected family from their habitations, &c. but their petition was rejected. However, after all, an act was made this Session, for repealing those clauses.

The Quakers petition the Commons, for leave to bring in a bill, to take out of their folemn affirmation the words In the presence of Almighty God, and a bill is accordingly

brought in.

Petitions are also presented to the Commons, by the inhabitants of Westminster, and of the Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Southampton, that leave might be given to bring

Ann. C. in a bill for building a bridge over the Thames near Vaux-Hall, but that project was laid aside for the present. 1721.

The Navy debt, which was increased to 1,700,000 l. 20.

occasions great debates in both Houses. Some defired, that it might be shewn, How so great a debt had been contracted? But this was carried in the negative. And it was affirmed, that above a million of it had been contracted in the last Reign; and that one million of it should be pro-

vided for, this year.

In feveral debates on this affair, it is urged, That the Navy debt was increased, by employing more seamen than were provided for by Parliament, particularly by fending large fleets to the Baltic and Mediterranean, and keeping the failors in pay during the winter: Which was not necesfary for the service of Great-Britain; and, therefore, it was proper to have all the papers relating to the Northern transactions, particularly the Lord Carteret's private instructions, laid before the House; that the grounds of those expeditions might be understood; and it might be known, whether the act of fettlement had been no ways infringed by them. But it is carried by a great majority, That the Lord Carteret's private instructions should not be addressed for; and that the fending a fquadron to the Baltic did no way break into the act of fettlement.

The Duke of Wharton moves also for an address, that the treaty with Spain might be laid before the House of

Lords; but it is carried in the negative.

In another debate, the Earl of Strafford Suggests, That, as the war with Spain was undertaken without necessity, or a just provocation, so the peace was concluded without any benefit and advantage: That, contrary to the law of Nations, the Spanish fleet was fallen upon without any declaration of war, &c. And therefore he moves, for an address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to cause the instructions that were given to Sir George Byng, to be laid before the House; but this motion is rejected.

During these several debates, many strong protests with reasons are drawn up by the diffentient Peers; which contained fuch stinging truths, that they were afterwards or-

dered to be expunged.

1-21-22

Fan. II,

There are great debates in the House of Lords, concerning the French being permitted to have ships, and some of them men of war of 60 or 70 guns, built in our own docks; as it added to them a strength which might be turned against us, and was spending our best timber, of

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which we have a great scarcity. A bill is brought in to Ann. C. prevent it, but foon after is dropped. 1721-22.

A petition from some of the London Clergy against the Quakers bill, is presented to the House of Lords by the Archbishop of York. And, though it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, yet the Earl of Sunderland, and some other such Courtiers, would fain have had it looked upon as a libel: However it was rejected.

It is moved in the House of Peers, that one occasion of Feb. 1. the Navy-debt, was, the ships being victualled abroad; but

it was carried in the negative.

A bill, for better fecuring the freedom of elections of Members of Parliament, passes the House of Commons, and is fent up to the Lords, who reject it. This occasions a protest, but it is ordered by the other party to be ex-

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Earl Cowper moves, that it appeared by the state of the public debts, then before the House of Peers, that the same (exclusive of the debt of the Navy) was increased, between the 31st of December 1717, and the 31st of December 1720, at least 2,300,000 l. notwithstanding the finking fund had produced within that time 1,910,385 l. But this motion is carried in the negative, which occasions another protest.

As nothing had paffed without being protested against, which disquieted the Court-party; therefore, at the instance of the Earl of Sunderland, it is resolved, that it should be a standing order of the House (instead of the order of the 5th of March, 1641) That such Lords as shall enter their protestations, shall do the same before two o'clock the next fitting day, and fign them before the

House rifes.

His Majesty puts an end to his first Parliament with a Mar. 7. speech; in which he returns them his sincerest thanks, for their steady and resolute adherence to his Person and Government, and to the interest of the Protestant Cause both at home and abroad: ——And declares, that the prefervation of the Constitution in Church and State should always be his care

The Parliament is prorogued to the 15th of March; but, on the 10th, a proclamation is published to dissolve There are great rejoicings all over the Nation upon this diffolution.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were: 1. For taking off the duty upon all falt used in the curing of red and white herrings, and laying a proportionable duty

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Ann. C. upon all red and white herrings confumed at home only; 1721-22. and for afcertaining the customs and excise payable for the fugar-houses in Scotland; and for making an allowance for tobacco exported from that Kingdom, &c. 2. For granting the people called Quakers, fuch forms of affirmation, or declaration, as may remove the difficulties which many of them lie under. 3. For laying a duty of two pennics Scots, or one fixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scots pint of ale or beer fold within the town of Elgine, and privileges thereof, for paying the public debts of that town, &c. 4. To enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit commerce (for the space of one year) with any Country that is or shall be infected with the plague, &c. 5. An act giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores, &c. 6. For encouragement of the filk-manufactures of this Kingdom; and for taking off feveral duties on merchandizes exported, and for reducing the duties upon beaver-skins, pepper, mace, cloves and nutmegs imported; and for importation of all furs, of the product of the British Flantations into this Kingdom only; and that the two Corporations of Assurance, on any suits brought on their polices, shall be liable only to fingle damages and costs of suit. 7. For paying off and cancelling one million of Exchequer bills, and to give ease to the South-Sea Company, in respect of its present obligation to circulate or contribute towards circulating Exchequer bills; and to give further time to that Company for repayment of one million, which was lent to them; and for iffuing a further fum in new Exchequer bills towards his Majesty's fupply, to be discharged and cancelled, when the faid Company shall repay the million owing by them; and for appropriating the supplies granted to his Majesty in this Sellion of Parliament, &c. 8. To enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the effects in their hands by way of lottery or subscription, or to fell part of their fund or annuity payable at the Exchequer, &c. 9. To prevent the mischiefs by forging powers to transfer stocks, annuities, &c. or by fraudulently personating the true owners thereof, &c. 10. For better supplying the City and Liberties of Westminster, and parts adjacent, with water.

The following money-bills were also passed during the course of this Session: For a land-tax of 2 s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raise money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1722; and for transferring the desiciencies of a late

malt-

malt-act to the land-tax for the faid year; and for giving Ann. C. time for inferting the money given with apprentices in their 1721-22.

indentures; and for suppressing sales and private lotteries.

A proclamation is iffued for calling a new Parliament. The writs were to bear test the 14th of this instant March, and to be returned the 10th of May following. A proclamation also comes out for electing and summoning the 16 Peers, &c. of Scotland.

Spencer Compton, Efq; is made Receiver, and Pay-Mafter-General of all his Majesty's guards and forces; as also

Pay-Master of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Alexander Lord Polwarth, first Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the Congress of Cambray, makes his public entry into that City.

Hugh Campbel, Earl of Loudon, is appointed High-Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, April 4.

in the room of John Lefley Earl of Rothes deceased.

The attainder of William Herbert, late Baron Powis, Viscount Montgomery, Earl and Marquis of Powis, who died in France in 1696, being this day reversed, his only fon William Herbert is restored to those titles. The father was created a Duke by King Fames II, but this title was not admitted.

The two young Princesses, Amelia, and Caroling, daughters of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, receive the fmall-pox by inoculation, and have it in a fafe manner; which gained credit to that practice.

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, Privy-Counfellor, 19. and Groom of the Stole to King George, dies. He was

deeply concerned in the destructive South-Sea scheme.

The beginning of this month, his Majesty has full in- May. formation of a conspiracy formed against him; the first notice of which came from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France.

Upon this information, a camp is marked out in Hyde-Park, to which the guards march the next day. Orders were iffued to all military officers immediately to repair to their respective commands. Lieutenant-General Maccartney was dispatched to Ireland, to bring over some troops from thence into the West of England. Messengers were fent to Scotland, to fecure some suspected persons; and the States of Holland were defired to keep in readiness the guarantee-troops, in order to be fent into England in case of

The apprehensions of this plot did so affect the public credit,

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Ann. C. credit, that South-Sea stock fell from 90 to 77; and the 1722. timorous and disaffected began a run upon the Bank: But the funds soon rose again to their former value.

the funds foon rose again to their former value.

The Lord Viscount Townshend, one of the Secretaries of State, writes a letter to the City of London, by the King's command, to acquaint them, That several of his subjects had entered into a wicked conspiracy, in concert with Traitors abroad, for raising a Rebellion in this Kingdom, in savour of a Popish Pretender: — But was sirmly assured, that the authors of it neither were, nor would be supported, nor even countenanced by any foreign power.—

Thereupon, the Court of Aldermen present a loyal address to his Majesty; which is followed by the like ad-

dresses from most Cities and Burghs.

A proclamation is published, for putting the laws in execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists, and reputed Papists, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and within 10 miles of the same, and confining them to their habitations; and for putting in execution the laws against riots and rioters.

His Majesty is hindered by the Rebellion from going

abroad, as he intended.

16. Charles Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Dover, is made Admiral of Scotland, in the room of John, Earl of Rothes.

Charles, Earl of Peterborough, is appointed General of

all his Majesty's marine forces.

The foot-guards, encamped in Hyde-Park, are reviewed by King George, who was afterwards magnificently entertained by William, Earl of Cadogan, General of foot, with the Prince, and great numbers of the Nobility.

His Majesty having made a grant of the islands of St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, near Barbadoes, to John, Duke of

Mountague, a patent passes the Seals for that purpose.

15. John Churchill, Baron of Aymouth, in Scotland, and of Sandridge, in the County of Hertford, Marquis of Blandford, and Earl and Duke of Marlborough, dies at Windsor, about four o'clock in the morning, in the 74th year of his age. He was interred the 9th of August following, with great funeral pomp, in Westminster-Abbey.

In his room, William, Earl Cadogan, is appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the first regiment

of foot-guards.

21. George Kelly, alias Johnson, an Irish Clergyman is seized

by three Messengers; but finds means to burn his papers: Ann. C. He is committed to the Tower on the 26th of October fol- 1722.

lowing.

The King of Spain, at the request of Colonel Stanhope, the British Ambassador, sends orders to all the ports in the Spanish Dminions, to hinder the embarking of any persons who were suspected to have intercourse with the Pretender; and not to suffer any Irish Officers to quit the Dominions of Spain, without particular license.

Thomas Crawford, Esq; formerly Secretary to the British July 4. Ambassador at Paris, is appointed his Majesty's Resident at

the French Court.

About this time, the Justices of Peace of Middlefex, shewing a laudable zeal for suppressing gaming-houses, his Majesty signifies to them his approbation of their measures.

The King reviews two regiments of horse, and one of dragoons, that were encamped on Hounstow-Heath.

Captain Dennis Kelly is committed to the Tower for high-

Count Staremberg, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Pleni-Aug. 2. potentiary from the Emperor to King George, arrives at

Robert Cotton, Efq; of Huntingdonshire, one of the Gentlemen concerned in the late Rebellion, is seized in London.

Two days after, Thomas Cochran, and _____ Smith, are brought prisoners from Edinburgh, and Cochran was committed to the Tower.

John Sample, who was in custody of a Messenger, having found means to make his escape, a proclamation is issued out, with a reward of 1000 l. for apprehending him.

Another proclamation, with the like reward, is published for apprehending Mr. Thomas Carte, a Nonjuring Clergyman, against whom a warrant had been issued by one of the Sectetaries of State.

Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, is apprehended by some of the King's Messengers; who, having searched his house, and secured some of his papers, carry him before a Committee of the Privy-Council, by whom, having been examined, he is committed to the Tower for high-treason.

Mr. Thomas Moore, Vicar of St. Botolph Aldersgate, and late Secretary to the Bishop, is likewise taken up, and exa-

mined; but foon after discharged.

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Ann. C. There happened a terrible hurricane at Jamaica, where1722. by 28 ships were cast away, a third part of Port-Royal destroyed, and many families lost, by the sea breaking in; and the damage done to the Plantations, throughout the Country, was inconceivable: —— Not many days after, there happened also a dreadful storm in South Carolina.

King George takes a progress in Surrey, Hampshire, and Wiltshire: The 28th he lay at Hackwood, near Basingshoke; the 29th he came to Salisbury, and lodged in the Bishop's Palace; the 30th he reviewed the forces, encamped on the Plain, near that City, and returned thither in the evening; the 31st he went, by the way of Winchester, to Portsmouth, and lay at Stanstead, the seat of the Earl of Septemb. Scarborough; and arrived at Kensington the 1st of Septem-

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In this progress, his Majesty gave orders for releasing such criminals as he thought proper objects of his elemency; and also for discharging, at his own expence, all prisoners for debt, in the gaols of those towns through which he passed; and at Salisbury only, he gave between 2 and 3000% to clear insolvent debtors, and for other pious and charitable uses.

The Bishop of Rochester is prayed for in most Churches in

London, &c.

Philip Neynoe, a young Irish Priest, — Bingley, and two others, are feized at Deal, and brought up prisoners to London. Neynoe, being confined in a Messenger's house, near the Thames, gets out of a window, two story high; and, endeavouring to escape, is drowned, on the 28th.

Mr. Sayer, of the Temple, is taken into custody.

rs. Christopher Layer, Esq; a young Counsellor of the Temple, is also apprehended: The next day, he endeavours to make his escape; but, being retaken, is committed, the day sollowing, to the Tower.

He is examined before a Committee of the Privy-Council, at Whitehall, and remanded to his confinement. The fame day, his Clerk, Mr. Stewart, is taken into custody.

John Plunket, Serjeant to a company of Invalids, at Plymouth, is feized at Cheljea, upon suspicion of being concerned with Layer, and committed to the custody of a Messenger.

The house of William Shippen, Esq; in Norfolk-Street, is

fearched for papers about the plot.

25. William Lord North and Grey is seized in the Isle of Wight,

Wight, and being brought up to London, is committed to Ann. C. the Tower. His house in London is also searched for papers. 1722. Charles Earl of Orrery is brought to town from his seat 27.

in Buckingham/hire, and having been examined at the Gockpit, is confined that night at his own house; the next day
he is examined before a Committee of the Privy-Council,
and committed to the Tower. His Secretary, —— Swathfegger, is also taken into custody.

About the middle of this month, Sir Constantine Phipps presents a petition to the Court at the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailey, praying, that the Bishop of Rochester might be either brought to a speedy trial, or bailed, or discharged: But it is over-ruled; as were also the petitions of Thomas

Cochran, and Dennis Kelly.

The fecond Parliament of King George meets for the first Oct. 9. time: And the Commons chuse Spencer Compton, Esq; for

their Speaker.

The Commons present him to his Majesty, who approves their choice; and then the Lord-Chancellor reads his Majesty's speech to both Houses, wherein was given an account of the conspiracy, and the means used to disappoint the Conspirators designs.

A bill is brought into the House of Lords, for suspending the Habeas Corpus act, till the 24th of October 1723; which occasions great debates in both Houses, but is at

length agreed to.

The Lords present an address to his Majesty; as the Commons do on the 17th, wherein they express their abhorrence of the conspiracy, and promise to affish his Majesty to the utmost.

The Convocation meets, and the Lower-House chuse Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, for their Speaker. But they are prorogued from time to time, and not permitted to meet to do any business.

Lewis XV, King of France, is crowned at Rheims.

According to a clause in the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act, ordering, That no Member of either House should be imprisoned during their sitting, till the matter were first communicated to the House, and their consent obtained; the King, by the Lord Carteret, desires the consent of the Lords to detain prisoners the Bishop of Rachester, the Lord North and Grey, and the Earl of Orvery, which was readily given.

A special Commission of Oyer and Terminer is opened at Romford in Essex, where the Grand-Jury find an indictment

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Ann. C. ment of high-treason against Christopher Layer, Esq; -

1722. The next day, Sir Robert Raymond, Attorney-General. moves for a Certiorari, to remove the indictment against 23. Layer into the King's-Bench Court, which was granted,-He is arraigned at the King's-Bench bar the 31st.

Fen thousand men are voted for the sea-service.

And an addition of 4000 men voted for guards and garrisons, &c. which made the standing forces in Great-Bri-

tain 18,294 men.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, is taken into custody, and committed to the Tower on Suspicion of treason. But this is refented by fome, who alledged, That the cause and ground of his being suspected of high-treason should have been communicated to the House, a general suspicion not being sufficient: For this would subject every Peer, even while the Parliament was fitting, to unwarrantable imprisonments.

The Convocation prefents an address on account of the 31.

Christopher Layer, Esq; is arraigned at the King's-Bench

The Pretender's original declaration, dated September 20, Nov. 16. 1722, at Lucca, directed to all his loving subjects of the three Nations, and to all foreign Princes and States, to serve as a foundation for a lafting peace in Europe, and figned by the Pretender himself James Rex, having been intercepted; his Majesty causes it to be laid before the House of Peers, together with one of the printed copies of it, as a matter not unworthy of their confideration. --- Many of these declarations in print had been transmitted by several foreign posts into this Kingdom, in order to be dispersed among the people.

> When this declaration was read in the House of Lords, it was unanimously resolved, that it was a false, insolent, and traiterous libel, the highest indignity to the King, full of presumption and arrogance, in supposing the Pretender in a condition to offer terms to his Majesty, &c. and they order it to be burnt at the Royal-Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman. —— It being communicated to the

Commons, they concur with the Lords.

Both Houses present an address to his Majesty, expresfing their utmost astonishment and indignity at the surprifing infolence of the Pretender, and declaring, they were determined to support the King's title to the Crown with their lives and fortunes.

Christopher

Christopher Layer, Esq; is tried at the King's-Bench bar Ann. C. for high-treason, and found guilty. His execution was 1722. respited from time to time till the 17th of May following,

to fee if he would make any discoveries.

Towards defraying the expences occasioned by the late Rebellion and Diforders, a bill is brought in, for raifing the fum of 100,000 l. (in lieu of all forfeitures and profits of the two thirds of their registered estates) upon the real and personal estates of all Papists, or persons educated in the Popish Religion: Though it was opposed by some, who faid, that fuch an extraordinary tax would carry the face of persecution, which was inconfishent with the principles and temper of the Protestant Religion.

Elizabeth, Duchess of Somerset, sole daughter and heir of Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumber-

land, dies.

William-Frederic, Markgrave of Anspach, brother of Caro- Dec. 27.

line, Princess of Wales, dies.

Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, is made Constable of 31. the Tower, in the room of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlifle.

This month, the Emperor of Germany granted a patent for establishing an East-India Company in the Austrian Netherlands; but the English, French, and Dutch, made fo strong an opposition to this design, that it was afterwards laid aside.

This year, the Governors of New York, Virginia, and Penfilvania, held a Congress at Albany with the Sachims, or Kings of the American Natives, called the Five Nations, or River-Indians; in which all former leagues between those Governments and the said Indians, were confirmed.

Sir William Keith, Governor of Penfilvania, entered also into a treaty with the Sasquehana Indians, wherein those people agreed to remove back into the woods, and leave a tract of 100,000 acres of land for the use of the English planters.

A patent is granted to William Wood, Esq; for coining 1722-23. half-pence and farthings for Ireland; and also half-pence January. and two-pences for the Plantations in America; but when this money came to be circulated in Ireland, a great cla-

mour was raifed against it.

The Harburgh lottery, which was chiefly promoted by John, Lord Viscount Barrington, under pretence of settling a trade for the woollen manufacture between England and Germany, being taken into confideration by the Commons, they resolve, That the project, called the Harburgh lottery, Feb. 1.

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Ann. C. carried on in the City of London, was an infamous, frau-1722-23 dulent undertaking, whereby feveral unwary perfons had been drawn in, to their great lofs; and that the manner of carrying the fame on, had been a manifest violation of the laws of this Kingdom. Also, That the managers of it did frequently, without any authority, make use of his Majesty's name, to give countenance to that infamous project, and induce people to engage therein.

Moreover, they order a bill to be brought in, for suppressing that and any other foreign lotteries, and to oblige the persons concerned in the management of the *Harburgh* lottery, to make restitution for the money they had re-

ceived from the contributors.

On the 15th following, they refolve, nemine contradicente, That John, Lord Viscount Barrington, a Member of that House, had been notoriously guilty of promoting and carrying on that fraudulent undertaking, called the Harburgh lottery; and that, for his said offence, he should be expelled the House:

A proclamation is issued, offering 100 l. reward for discovering persons hunting in disguise in the Counties of Berks and Southampton, who had obtained the name of Blacks; and occasioned an act, passed this Session, for making it felony, without benefit of Clergy, to hunt in disguise.

Charles Strickland, Esq; is made Vice-Admiral of the White, in the room of James Littleton, Esq; deceased; and Sir George Walton, Kt. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in the room of James Mighells, Esq; made Comptroller of the Navy.

An English colony, that was sent by the Duke of Mountague, the proprietor, and some other undertakers, to St. Lucia, in order to settle in that island, lands there; but they are, soon after, driven out thence by the French.

Sir Christopher Wren, one of the most eminent Architects that England ever produced, dies in the 91st year of

his age.

William Pulteney, Chairman of the Secret Committee, appointed to examine Layer, and others, delivers the report of that Committee to the House of Commons; and after the reading of it, they resolve, That it appeared to them, a detestable and horrid conspiracy had been formed and carried on by persons of figure and distinction, and their agents and instruments, in conjunction with traitors abroad, for invading these Kingdoms with foreign forces; for raising insurrections, and a rebellion at home; for seizing the

Tower, and the City of London; for laying violent hands Ann. C. upon his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, in order to sub- 1722-23. vert our happy Establishment in Church and State, by placing a Popish Pretender upon the Throne.

They resolve also, That Christopher Layer, in his several examinations before the Lords of the Council, and the Committee of their House, had grossly prevaricated, &c. and endeavoured, as far as in him lay, to difguife and con-

ceal the horrid and deteftable conspiracy:

And, that John Plunket had been a principal agent and instrument in the conspiracy; and had carried on several treasonable correspondences, to procure a foreign force to invade these Kingdoms; to raise insurrections, and a rebellion at home; and was engaged with others, in the villainous and execrable defign, of laying violent hands upon his Majesty's person: And a bill is brought in to inflict certain pains and penalties upon him.

The Bishop of Rochester having written a letter to his sonin-law, Mr. Maurice, relating to his defence, it is taken away from him by force, in the Tower, and the King orders

it to be laid before the House of Commons.

The Sollicitor-General makes the like motion in the case of George Kelly, as had been done in that of John Plunket; and a bill is also passed for inflicting certain pains

and penalties upon him.

The fame day, William Yonge, Efg; moves, That it appeared to the House of Commons, that Francis, Lord Bishop of Rochester, was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on, the wicked and detestable conspiracy for invading these Kingdoms with a foreign force, and for raifing infurrections and rebellions at home, in order to subvert our present Establishment in Church and State, by placing a Popish Pretender upon the Throne. And a bill is brought in, for inflicting pains and penalties upon him: He thought fit not to make any defence in this

Charles, Earl of Orrery, is admitted to bail.

Dr. John Freind, M. D. being apprehended for hightreason, the King sends to defire the consent of the House of Commons (of which he was a Member) that he might be committed and detained. This occasions warm debates.

The Lords chuse by ballot a Committee of Nine, to whom the report and original papers were referred, to prepare what might be fit to be offered to the Commons,

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by way of answer to what was delivered, at a conference Ann. C.

relating to the papers. 1722-23.

The Commons present an address to his Majesty, expres-20. fing again their abhorrence of the plot, their resolution to maintain his title, and to take care that the wicked authors of the conspiracy should not escape punishment.

Upon the Bishop of Rochester's petition, the Commons 1723. affign him Sir Constantine Phipps, and William Wynne, Esq. 25. for his Counsel, and Mr. Joseph Taylor, and Mr. William Morrice, for his Sollicitors.

> The bill for inflicting pains and penalties on John Plunket, is read a fecond time in the House of Commons, and he

makes no defence.

But George Kelly is heard by his Counsel, at the second April 1.

reading of the bill against him.

James Maule, Earl of Panmure, who was concerned in 11. the Preston Rebellion, and had made his escape out of the Tower of London, died at Paris.

Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London, and formerly Lord

Privy-Seal, also dies.

Two days after a Congé d'eslire passes the Seals for trans-13. lating Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, to the See of London; and, on the 26th of May following, he was fworn

of the Privy-Council.

The Duke of Dorfet, Chairman of the Lords Committee, 23. to examine into the papers relating to the plot, makes his report to that House; whereupon, it is resolved, That a detestable conspiracy had been formed for raising a Rebellion, laying violent hands on the King and Prince, subverting our Religion and happy Constitution, &c.

John Plunket is heard at the bar of the House of Lords against the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on him:

As is also George Kelly.

30. The Bishop of Rochester is heard by his Counsel, at the May 6, bar of the House of Lords, against the bill for inflicting &c. pains and penaltics upon him: But, notwithstanding his strenuous defence, and the long debates between the Lords on the opposite sides, the bill passes: However, several 15. Lords enter their protests.

Christopher Layer is executed, after having been reprieved

17. feveral times.

Francis, Earl of Godolphin, is appointed Groom of the 25. Stole; Charles Howard, Earl of Carlifle, Constable of Windfor Castle; and Sir Richard Temple, Lord Viscount Cobham, Governor of the Isle of Ferley.

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Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, William, Lord North Ann. C. and Grey, Dennis Kelly, Thomas Cochran, and David Du 1723. Bois, are admitted to bail, by an order of the Privy-Council.

King George having resolved this summer to visit his German Dominions, appoints Lords Justices to govern the Kingdom in his absence; but the Prince of Wales was not

of the number.

His Majesty puts an end to this first Session of his second Parliament with a speech, which was read by the Lord

Chancellor.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were: 1. For redeeming certain annuities, payable by the Cashire of the Bank of England, at the rate of 51. per cent. per annum. 2. For reviving and adding two millions to the capital stock of the South-Sea Company; and for reviving a proportional part of the yearly fund payable at the Exchequer; and for dividing their whole capital (after fuch division made) into two equal parts or moieties; and for converting one of the faid moieties into certain annuities, for the benefit of the Members, and for fettling the remaining moiety in the faid Company, &c. 3. For the more easy affigning or transferring certain redeemable annuities payable at the Exchequer, by indorfements on the standing orders for the fame. 4. For amending the laws relating to the fettlement, imployment, and relief of the poor. 5. To inflict pains and penalties on Francis, Lord Bishop of Ro-- on John Plunket, - and on George Kelly, alias Johnson. 6. To put the customs of Great-Britain under the management of one or more Commissioners; and for better fecuring and afcertaining the duties on tobacco, &c. 7. For the more effectual punishing wicked and evil-disposed persons [then called Blacks] going armed in dilguile, and doing injuries and violences to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the offenders to justice. 8. To oblige all persons, being Papists, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and all persons in Great-Britain, refusing or neglecting to take the oaths appointed for the fecurity of his Majesty's Person and Government, by several acts herein mentioned, to register their names and real estates. 9. To prevent his Majesty's subjects from subscribing, or being concerned in encouraging or promoting any subscription, for an East-India Company in the Austrian Netherlands [viz. at Ostend] and for the better securing the lawful trade of his Majesty's VOL. III.

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Ann. C. subjects to and from the East-Indies. 10. For more effectual execution of justice in a pretended privileged place in the parish of St. George, in the County of Surrey, commonly called the Mint; and for bringing to speedy and exemplary justice such offenders as are therein mentioned; and for giving relief to such persons as are proper objects

of charity and compassion there.

The following money-bills were also passed: For a landtax of 2 s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raife money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1723: For granting an aid to his Majesty, by laying a tax upon Papists, and for making fuch other persons, as, upon due summons, shall refuse or neglect to take the oaths therein mentioned, to contribute towards the faid tax, for reimburfing to the public part of the great expences occasioned by the late conspiracies; and for discharging the estates of Papists from the two third parts of the rents and profits thereof, for one year, and all arrears of the fame, and from fuch forfeitures as are therein more particularly described: To continue the duties for incouragement of the coinage of monies; and for relief of William, late Lord Widdrington; and to prevent foreign lotteries being carried on in this Kingdom; and for ascertaining the duties on bound books, imported; and for appropriating the supplies granted to his Majesty in this Seffion of Parliament.

28. A pardon passes the Seals for Henry St. John, late Lord

Viscount Bolingbroke.

It is agreed in Council, that the troops should be incamped, as they had been the last summer; and that the horse-guards should be quartered round Hyde-Park.

King George embarks for Holland; and, after staying two days with his brother, the Bishop of Osnabrug, arrives

the 11th at Herenhausen.

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He is received in his Dominions in the most agreeable manner, and complimented by at least 12 foreign Ministers. During his stay abroad, the King and Queen of Prussia wait upon him; and he also went to Berlin, where he spent four or five days. But he did not succeed in the negotiations that invited him abroad, particularly in his endeavours to prevail with the Emperor to desist from erecting the Ostend India Company.

Dr. John Freind is admitted to bail.

Dr. Atterbury is put on board the Aldborough man of war, which

which lands him at Calais, with his daughter, Mrs. Morrice, Ann. C. and her husband.

Admiral Delaval is killed by a fall from his horse.

Sir Richard Hopkins and Felix Feast, Esq; are declared July 5. Sheriffs of London, but not without a great contest, they being opposed by Sir John Williams and — Lockwood, Esq; Reg. 19.

Sir Edward Northey, late Attorney-General, dies. Aug. 16.

The Parliament of Ireland meets; and taking Wood's Sept. 5. half-pence and farthings into confideration, resolve, That the importing and uttering of them would be prejudicial to the revenue, destructive of trade, &c. That they wanted weight; and, though the terms of the patent had been complied with, there would have been a loss to the Nation of 1501. per cent. Addresses of both Houses, upon these resolutions, are transmitted to the King.

This Parliament passes several acts, particularly one for accepting the Quakers affirmation, instead of an oath; and grants 340,000 l. supply, towards paying off the debt of the Nation, which was about 660,000 l. and for the sup-

port of the Establishment for two years.

Six ruffians murder Mr. Locke, Mr. Seabright, Mr. Monpeffon, Mr. Davis, and a poor country fellow, about seven miles from Calais, in the high-road to Paris.

The troops that were encamped in Hyde-Park this fum- 30.

mer, break up.

About this time, persons of all ranks, and of both sexes, take the oaths to the Government, in pursuance of Statute 9th George I. c. 24.

Sir Constantine Phipps, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O.F. 9.

dies.

As doth also William, Earl Cowper, late Lord Chancellor of England, a man of great knowledge and integrity.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, a most excellent Painter, dies; and 19. Thomas Jarvis, Esq; was appointed Painter to his Majesty, in his room.

Cosmo de Medicis, Great Duke of Tuscany, likewise dies: 20. And Joseph-Clement, of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne. Nov. 1.

Peregrine Osborne, Duke of Leeds, is committed to the custody of a Messenger, by the Privy-Council; and released the 18th of January following.

Philip, Duke of Orleans, Chartres, Nemours, and Montpensier, late Regent, and then Prime Minister of France, dies of an apoplexy, in the 50th year of his age; and, ac-

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cording to his defire, before his decease, the Duke of Bour-Ann. C. bon is nominated Prime Minister in his stead. 1723.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Charles Boyle, Earl of 28. Orrery, William, Lord North and Grey, John Freind, M. D. Dennis Kelly, and Thomas Cochran, Esqs; who had been imprisoned on account of the plot, and admitted to bail, appear on their recognizances, and were discharged.

Seven persons are executed on the Black act, for hunting

armed, and in disguise.

Edward Finch, Efg; fifth fon to Daniel, Earl of Notting-17. ham, is appointed the King of Great-Britain's Minister

Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Ratisbon.

King George comes back from Hanover to London: He 19. hastened his return to England, lest the death of the Duke of Orleans should break the union that subsisted between the two Kingdoms.

Philip V, King of Spain, renounces his Crown in favour of his eldest son Lewis, Prince of Asturias, and re-1723-24. fan. 4. tires to the Monastery of St. Ildefonso, to attend his devoti-

ons.

- The Parliament meets, it being the 2d Seffion of the 2d Parliament of King George I. In his speech, the King congratulates both Houses upon the rise of the public credit, the flourishing condition of our trade and manufactures, and the tranquillity of the people; recommends to their care the public debts of the Kingdom; ——the eafe and encouragement of trade and navigation, the employment of the poor, &c.
- 15. The Congress of Cambray is opened, but nothing is done. 17. Ten thousand seamen, at 41. a month each, are voted for the fea-fervice; and the army is continued on the fame foot as the year before, namely at 18,264. Some were for disbanding the 4000 men raised the last year, but it was

Towards lessening the public debts, some annuities of 5 l. per cent, and the unsubscribed blanks of the lottery of 1714, are ordered by Parliament to be discharged out of

the finking fund.

carried in the negative.

Protections from foreign Ministers, Peers, and Members of Parliament, which were grown quite a nuisance, are ordered to be cancelled.

In this Session, the inland duty was laid on coffee, tea,

and chocolate.

23.

King George figns a guaranty concerning the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, &c.

Sir

Sir Robert Raymond, Attorney-General, being appointed Ann. C. one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, Sir Philip Yorke, 1723-24. Sollicitor-General, is in his room made Attorney-General, Feb. 1. and Clement Werg, Efq; Sollicitor-General.

The Court of King's-Bench orders a Mandamus to the 7. University of Cambridge, to restore Mr. Richard Bentley,

Master of Trinity-College, to all his degrees, &c.

Pope Innocent XIII. dies; and, on the 18th of May following, Cardinal Vincent Maria Urfini was chosen to succeed him, who took the name of Benediet XIII.

Colonel Charles Dubourgay is appointed Envoy Extraor- Mar. 3.

dinary to the King of Prussia.

George Treby, Esq; is made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer; and, in his room, Henry Pelham, Esq; is ap-1724. pointed Secretary at War.

Charles Harrison, Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Resi-28.

dent at the Court of Vienna:

And Francis Coleman, Esq; at the Court of Florence.

John Lord Carteret is constituted Lord-Lieutenant of April 1.

Ireland, in the room of Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of Grafton: And the Duke of Grafton is appointed Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of Thomas

Holles-Pelham Duke of Newcastle, who is made one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the Lord Carteret's room. Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, and Richard Edg-

combe, Esq; are appointed to execute the office of Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, Treasurer of War, and Pay-Master General of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland.

Robert Walpole and George Baillie, Efgrs; Sir Charles Turner, Kt. William Yonge and George Doddington, Esqrs; are appointed Commissioners of the Treasury, the latter in the room of Henry Pelham, Esq.

James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield, is appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk

of Scotland.

Pattee Byng, Eiq; is made Treasurer of the Navy, upon the relignation of his father the Lord Viscount Tor-

His Majesty puts an end to this Session by a speech; and

then the Parliament is prorogued to the 4th of June.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were as follows: 1. For explaining and amending an act of the last Seffion of Parliament, intitled, An act to oblige all perlons, being Papists, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and all persons in Great-Britain, refusing or neg-

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Ann. C. lecting to take the oaths appointed for the fecurity of his Majesty's Person and Government, to register their names and real effates, and for enlarging the time for taking the faid oaths, &c. By this statute women were exempted from taking the oaths, and registering their names or real 2. For redeeming certain annuities after the rate of 5 l. per cent. per annum; and for payment of the principal and interest on the standing orders for the blank tickets. in the lottery granted for the fervice of the year 1714; and for making good the loss which happened in the Treasury of his Majesty's Exchequer, by the reduction of Guineas; and for granting relief to Catharine C.llingwood. widow. 3. For repealing certain duties therein mentioned, payable upon coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, and cocoa-paste imported; and for granting certain inland duties in lieu thereof; and for prohibiting the importation of chocolate ready made, and cocoa-paste; and for granting relief to Robert Dalziell late Earl of Carnwath. 4. For encouraging the Greenland fishery. 5. For the better viewing, fearching, and examining all drugs, medicines, &c. in all places where the fame shall be exposed to sale, or kept for that purpose, within the City of London and Suburbs thereof, or within feven miles circuit of the faid City.

The following money-bills were also passed: For a landtax of 2 s. in the pound: For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raife money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1724; and for giving further time for payment of the duties on money given with apprentices; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seffion of Parliament.

An order of Council is made for printing Bibles and Common-prayer-books on good paper; that the Correctors of the press should be approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; and, that the price of the books should be printed on the title-page.

Sir William Dawes, Bart. Archbishop of York, dies, in the 53d year of his age; and was succeeded by Lancelot Blackburne, Bishop of Exeter.

The King of France, at the persuasion of the Bishop of May 14. Frejus, and contrary to the fentiments of the Duke of the Bourbon, publishes a severe edict against his subjects of the Reformed Religion; enjoining, that the Roman Catholic be the only Religion exercised in his Kingdom, and commanding that fevere punishments should be inflicted on those who should refuse to perform the duties thereof.

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But the Court of France declares, that this edict against Ann. C. the Protestants should not affect the inhabitants of Alfatia, their religious rights being founded on treaties of peace.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and hath orders to follicit that Court in behalf of the Protestants,

but receives no fatisfactory answer.

King George fends a circular letter to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, declaring his intention of appointing two Professors of Modern History and Languages, one in each University, with a stipend of 4001, per. annum a

The two first Professors were David Gregory, M. A. of Christ-Church-Oxford, and Samuel Harris, M. A. Fel-

low of Peter-House, Cambridge.

For a farther encouragement to the Universities, the King orders, that his Almoner should chuse, out of the Members of Oxford and Cambridge, 24 Preachers, to officiate alternately in the Chapel at White-Hall, with a falary of 30 pounds a year each.

Francis Cawood, convicted of projecting a bubble in 1720, 18. called The North Seas, is fined, and condemned to be im-

prisoned during the King's pleasure.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, dies, in the 64th year of his age.

Dr. Henry Sacheverell also dies.

June 5. A fet of enthusiastical Levellers in Scotland, under pretence of establishing equality among Christians, pull down inclosures, and commit great ravages; but are foon sup-

pressed by the King's forces.

Toleph Biffeau, and Peter le Febure, two of the affaffines July 13. that murdered Mr. Seabright, and the rest of the Gentlemen mentioned above (under September 12, 1723) and had, moreover, on the 21st of September last, murdered two Frenchmen near Peronne; are condemned, to be put to the torture; to have their arms, legs, and thighs broken upon a scaffold; then to be put upon wheels with their faces towards the fky, there to remain as long as they had life: And, afterwards, their dead bodies to be exposed upon wheels in the high-way near Calais and Peronne.

A riot happens at Thorn in Poland, which proved fatal to

the Protestants there.

William Finch, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden, is appointed to go in the same character to the States-General. And Stephen Poyntz,

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Ann. C. Esq; is appointed to succeed Mr. Finch as Envoy Extraor-

1724. dinary and Plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Mr. Wood's Patent, for coining half-pence and farthings for Ireland, having been referred to the Lords of the Privy-Council of England; they draw up a report, wherein they justify the conduct of the Patentee.

The Council of the City of Edinburgh forbid the walking in the streets with pistols or durks, and all servants wearing

broad fwords there.

The South Sea Company fit out twelve ships, in order to revive the English Whale-fishery in Greenland.

Reg. 11. Dr. Hugh Boulter, Bishop of Bristol, is translated to the Aug. 7. Archbishopric of Armagh in Ireland, vacant by the death of

Dr. Thomas Lindfay.

Lewis I. King of Spain (who had some time before married the Duke of Orleans's second daughter) dying of the small-pox, in the eighth month of his Reign, his father refumes the Crown, at the instance of his ambitious Queen, and the French faction.

The Dutch present a memorial to the French Court, in behalf of the Merchants of their Nation residing in France, or trading thither, for an explanation of the late edict con-

cerning Religion, in relation to foreigners.

Sept. 5. Lieutenant-General John-Richmond Webb, who had diftinguished himself in Queen Anne's wars, dies.

The Swedes invite the French Refugees, and other Me-

chanics, to fet up manufactures in their Country.

Though the riot at Thorn, in July this year, was really begun by a Student of the Jesuits College, yet the fault was wholly and unjustly thrown upon the Protestants; and, for it, the President and Vice-President of that City, with thirteen others, were condemned to be beheaded, and others quartered and burnt; the Protestant Counsellors at Thorn were removed from the Magistracy, and Papists put in their places; and the Church of St. Mary was taken from the Protestants, and given to the Franciscan Friers. The British, and other Protestant Ministers, interpose, but in vain.

The Parliament meets, it being the third Session of the second Parliament of King George. His Majesty said, in his speech to both Houses, He was persuaded they shared with him in the satisfaction he selt at the prosperous situation of affairs; peace with all powers abroad; at home persect tranquillity, plenty, and an uninterrupted enjoyment of all civil and religious rights. He requires the same provision by sea and land as in the foregoing years; the same attention

attention to the improvement of the public revenues, and to Ann. C. the eafe and encouragement of trade and navigation, 1724.

The Lords and Commons present congratulatory addresles, wherein they fully concur with his Majesty's desires.

John Murray, Duke of Athol, dies, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his third son the Honourable James Murray; the eldest stiled Marquis of Tullibardine, who lately died in the Tower, being attainted of high-treason, for being concerned in the Preston Rebellion.

The Commons vote 10,000 men for the fea-fervice; and 18,264 land-forces, for the year 1725, as had been allowed the foregoing year, but there are again great debates about the 4000 additional forces. For the maintenance of the land-forces, they grant 654,483 l. 17 s. 8 d. and 152,637 l.

16 s. 5 d. for guards and garrifons, &c.

A bill is brought in, for suppressing a pretended pri- Dec. 5. vileged place at Wapping, where infolvent debtors used to shelter themselves, and committed great outrages.

The Pragmatic Sanction, for fettling the Emperor's Suc-

ceffion, is figned.

Thomas Guy, formerly a Bookfeller in Fleet-Street, London, and Member of Parliament for Tamworth in the first Parliament of Great-Britain, dies in the 80th year of his He left an immense fortune behind him, and particularly 200,000 l. to an Hospital for incurables, erected by himself, and nearly finished in his life-time: But the design of this benefaction was afterwards perverted, and restrained to persons that were curable, the incurables being turned out.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High-Chan- 1724-25. cellor of Great-Britain, being loudly complained of, for Jan. 4. selling the places of the Masters in Chancery at extravagant prices, and to infufficient persons who imbezzled the suitors money, is obliged to refign the Great Seal; which is committed to the custody of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, Sir Jeffery Gilbert, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Raymond, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench: And

Sir Peter King, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas,

is chosen Speaker of the House of Lords.

The Marquiss de Lede, the Spanish General, who delended Sicily against the Imperialists and English in 1717, and 1718, dies.

The King of France being in danger of his life with a tever, it is resolved to send back the Infanta.

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Ann. C. Edward Howard, Earl of Suffolk, is committed to the 1724-25. Tower by the House of Lords, for granting written Protections, contrary to the standing orders of that House.

Peter the Great, first Emperor of Great Russia, or Mus-

Alexowina.

28. A motion is made in the House of Commons, That the proper officer lay before the House copies of the accounts, and effects of the suitors, in the hands of the Masters in

Chancery.

In pursuance of that, his Majesty sends a message to the Commons, to this effect, That, having reason to apprehend, that the suitors of the Court of Chancery were in danger of losing a considerable sum of money, from the insufficiency of some of the Masters, he thought himself obliged to take the most speedy and proper method the law would allow, for inquiring into the state of the Masters accounts, and securing their effects, for the benefit of the suitors: And having had several reports laid before him, in pursuance of directions from him, he had ordered those reports to be communicated to the House.

Sir George Oxenden impeaches Thomas, Earl of Maccleffield, of high crimes and misdemeanors, at the bar of the House of Lords; and a Committee is appointed to draw

up the articles.

Mar. 14. Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, President of the Council, 1725. dies; and is succeeded in that office by William Cavendish,

27. Duke of Devonshire.

Lewis XV, King of France, having refolved to take a wife that was marriageable, fends the Infanta back to Spain, who was but feven years old; and the Queen of Spain, in revenge, shortly after, sends back to France Madame de Beaujolois, whose marriage with her son, Don Carlos,

was yet unconfummated.

King George fends a meffage to the Commons, defiring, that he might be enabled to make use of the funds, lately fettled, for the payment of the Civil List annuities, to discharge a debt of 508,367 l. 19s. 4d. contracted within the last three years; which, after some debate, is agreed to.

Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield, puts in his answer to the charge brought against him by the Commons; which was in substance, His selling the offices of Masters in Chancery, at very great prices, and suffering them to imbezzle the suitors

fuitors money: And he endeavours to justify himself by the Ann. C. example of his predecessors.

Hugh Campbel, Earl of Loudon, is appointed his Majesty's

High Commissioner to the Kirk of Scotland.

A bill for regulating elections within the City of London, &c. which was at this time depending in Parliament, occasions great uneafiness in that City; but, notwithstanding

the long debates and protests against it, it passes.

A petition of *Henry*, late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, is presented to the House of Commons, praying, That leave might be given to bring in a bill, for enabling him, and the heirs male of his body (notwithstanding his attainder) to take and enjoy the settled estate, according to the limitations of the settlement; and for enabling him to hold and enjoy any personal estate or essects, &c. Which, after some debates, is agreed to: And a bill is accordingly brought in, and passed: But some Lords enter a protest against it, on the 22d of May.

A report of the Trustees appointed to raise money on the estates of the late South-Sea Directors, is presented to the House of Commons, shewing, that the estates fold by

them, amounted to 1,789,1121. and upwards.

The Commons send up to the House of Lords their replication to the Earl of Macclessield's answer; and it being moved, to appoint a day for trying him at the bar of that House, it occasions a debate and a protest, many of the Lords being for having him tried publicly in Westminster-Hall; but it is carried for a trial at the bar.

King George refuses the sole mediation at Cambray, be-

tween the Emperor and Spain.

A treaty of peace is concluded, at Vienna, between the Emperor and the King of Spain; wherein King Philip renounces all his pretentions to the Dominions in Italy and the Netherlands; and they mutually engage for the reciprocal defence and guaranty of all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possessed; and the order of Succession, as settled in their respective families, &c.

They also sign a private treaty, wherein the Emperor engages, to concur in employing force for having Gibraltar restored to Spain; to use means for placing the Pretender on the British Throne; and that his two daughters, the Archduchesses, should be married to the Infants of

Spain.

The next day, they fign a treaty of commerce for fet- Mey 1.

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Ann. C. tling an East-India Company at Ostend; which gives great 1725. umbrage to the English and Dutch.

The General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland meets at

Edinburgh.

The Earl of *Macclesfield's* trial begins, and lasts till the 20th. The articles against him being fully proved, he is sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000 l. and to be imprisoned in the *Tower* till that sum was paid.

After his trial, it is moved, That he should be for ever rendered uncapable of any office in the State; and also, That he should never sit in Parliament, nor come within the verge of the Court: But both those motions are reject-

ed; which occasions a protest.

King George grants 1000 l. per annum to the itinerant

Preachers in Scotland.

Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Suffex, is appointed Deputy to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl-Marshal of England.

Paul Methuen, Esq; is made Treasurer of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of Hugh, Earl of Cholmondley, de-

ceased:

And Daniel, Lord Finch, eldest son of the Earl of Nottingham, is appointed Comptroller of the Houshold, in Mr. Methuen's room.

27. His Majesty revives the order of Knights of the Bath, of whom Prince William was the first, and John Duke of Mountague was constituted Grand Master. Their number was 38, including the Sovereign.

Thomas Earl of Macclesfield is carried to the Tower; John Campbel, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, is made Master General of the Ordnance, in the room of Earl

Cadogan; and

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold, in the Duke of Argyle's room.

William Pulteney, Esq; being removed, Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln is made Cofferer of his Majesty's Household; and

31. Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, Constable of the Tower

of London, in the Earl of Lincoln's room.

Richard West, Esq; is appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Alan Broderick, Viscount Middleton.

His Majesty puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; and then the Parliament is proposed to the 1st of July.

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The most considerable acts passed this Session, were: Ann. C. 1. For indemnifying the Masters in Chancery, upon their 1725. discovering what confideration, price, or gratuity they paid, or agreed to pay, for the purchase of, or for their admission to, their respective offices. 2. For preventing the inconveniencies arifing for want of elections of Mayors, or other chief Magistrates of Boroughs or Corporations being made upon the days appointed by Charter or Usage for that purpose, and directing in what manner such elections shall be afterwards made. 3. For continuing the feveral annuities of 88,751 l. 7's. 10 d. 1; and 100,000 l. to the Bank of England until Midsummer 1727; and from thence, for reducing the same to 71,000 l. &c. and 80,000 l. redeemable by Parliament; and for preventing the uttering of forged, counterfeited, or erased Bank-bills, or notes. 4. For incorporating the Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Guy, late of the City of London, Esq; deceased, and others, in order to the better management and disposition of the charities given by his faid last will. 5. For redeeming the annuities of 25,000 l. per annum, charged on the Civil List revenues, by an act of the 7th of his Majefty's reign; and for discharging the debts and arrears due from his Majesty to his servants, tradesmen, and others. 6. For regulating elections within the City of London, and for preferving the peace, good order, and government of the faid City. 7. For the relief of infolvent debtors. 8. To prevent violences and outrages being committed by any persons, under pretence of sheltering themselves from debt, or any process of law, within the Hamlet of Wapping Stepney, or elsewhere, within the weekly bills of mortality. 9. For more effectual difarming the Highlands in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland; and for the better fecuring the peace and quiet of that part of the 10. For the better regulating of buildings, and to prevent mischies that may happen by fire within the weekly bills of mortality, &c. 11. For encouraging the filk manufactures of this Kingdom; for preventing the clandestine running of goods, &c.

The following money-bills were also passed at different times: For a land-tax of 2 s. in the pound: For rating such unrated goods and merchandises, as are usually imported into this Kingdom, and pay duty ad valorem, upon the oath of the Importer; and for ascertaining the value of all goods and merchandises not inserted in the former or present book of rates; and for continuing the duties upon ap-

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- Ann. C. ples; and for ascertaining the method of admeasuring pictures imported: For continuing the duty upon malt, mum cyder, and perry in England; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry in Scotland, for the service of the year 1725; and for explaining a late act in relation to stamp-duties on news-papers; and for appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
- June 1. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, Sir Charles Turner. Sir William Yonge, George Dodington, Esq; and Sir William Strickland, are appointed Commissioners of the Treafury: And

James Earl of Berkley, Sir John Jennings, Kt. John Cockburne, William Chetwynd, Esqrs, Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, Kts, and Sir George Oxendon, Bart. Com-

missioners of the Admiralty.

About this time, a patent passes the Seals, for erecting a College in the Island of *Bermudas*, for the propagation of the Gospel among the native *Americans*; which good defign was chiefly promoted and carried on by the Reverend Dean *Berkeley*.

King George declares his intention of going abroad, and

appoints Lords Juffices.

His Majesty embarks at Greenwich for Hanover, and ar-

rives the 14th at Herenhausen.

7. A treaty of peace between the Emperor Charles VI. and Philip V, King of Spain, is concluded at Vienna. This treaty, with the three others concluded in April and May last, were negotiated by the Baron de Ripperda.

Brigadier-General James Dormer is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal, in the room of Sir Thomas-Lum-

ley Sanderson.

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Lewis XV, the French King, takes the Government into his own hands; the Duke of Bourbon being removed from the Administration, through the intrigues of the Bi-

shop of Frejus, who was made Prime Minister.

The Knights of the Bath are installed in Henry VIIth's Chapel. The Officers of that order, were, Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester, Dean; Grey Longueville, Esq; Bath King of Arms; Edward Mountague, Esq; Secretary; Edward Young, Esq; Register; John Anstis, Esq; Genealogist; and Edmund Sawyer, Esq; Gentleman-Usher, About this time, Philip Duke of Wharton declares him-

felf a Papist at Madrid.

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The Scots having, ever fince the Union, very unwillingly Ann. C. paid any of the taxes laid on the United Kingdom, two 1725. companies of foldiers are fent to Glasgow, to enforce the payment of the malt-tax there; but the inhabitants rise in arms, oblige the soldiers to retire to Dumbarton, and plunder Mr. Daniel Campbel's house.

Upon that, General Wade advances from Edinburgh to July 8. Glasgow, to chastise the Rioters; with sour troops of horse, a detachment of Colonel Campbel's dragoons, eight companies of the Earl of Deloraine's regiment of foot, the Earl of Stair's regiment, and one of the new-raised Highland companies. Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate, went also with them.

In the mean time, the rioters having endeavoured, by circular letters to every town of any note, to excite tumults, the mob rifes at *Elgin*, and imprifons fome foldiers.

It was reported, that the whole Royal Burghs of Scotland had come to a resolution to stand out against payment of the malt-tax: But the Convention, being assembled at Edinburgh, resolve to write a circular letter to each of the Royal Burghs, testifying the salshood of that report.

The Lord Advocate having committed 17 men and boys and four women to prison for the riot, sets out again along with General Wade, carrying the Magistrates of Glasgow, under a strong guard, prisoners to Edinburgh. They did not continue long under confinement; for, this affair being brought before the Lords Justiciary, they were unanimous in their opinions, that they were innocent; upon which they were immediately set at liberty.

Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield, having paid his fine of 22. 30,000 l. is discharged from his imprisonment in the Tower of London.

Lewis XV, King of France, is married, by his proxy the Reg. 12. Duke of Orleans, to Mary Lecszinski daughter of Stanislaus, Aug. 4. late King of Poland:

And, upon her coming to France, the ceremony of their 25. marriage is performed at Fontainebleau.

John Ker, Duke of Roxborough, religns his office of Secretary of State for Scotland: Whereupon, Reynold Campbel, 30. Esq; is appointed Keeper of the Signet in Scotland.

James, Lord Waldegrave, one of the Gentlemen of the Sept. 1. Bed-Chamber, is fent to the Court of France to compliment the French King on his marriage.

A defensive treaty of alliance is concluded at Hanover, between

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- Ann. C. between the Kings of Great-Britain, France, and Prussia:
 1725. With three separate articles, relating to Thorn, and to the contingency of a war against the Emperor and Empire.
 The design of which was, to check the ambitious views of the Emperor and Queen of Spain.
 - The Parliament of Ireland returns his Majesty thanks, for vacating the patent granted to Mr. Wood for coining half-pence and farthings: So that, out of 100,000 l. he had contracted to coin, he was allowed to coin no more than 40,000 l. worth.
 - The Rioters of Glasgow are brought to their trial before the Court of Justiciary; and, four men, with one woman, being found guilty of the riot, the four men were, the next day, sentenced to be transported, after they had been scourged at Glasgow by the common hangman; and the woman was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory there; so that no capital punishment was inflicted on any of these offenders.
- October. Pursuant to an act passed the last Session, General Wade disarms several Clans of the Highlanders, and the inhabitants of the Isles of Sky and Mull; the arms amounting to between two and three thousand.

At this time, the Crown of France was near two hundred millions sterling in debt; to discharge which, a heavy tax for twelve years is laid on; the coin is lowered; and the poor subject is otherwise miserably oppressed.

- 1725.26. King George returns to England, and lands at Rye, in Jan. 3. Suffex, after a stormy and dangerous passage. He set out from Hanover, December 18.
 - His Majesty arrives at St. James's.

 The Parliament meets, it being the fourth Session of the second Parliament of King George. The King acquaints both Houses, That the negotiations and engagements entered into by some foreign Powers, which seemed to have laid the foundation of new troubles and disturbances in Europe, and to threaten his subjects with the loss of several of the most advantageous branches of their trade, had obliged him to enter into a desensive alliance with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia; and desires the same number of forces as the last year.
 - The Lords present an address of thanks to the King for his speech; and the Commons do the same, the day sollowing.
 - 26. The Commons, after a very warm debate about the 4000 additional

additional forces, vote the same number of land-forces as in Ann. C. the preceding years, namely, 18,264 effective men.

Maximilian-Mary-Emmanuel, Elector of Bavaria, dies Feb. 15.

at Munich, and was succeeded by his son Charles Albert.

The treaties of Hanover and Vienna, being laid before both Houses, occasion great debates; in the end, the Lords and Commons present addresses to his Majesty, To return him thanks, for communicating those treaties to them; and to affure him, that, in justice and vindication of the honour and dignity of the British Crown, they would effectually stand by and support his Majesty against all insults and attacks, that any Prince, or Power, in refentment of the just measures his Majesty had taken, should make upon any of his Majesty's Territories and Dominions, though not belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain.

The King, in his answer to these addresses, declares, that he had no views of ambition to gratify, no thought of aggrandizing himself, or extending any parts of his Dominions

at the hazard and expence of the other.

John Hedges, Esq; is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to

the King of Sardinia.

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The Convention of the Royal Burghs in Scotland presents an address to his Majesty; in which, though they disavowed the conduct of the Glasgow men, they remonstrated against the Malt-tax, as a burthen too heavy for their Country to bear: That it rendered them incapable of carrying on the fishing-trade, and such other branches of commerce and manufacture as Scotland was proper for: That their poverty, and want of coin, the great decay of their trade, and the meanness of their grain, were melancholy truths, &c. Therefore they prayed for relief. They afterwards petitioned the Commons concerning it; as did likewise the Mar. 2.

Shires of Renfrew, Bamff, &c. Daniel Campbel, Esq; Member of Parliament for Glasgow, petitions also the House, for satisfaction for his damages by the Rioters in that City, who had broke into his house, and demolished part of it, carried off and destroyed all his ready money, plate, jewels, furniture and moveables of all kinds, &c. to the amount of 4000 l. and upwards. Whereupon a bill is passed in his favour; and the satisfaction given him was laid upon the place where the crime was committed, by an imposition of two pennies Scots upon all ale

and beer brewed and fold in Glafgow.

Richard Hampden, Esq; late Treasurer of the Navy, and one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Bucking-Vol. III. ham,

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1726.

April 1.

Ann. C. ham, having played with some of the Nation's money in 1725-26. 1720, and lost above 95,000 l. of it in the South-Sea, about half of which he had satisfied; he petitions, that his whole estate might not be applied towards discharging the remainder. Accordingly, a bill is brought in, for vesting his real and personal estates in Trustees, for making some provision for his wise and family, and for better securing the debt due from him to the Crown.

Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, and Lord Privy-

Seal, dies: Whereupon,

6. Thomas, Lord Trevor, is appointed Lord Privy Seal in his room.

Colonel Gordon is appointed Governor of Pensilvania, in

the room of Sir William Keith, Bart.

18. The Commons order, that some clauses should be inserted in the malt-bill, for the satisfaction of the Scots, namely, That the produce of it in Scotland, after 20,000 l. paid into the Exchequer, should be applied towards the encouragement of the trade and manufactures of that Kingdom, &c.

His Majesty sends a message to the Commons, to this purpose: That he hoped, he should be enabled, by the assistance of Parliament, to increase the number of seamen, already voted and granted for the service of this year, and to enter into, and make good such engagements, as the circumstances and exigency of affairs might require.—

This message occasions a debate of six hours; but it was at last agreed to comply with it, and an address to that purpose was presented to the King.

This message was not communicated to the Lords, which occasions a long debate in that House, on the 20th

of April, and afterwards a protest.

Three different squadrons are fitted out; one of seven men of war, designed for the West-Indies, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hosser; another of 12 or more ships of the line, for the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir John Jennings, Admiral of the White; and a third, designed for the Baltic, under the command of Sir Charles Wager, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Sir George Walton, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, consisting of 21 ships, and two sire-ships.

Brigadier-General Sutton is appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the King of Prussia, in the room of Colonel Du-

bourgay, who was recalled.

At this time, the amount of the fale of the late South-Sea Directors

Directors estates, was 1,984,352 l. The disbursements, Ann. C. and allowances to them, came to 845,376 l. And there 1726. remained then unfold 809,000 l.

The South-Sea Company fend 24 ships to Greenland, to

fish for whales.

Sir Charles Wager fails to the Baltic, with his squadron.

Charles Talbot, Esq; eldest fon of William, Bishop of Durham, is appointed Sollicitor-General, in the room of

Sir Clement Wearg, deceased.

Sir Charles Wager comes to an anchor with his squadron, in the road of Copenhagen, and, on the 25th, hath an audience of the King of Denmark. Soon after, a squadron of Danish men of war joins the British fleet.

Isaac le Heup, Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Plenipo-

tentiary to the Diet of Ratisbon.

Thomas Pitt, of Stratford, in the County of Wilts, Efg; who had been ten years Governor of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, dies.

Sir Charles Wager fails to Stockholm, and, eight days after, May 2.

has an audience of the King of Sweden.

The Duke de Ripperda, who had been the principal agent in forming and concluding the treaty of Vienna, and the author of the defigns formed in favour of the Pretender, by the instigation of the Dukes of Ormond and Wharton, and Earl Marischal, who were then at Madrid, is of a

fudden difmiffed from all his employments.

Upon that, he repairs immediately to the Dutch Ambaffador's, who carries him in his coach to the House of Colonel William Stanhope, the British Ambassador, and he begs, and obtains his protection: But the King of Spain causes the Ambasiador's house to be surrounded with 200 grenadiers; which are called off, upon the Ambasiador's engaging his word to answer for the Duke's person; however, 60 guards are placed in the avenues leading to the Ambassador's house, to take Ripperda, if he should attempt to make his escape.

Not content with this, the King of Spain fends one of the Alcades of his Court, affifted by a party of the lifeguards, with orders to enter Colonel Stanhope's house, take the Duke of Ripperda, and convey him to the Cattle of Segovia, feizing all his papers; which was accordingly

King George puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; and then the Parliament is prorogued to the 21st of July.

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The

Ann. C. 1726.

The most considerable acts passed this Session, were: 1. For repairing the walls, gates, and other public works in the City of Norwich, and several bridges in and near the faid City, and for amending the roads therein mentioned. 2. To enable the inhabitants of the east, north, and west fides of St. Fames's Square, Westminster, to make a rate on themselves for raising money sufficient to clean, adorn, and beautify the faid Square, &c. 3. For repealing the duty laid upon fnuff, by an act made in the 8th year of her late Majesty's Reign; and for ascertaining the rates, according to which the remaining duties are to be paid; and for giving further encouragement to the Greenland fishery. 4. For the improvement of his Majesty's revenues of customs, excise, and inland duties. 5. To prevent frivolous and vexatious arrefts. 6. For the better regulating trials by Nist prius, in the County of Middlesen. 7. For better fecuring the monies and effects of the fuitors of the Court of Chancery; and to prevent the counterfeiting of East-India bonds, &c. 8. For the relief of the suitors of the High Court of Chancery. 9. To prevent unlawful combinations of workmen, imployed in the woollen manufactures; and for better payment of their wages. 10. To prevent abuses in the making of bricks and tiles, and to ascertain the dimensions thereof, &c. 11. For building 2 bridge cross the river of Thames, from the town of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, to the town of Putney, in the County of Surrey.

The following money-bills were also passed: For a landtax of 2 s. in the pound: For granting to his Majesty the fum of one million, to be raifed by way of a lottery: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in England; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in Scotland, for the fervice of the year 1726; and for the more effectual preventing frauds and abuses in the shipping of malt for exportation to foreign parts; and for afcertaining the price of ale to be fold in Scotland; and for making good the deficiency of the lottery-tickets of the year 1724, &c. For granting an aid to his Majesty, by laying a duty upon all victuallers and retailers of beer and ale, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality, and for prohibiting their fending beer or ale out of their houses, to distant places, in any pots or vessels, less than a gallon; and also for adding 100 additional hackney-chairs, to those already licensed; and for applying certain arrears

of former land-taxes, toward the supply granted to his Ann. C. Majesty, for the service of the year 1726; and for ap- 1726. propriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

Sir Charles Wager fails from Elsenal, near Stockholm, and 25. arrives near the island of Nargen, three leagues from 29. Revel.

Thence he dispatches a man of war to Cronslot, having 30. on board Mr. Barnet, one of his Lieutenants, by whom he sent his Majesty's letter, dated April 11, to the Czarina, inclosed in a packet to Admiral Apraxin.

Stephen Poyntz, Efq; prefents a memorial to the King of June 4.

Vice-Admiral Hosser, who had been sent to America, with a squadron, arrives at the Bastimontos, off Porto-Bello. His orders were, to prevent the galleons from sailing out of the Spanish ports there; or, if they should come out, to seize them, and bring their cargoes untouched to England: But, upon notice of his coming, they unload again. In this station, he lost such number by a great mortality, that he was forced to retire to Jamaica.

King George fends a letter to the Royal Burghs of Scotland, to put them in mind of improving their fisheries and manufactures, with the money granted them for that purpose, at the Union.

The Czarina returns an answer to King George's letter, wherein she declares her surprize, at not receiving his letter, till the very instant his sleet appeared on her coasts, and after it had cast anchor before Revel. And, as to what was charged upon her in relation to the Pretender, she said, It was a frivolous and a stale accusation, made use of, as it had heretofore been, as the main pretence for all the unkind steps taken against her.

The Emperor prohibits the importation of the English

woollen manufactures into Sicily.

Colonel Stanhope, the British Ambassador at Madrid, pre-July 2. sents a memorial to the King of Spain, on occasion of the Duke of Ripperda's being forcibly taken out of his house.

Sir John Jennings sails for the coasts of Spain with his squadron, and shuts up the ports of that Kingdom: His orders were, to cruize between Cadiz and Cape St. Vincent, to intercept the galleons, and to assist Gibraltar, in case of a siege.

Henry, Duke of Portland, Governor of Jamaica, dies U 3 there.

Ann. C. there, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest

1726. fon, William Bentinck, Marquis of Titchfield.

Duke Maximilian-William, of Brunswick-Hanover, Colonel of a regiment in the Emperor's fervice, and brother to King George I, dies at Vienna, in the 60th year of his age.

17. William, Earl of Cadogan, General of foot in England, Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and Knight of the Thistle, dies without issue, whereby the Earldom becomes extinct; but he was fucceeded, as Baron of Reading and Oakley, by his brother, Charles Cadogan.

Reg. 13. The Marquiss de la Paz sends a letter, or memorial, to Mr. Stanbope, in the King of Spain's name, To know im-Aug. 6. mediately his Britannic Majesty's precise intentions, in Sir John Jenning's viewing the coasts of St. Andero, entering the port of Santona, &c. and what were the true and real defigns of the English squadron, under his command.

The States-General fign their accession to the treaty of 9. Hanover, though diffuaded from it by the Imperial and Spanish Ministers: But the King of Prussia falls off from

that alliance.

The East-India Company obtain a charter for incorpo-20. rating their towns of Madraffpatan, Bombay, and Fort-William, to be governed each of them by a Mayor and Aldermen, who are impowered to make by-laws, and exercise criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, except in cases of high treason.

A terrible earthquake happens at Palermo in Sicily, which destroys part of that City; and great numbers of people were buried in the ruins. That place had never been fubject to earthquakes, as the other fouthern parts of

Sicily.

21.

Mr. Stanhope prefents a memorial to the King of Spain, 24. in answer to his of August the 6th, wherein he exposes the conduct of that Court. To which the King of Spain re-

turns an answer the 30th.

Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, is appointed Governor of 26. the Isle of Wight; and Lieutenant-General Willes, Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards; both in the room of the late Earl Cadogan.

Henry Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale, is made Constable of

the Tower of London.

All this fummer, the British and French Ministers at Stockholm,

Stockholm press the Court of Sweden to accede to the treaty Ann. C. of Hanover; but without success.

William Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, who had been at-Sept. 13. tainted of high-treason for being concerned in the Presson Rebellion, is pardoned.

A dreadful hurricane happens at Jamaica, which destroy- Off. 22.

ed feveral Plantations, and many ships.

About this time Sir Charles Wager returns to England from the Baltic.

Sophia-Dorothy, Queen of Great-Britain, dies at the Castle Nov. 2. of Ablen in the Electorate of Brunswic, where she had been confined many years. She was the only daughter and heiress of George-William, Duke of Brunswic-Zell; born in 1666, and married in 1682, to George-Lewis, then Elector of Hansver, and afterwards King of Great-Britain.

Mr. Stanhope writes a letter to the Marquis de la Paz, in answer to the King of Spain's letter of September 30. The Marquis de Pozzobueno, the Spanish Ambassador at London, returns a long answer to it, which was a fort of de-

claration of war.

Thomas Wyndham, Efq; Chief-Justice of the Common-Dec. 14. Pleas in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor, and one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom, in the room of Richard

West, Esq; deceased.

In the latter part of this year, great preparations were made in *Spain* for war, both by fea and land; and a camp of about 20,000 men was formed at St. Roch, near Gibraltar, under pretence of rebuilding the Castle of Old Gibraltar.

Upon repeated advices of their real intention's being to lay fiege to Gibraltar, fix men of war are fitted out at Partimouth with all expedition, under the command of Sir Charles Wager: And they fail foon after, with three regi-

ments, to reinforce the garrifon.

The Parliament meets, it being the fifth and last Session 1726-27. of the second Parliament of King George. His Majesty Jan. 17. opens it with a long and pathetic speech, wherein he acquaints both Houses, with the secret and offensive alliances concluded between the Emperor and the Court of Spain:

—That the placing the Pretender upon the Throne of this Kingdom, was one of the articles of the secret engagements: And that the giving up the trade of this Nation to one Power, and Gibraltar and Port-Mahon to another, was made the price and reward of imposing upon this Kingdom a

Ann. C. Popish Pretender. Which fatal combinations extended 1726-27. themselves into Russia, &c.

18. The House of Lords presents a suitable address to his 19. Majesty: As do also the Commons the next day; but the latter was not agreed to till after a smart debate of six hours.

The Lords, in a Grand Committee, take into confideration the King's speech, and the papers that had been laid before the House, relating to the transactions between Great-Britain and Spain, &c. and, after a warm debate, it is resolved, That the measures his Majesty had thought sit to take, were honourable, just, and necessary, for preventing the execution of the dangerous engagements entered into in favour of the Pretender; for preserving the Dominions belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain by solemn treaties, and particularly those of Gibraltar and Minorca; and for maintaining to his people their most valuable rights and privileges of commerce, and the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

The Commons vote 20,000 men for the fea-fervice. And to bring this matter all in one view, the whole grants made by Parliament to the Crown this Session, were as follows:

		1.	S.	a.
24.	For 20,000 feamen	1,040,000	00	0
26.	For 26,383 land-men	885,494	09	4
	For garrisons in the Plantations, and in Minarca, Gibraltar, &c.			
	For extraordinary expences not provided for	30,750	19	5
Feb. 2.	For the Office of Land-Ordnance	100,000	00	0
	For the Ordinary of the Navy —	199,071	07	8
14.	For Half-pay Officers	60,000	00	0
	For Chelsea-Hospital out-pensioners	4,847	02	0
	For arrears to the Landgrave of Heffe	50,000	00	0
	For 12,000 Hessians	170,000	00	0
	For deficiency of funds	160,306	17	5
Mar. 21	For making good the deficiency of the general funds	54,196	07	9
		2,998,104	11	0

Brigadier General Hunter is appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of the Earl of Portland deceased.

James Vernon, Esq; who was Secretary of State in the last Ann. C. five years of King William's Reign, dies in the 83d year of 1726-27.

Brigadier-General Sutton is appointed Envoy to the Court Feb. 3.

of Pru/fia.

A motion is made in the House of Commons, for an address to his Majesty, to communicate to the House, copies of the declaration, letter, or engagement, which in the Marquis de Pozzobueno's letter to the Duke of Newcastle of the 21st of December last, is afferted to be a positive promife, upon which the King of Spain founds his peremptory demand for the restitution of Gibraltar. But, after a long debate, it is carried in the negative.

As is also another motion, for an address for copies of all fuch memorials, or reprefentations to his Majesty from the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, as did induce him to fend the squadron the last year into the Baltic, at so great an ex-

pence to this Kingdom.

The Spaniards, having invested Gibraltar, open the

trenches before it.

In the account, how the money given for the service of the last year was disposed of, there being 125,000 l. charged in general terms, as iffued for other engagements and expences; fome move for an address to the King, for an account of the disposition of that money; but no satisfactory account is given. And a motion being made for a further address, it is carried in the negative, on the 21st.

Ferdinand Farnese, Duke of Parma, dies, in the 49th year of his age, and was succeeded by his brother Don An-

tonio Farnese.

Colonel Hayes's and Colonel Middleton's regiments of

foot fail, about this time, for Gibraltar.

Monfieur de Palm, the Imperial Refident at London, pre-Mar. z. fents a memorial in Latin to his Majesty, upon his speech to his Parliament; wherein he fays, that his Mafter the Emperor was flruck with the utmost astonishment, that his Majesty could suffer himself to be prevailed upon to declare from the Royal Throne, to the Nation, in a manner hitherto unheard of, as certain and undoubted facts, several things, some of which are strained in that speech to a wrong fense, some are intirely distant from the intentions of his Imperial and Catholic Majesty, and lastly some things absolutely void of all foundation, &c. This insolent memorial he publicly dispersed next morning in print, together with a letter from the Count de Sinzendorff to him, dated

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Ann. C. dated February 20, still more insolent and more injurious, 1726-27 if possible, than the memorial. Whereupon his Majesty sends the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, to require him forthwith to depart out of this Kingdom.

By a report made to the House of Commons, it appeared, That no money had been paid into his Majesty's Exchequer on account of the duties upon hawkers and pedlars, during the space of sour years, from Midsummer 1719, to Midsummer 1723, except 1500 l. though the Commissioners for managing that revenue, were required by act of Parliament to pay all the money arising by the said duties, into the Exchequer, once in every week. And, that by reason of the loose, careless, and neglectful management of the late Commissioners for those duties, who were the accomptants for the said revenue, there was a desiciency of 36,693 l. 13 s. 5 d.

A Convention between King George and the Landgrave

of Heffe-Caffel is figned.

Orders are fent from the Court of Spain to all the seaports of that Kingdom, to seize the effects of the British subjects residing in Spain.

The King of Sweden accedes to the treaty of Hanover.

Both Houses present an address to his Majesty, wherein they express the highest resentment at the affront and indignity offered to his most facred Majesty, by the memorial delivered by Monsieur de Palm; and at his insolence in printing and dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom.

20. Sir Isaac Newton, Kt. Master of his Majesty's Mint, President of the Royal Society, and one of the most celebrated Mathematicians and Philosophers that ever lived,

1727. dies, aged eighty-five.

His Nephew James Conduit, Efq; Member of Parliament for Whit-Church, is appointed Master-worker of the Mint, in his room.

James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield, is constituted

High-Commissioner to the Kirk of Scotland.

General letters of reprifal are granted against the

Spaniards.

Monsieur de Chavigny, the French Minister at the general Diet at Ratisbon, presents a declaration to the Diet, importing, That the preparations, which were making in France, were only for the preservation of peace, and not to invade the territories of Germany: That the report, as if the King of France's Ambassador at the Porte had solution.

licited the Turks to come to resolutions against the peace Ann. C. of the Empire, was a calumny, &c. 1727.

The Imperial Commissioners at the Diet were highly offended at this declaration; and publish, a few days after, an imperial decree, full of invectives against the steps taken by the Courts of Great-Britain and France; particularly against his Britannic Majesty's speech to his Parliament.

Ijaac le Heup, the British Minister at Ratisbon, delivers, the next day, to the Diet a declaration of the same import as Chavigny's; which raised a great ferment among the Imperialists.

David Collyer, Earl of Portmore, Governor of Gibraltar, April. arrives at that place from England, together with Colonel Clayton's regiment, and a draught of ten companies out of the first regiment of foot-guards, and 500 men from Minorca; all which, with the garrison, formed a body of tooo men: So that this place had nothing to fear from the attempts of the Spaniards.

Sir Charles Wager, having left nine men of war and floops before that place, and caused the ammunition and warlike stores, with 24 pieces of cannon, to be put on shore, sails with eight men of war on a cruise.

In a Committee of the whole House of Commons, it is moved, That they receive a clause of appropriation, with apower to his Majesty to apply such sums of money as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such expences and engagements, as have at any time been, or shall, before, or until the 25th of December, 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such measures, as he thinks will best conduce to the security of the trade and navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the peace of Europe. This motion occasions a very warm and long debate, but is, at last, carried in the affirmative.

The fame affair causes a very high debate in the House of Lords, on the 18th; and 17 Lords enter a strong protest against it, on the 19th: But, in the end, it is carried there also in the affirmative.

A treaty of alliance between Denmark, Great-Britain, and France, is figned at Copenhagen.

Lewis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, dies at Paris, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis de Bourbon.

A motion is made in the House of Commons, That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 370,000 l. be raised by loans, or by Exchequer bills, to

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Ann. C. be charged on the surpluses arisen, or to arise, from and 1727. after Michaelmas, 1726, for the duties on coals and culm, which are reserved for the disposition of Parliament. And, after a strong opposition, and warm debate of six hours, it is carried in the affirmative.

Sir John Norris is fent with a confiderable fleet to the Baltic, to support the King of Sweden in his new alliance with Hanover, so disagreeable to the Courts of Vienna and

Ruffia.

The Court of Vienna feeming disposed to attack the Dutch Barrier in the Netherlands, King George orders an augmentation of 30 companies of foot, and that the 10,000 auxiliaries, which England was obliged by treaty to fend to the affistance of the States, should hold themselves in readiness for embarkation

May 2. Sir George Cholmondleý (stiled Viscount Malpas) is appointed Gentleman and Master of his Majesty's Robes, in the room of William, Earl Cadogan, deceased.

The General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland meets at

Edinburgh.

Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. is made one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir John Jennings,

who refigned.

Gatharina-Alexowina, Czarina, or Empress of Russia, dies, in the 39th year of her age; and was succeeded by Peter Alexowitz, grandson of the late Czar, Peter the Great, born October 22, 1715.

His Majesty puts an end to this Session of Parliament with a speech; and then the Parliament is prorogued to

the 27th of June.

The most considerable acts, passed this Session, were as follows: 1. For redeeming fundry annuities transferable at the Bank of England, and the annuities payable on standing orders for army-debentures, by the produce of the finking fund, for applying to the fame fund the money remaining in the Exchequer on the head of the Bankers debt; and for applying the lottery-tickets, anno 1726, which were returned into the Exchequer, to the discharging the standing orders made out for the sufferers at Nevis, and St. Christopher's, &c. 2. For importing falt from Europe into Pensilvania. 3. To enable the South-Sea Company, with the licence and consent of the East-India Company, to take in Negroes within their limits of trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos Ayres. 4. For the effectual draining and preservation of Hadenham Level in the Isle of Ely. 5. For

5. For enlarging the times for hearing and determining Ann. C. claims by the Trustees for raising money upon the estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others; and for relief of the creditors of Robert Knight, Esq; &c. and for applying the produce of the faid estates for the benefit of the South-Sea Company. 6. For the better regulation of the woollen manufacture, and for preventing difputes among the persons concerned therein; and for limiting a time for profecuting for the forfeiture, appointed by an act of the 12th year of his Majesty's Reign, in case of payment of the workmens wages in any other manner than in money. 7. For preventing frauds and abuses in the dying trade. 8. For the free importation of cochineal, during the time therein limited. 9. For better regulation of the linnen and hempen manufactures in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland. 10. For fale of fuch of the forfeited estates in Scotland, as remain unfold, and are vested in the Crown; and for determining fuch claims on the faid estates, as remain undetermined. 11. For encouraging and promoting fisheries, and other manufactures and im-12. For establishing a certain provements in Scotland. provision for maintaining the Curate of the parish of St. Katharine Gree-Church, London.

The following money-bills were also passed, at different times: For a land-tax of 4s. in the pound: For continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in England; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in Scotland, for the service of the year 1727; and for appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, &c. For granting to his Majesty the sum of 370,000 st. to be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the surplus monies of the duties on coals and culm, granted by an act of the 5th of his Majesty's Reign, for a term of years, and since made

perpetual.

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Thomas Coke, Efq; Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, dies; and, on the 19th, William Stanhope, Esq;

was appointed his fucceffor in that office.

Sir William Saunderson, Kt. and Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod, dies; and was succeeded by Charles

Dalton, Efq; who was knighted.

Preliminary articles for a general pacification are agreed upon at *Paris*, between the Ministers of the Emperor, his *Britannic* Majesty, the most Christian King, and the *States-General*.

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By the Ist article, the Oftend Company was to be fuf-Ann. C. pended for the space of seven years. By the 5th, all ho-1727. stilities were to cease, immediately after the figning of the articles: And, by the 7th, a Congress was to be opened at Aix la Chapelle, in four months, from the day of figning.

King George declares in Council his intention of going 341. abroad this fummer, and appoints the Lords Juffices for the Administration of the Government, during his abfence.

June 3. · His Majesty embarks at Greenwich, attended by the Earl of Islay and the Lord Townshend; and, on the 7th, arrives 7. at Vaert, in Holland, where he lay that night.

> The next day, he proceeds on his journey to Hansver; and, on the 9th, between ten and eleven at night, arrives at Delden, in all appearance, in perfect health; and fupped

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He fet out from Delden, about four the next morning; and, between eight and nine, perceiving that one of his hands hung motionless, it was rubbed with spirits. Mean while, fome apoplectic fymptoms appearing, he was let blood; but, instead of being relieved thereby, he fell into a lethargic flumber, fo that the violent motion of the coach could not keep him awake. About ten o' clock at night, arriving at Osnabrug, he was immediately carried to bed, where he continued speechless, and in agonies, till between one and two o' clock in the morning, on Sunday, the 11th of June, when he expired.

His Majesty was aged 67 years and 14 days; and had reigned 12 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

He was interred at Hanover, among his Ancestors.

The Character of King GEORGE I.

King George the First may truly be considered as more fortunate in more important circumstances of his life and affairs, than any Prince of the last or present century. This good fortune, which is often the reward of virtue, and as often the effect of prudence, attended him, as well before, as after his accession to the Crown of Great-Britain. The establishment of the Electoral Dignity in his Family, was a work, which, though begun by his Father, was referved for him finally to accomplish. A large accession of Dominion fell to him, by his succeding to the Dukedom of Zell, whereby he became one of the greatest Princes of Germany, and by far the most powerful person that ever ftood flood next heir to the British Throne. The Duchy of Bremen and the Bishopric of Osnabrug, considerably strengthened his interests in the Empire, and gave an ad-

ditional weight to the Protestant cause.

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But his good fortune appeared in nothing fo remarkable as in the removal of those seemingly invincible obstacles to his Succession to the Crown of these Kingdoms. Queen Anne had high notions of Hereditary Right; and, in the latter part of her Reign, flavish doctrines, in support of the indefeafibleness of that right, were avowed, in numerous addreffes. Preparations were made for the execution of purposes well understood, though not expressly avowed. Ministers, and all, who had been the fure supports of the Hanover Succession, had been disgraced. Many favourable concessions were made to our often-defeated enemies, who both by interest and inclination were the protectors and friends of the Pretender. The administration of affairs was committed to the most daring and determined, and the Nation deluded into madness for destruction. But, amidst these apprehensions and dangers, the Queen's sudden and unexpected death gave the fortunate Elector of Hanover an easy and unmolested accession to the Throne.

King George did not labour under King William's first disadvantages. His and their Country's enemies were well known, and could, with no colour of right, demand confidence and power. After strong professions of submission and loyalty, many actually entered into Rebellion; and greater numbers wished it success. The murmurings and complaints, which were occasioned by the disgrace of the General and Ministry, who had raised the credit and glory of the Nation to an height before unknown, had been relented, as unpardonable affronts to the Royal Prerogative: And yet, when the Successor removed those, from whom he had received many indignities, and of whose measures and defigns to defeat him of his Royal Dignity, he had many and undoubted proofs, this was reprefented as extreme partiality and injustice; and in public, and on the most folemn occasions, it was pleaded as a just provocation to Rebellion, and all punishments of the authors of so much michief and mifery were opposed, under the pretence of being acts of inhumanity and cruelty.

There are many circumstances, not publicly known, which, if brought to the light, would demonstrate the King's extraordinary good fortune in defeating the Rebellion. Besides what broke out in the North, the associations

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and preparations in the South and the West, were great and numerous. Caution, fearfulness, and delay, prevented the execution of measures, which could hardly have failed of proving fatal to the Government. Such a multitude of enemies, in so many places, would have divided the troops, and have rendered the army infignificant in the defence of the whole. The march of part of the Rebels into England; their trisling at Preston, and their speedy defeat, were of unspeakable advantage, by effectually discouraging insurrections in many other places; whereas a few days march surther would have very much swelled their numbers, and given them a dangerous strength.

But nothing could be more fortunate to the King than the death of Lewis XIV of France. From him the Rebels would have received all forts of fuccours and fupplies. Bigotry and revenge animated the whole French Nation with the unanimous zeal for the success of the Pretender. even a Minority, a contested Regency, and the probable need, which the Regent might have of our support, did not prevent all affistance. However, those circumstances proved a powerful restraint; and the situation of the neighbouring Nations was an eminent fecurity to this Reign. most degree of aversion and jealousy subsisted between the Regent of France and the Court of Madrid; which was properly improved by deftroying the growing naval power of Spain; and our furprizing and compleat advantage in this affair utterly disappointed the vast designs of an able and enterprizing Minister.

The Invasion and Rebellion, in 1719, are the less remembered, because not one person suffered death on that account. The Spanish sleet, with five thousand soldiers, suffered so much in a storm, as to be obliged to return home; but about four hundred of them landed in Scotland, where they were joined by a considerable body of Highlanders, but were soon deseated, by an inferior number of

the King's forces.

The King of Sweden's death was far from being the least confiderable of many favourable events; for, had that implacable Monarch lived, his defigns against Denmark would probably have succeeded; and then he would have had full leisure and opportunity for transporting his hardy troops into Scotland.

But, on the other hand, how great and uncommon foever the King's good fortune was in removing all obstructions, and firmly establishing himself in the Throne, it was

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not without some allay. 'Had his succession taken place before the change of the Ministry, and the disgrace of the
General, it would have been infinitely more happy, not
only for the Nation, but for the lasting tranquillity and
liberties of Europe. France would then have been compelled to give up the Spanish Monarchy. By advantages in
trading to the Dominions of Spain, in Europe and Ametica, and by several concessions, we should have had ample
means of repairing the losses sustained in a long and expensive war. The House of Bourbon had been reduced within
their proper bounds, and ceased to have been the terror and

scourge of their neighbours.

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To this may be added, that King George came to a people, who had been corrupted both in their political and religious notions, and had been taught an aversion to our hatural Allies, and to all foreign Protestants, while an efteem and affection for France, and a tenderness for many doctrines of popery had been infused into them with great fuccess; and these prejudices had indisposed the Nation to submit to a Protestant Prince, while the dangers from a popish one were not attended to. The advantages likewise of a prosperous war, and many valuable branches of commerce had been given up or neglected; and the revenue was loaded with a very heavy debt. The Authors of these calamities had the art and affurance to impute the confequences of them to the King and his Ministers; and their peace-making had left Europe in fuch a state, and their principles infected the Nation to fuch a degree, that a good body of regular troops was absolutely necessary to the safety of the Nation; and yet this was exclaimed against as inllaving it.

The moderate and fure methods of discharging the public debts which had been offered, having been neglected, the South-Sea scheme took place to the great misfortune and disgrace of this Reign, as well as of the Nation in general; and though men of all parties and degrees upon this occasion equally renounced common sense and honesty, yet they transferred the whole blame from themselves to the Government. But whatever mistakes or misfortunes happened, they cannot justly be imputed to the King, whose integrity and good designs were eminent and undoubted, and his resolution to govern agreeably to our laws and constitution steady and unalterable; though the best understanding, and the best disposition are not always secure from the arts or

bold and ambitious men.

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With regard to the management of affairs abroad, a due attention was paid to the feeble and corrupt state of our Allies; and the eager and hasty disposition of the people for war, their perpetual complaints of the wisest conduct, caviling at the most affecting successes, soon growing weary of the expence, and longing for peace, on any terms, were well considered; but at the same time the dignity and honour of the Nation were maintained in our methods of composing the disorders and disturbances; which was performed with as little expence and hazard as possible; and preventive and defensive measures were the wise and safe

politics, the happiness and glory of this Reign.

As King Fames, instead of giving the laws their proper course, assumed a power to dispense with them; and as Queen Anne was flattered into a persuasion that the regal authority was unlimited: King George, on the contrary, defired no power but what enabled him to promote the welfare of his fubjects, and was too wife to deem those his friends who would have made their court to him by the profession of an obedience which they never practifed, and which has always proved fatal to those Princes who have put it to the trial. He had given a proof of his fovereign virtues, before he exercised them in this Nation. His natural inclination to justice led him to rule his German fubjects in the same manner that our constitution directed him to govern the English. He regarded civil liberties as the natural rights of mankind, and therefore indulged them to a people who pleaded no other claim to them than his known goodness. The confistency of his behaviour was fuch, that he inflexibly purfued those measures which appeared the most just and equitable. As he was most prudent in laying proper schemes, he was no less remarkable for his steddiness in accomplishing what he had once concerted. To this uniformity and firmness of mind which appeared in all his proceedings, the fuccesses that attended him were chiefly owing. His martial virtues were no less conspicuous than his civil, though for the good of his subjects he studied to decline all occasions of military glory. He had acquired great reputation in his younger days, in Hungary and the Morea, when he fought against the Turks, as well as in Germany and Flanders, where he commanded against the disturber of the peace of Europe. And, as if personal courage was an hereditary virtue of his family, three of his brothers fell glorioully in the field, fighting against the enemies of their Country, and

and his fon (his prefent Majesty King George II.) fought with the bravery of his Father, at the battle of Audenarde, when the sons of France and the Pretender fled before him.

As to his more private virtues, He was of a grave, easy, and calm temper, and generous upon all occasions; and the serenity and benignity of his mind discovered themselves in his countenance, and captivated the love and veneration of all, who approached him.

By his Queen, Sophia-Dorothy, who died November 2, 1726, as is mentioned above, his Majesty had issue:

I. George-Augustus, the present King of Great-Britain, born October 30, 1683. He married, August 2, 1705, Wilhelmina Charlotta (daughter of John-Frederic, Markgrave of Anspach, by his second wife, Eleonora Erdmuth Louisa, daughter of John-George, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach) born March 1, 1683, and had by her these several children:

1. Frederic-Lewis, born at Hanover, January 20, 1706-7.

Concerning whom, fee a little lower *.

2. Anne, born October 22, 1709; married, March 14, 1733-4, to William-Charles-Henry Frizo, Prince of Orange, who was born September 1, 1711.

3. Amelia-Sophia-Eleonora, born May 30, 1711.

4. Caroline-Elizabeth, born May 30, 1713. 5. Anonymus, born dead, November 9, 1716.

6. George-William, born November 2, 1717, and died the 6th of February following.

7. William-Augustus, born April 15, 1721, Duke of

Cumberland, &c.

8. Mary, born February 22, 1722-3, married by proxy, May 8, 1740, to Frederic, Prince of Hesse-Cassel; who was born August 14, 1720.

9. Louisa, born December 7, 1724; contracted, or married by proxy, October 30, 1743, to Frederic, then Prince-Royal, now King of Denmark; who was born March 31,

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* His Highness Frederic-Lewis married, April 27, 1736, the Princess Augusta (daughter, and sixteenth child of Frederic II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, by Magdalena-Augusta, daughter of Charles-William, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst) born November 19, 1719; and they have had these several children; Augusta, born July 31, 1737; George-William-Frederic, Duke of Cornwal, born May 24, 1738; Edward-Augustus, born March 14, 1739; Elizabeth-Caroline, born December 30, 1740; William-Henry, born November 14, 1743; Henry-Frederic, born October 27, 1745.

II. The

James, Viscount Castleton, in Ireland——Baron Sanderson of Saxby in the County of Lincoln:

1716.

2 July.

1720.

Earl of Castleton.

3 June.

count Tadcaster, in the County of York.

Henry Obrian, Earl of Thomond, in Ireland-

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Book XXVII. 30. GEORGE I.	309
Bennet, Lord Sherrard, in Ireland ——Baron of Har-brough in the County of Leicester.	
Viscount Sherrard of Stapleford.	1718. 6 Sept.
Earl of Harborough.	1719. 4 May.
Gervase, Lord Pierrepoint of Ireland — Baron Pierre- pint of Hanslop in the County of Bucks. Henry Boyle, Esq; Baron of Carleton in Yorkshire. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Baron of Cobham in Kent.	
Viscount Cobham.	1718. 7 April.
Grace, Lady Carteret, Baroness of Hawnes — Vis- wuntess Carteret, and Countels of Granville.	
Thomas, Earl of Wharton—Marquis of Wharton. Evelyn Pierrepoint, Marquis of Dorchester — Duke of Kingston. Thomas, Lord Coningsby, Baron of Clanbrazil in Ireland—Baron Coningsby of Coningsby in Lincolnshire.	20 July.
——— Earl Coningsby.	1719. 18 April.
Sir Richard Onflow, Bart. Baron Onflow. Thomas Newport, Baron of Torrington. William Cadogan, Baron of Reading. Baron of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl Cado-	
gan.	7 April.
Sir Robert Marsham, Bart. Baron of Romney. Ernestus-Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and Bishop of Osnabrug, his Majesty's brother—Earl of Ulser, and Duke of York and Albany.	26 June.
Erengard Melosine, Baroness of Schuylenburgh——Baroness of Dundalk, Countess and Marchioness of Dungan-	2 July.
Baroness of Glastonbury, Countess of Feversham, and Duchess of Kendal. Sir Henry St. John, Bart. Baron Battersea, and Viscount	1719. 18 April.
St. John. George, Lord Newburgh, in Ireland—Baron Newburgh of Newburgh in the Isle of Anglesea.	

of Newburgh in the Isle of Anglesea.

Henry, Earl of Portland—Marquis of Titchfield, and 6 July.

Duke of Portland.

Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Coningsby, 16 Nov. Baroness and Viscountess Coningsby of Hampton-Court, in the County of Hereford.

- Earl of Londonderry. 1726,

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Ann. C.

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1718.

7 April. 1717-18.

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20 Jan.

18 Mar.

1718.

9 Nov.

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18 April.

4 May.

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1717.

30 Aug. John Barrington-Shute, Viscount Barrington of Ardglass, 1720.

and Baron Barrington of Newcastle, in Ireland.

11 June. William Vane, Baron of Duncannon, and Viscount Vane, in Ireland.

Thomas Gage, Baron of Castlebar, and Viscount Gage of Castle-Island, in Ireland.

Lionel-Cranfield, Earl of Dorfet and Middlefex - Duke of Dorfet.

Sir Marcus Beresford, Baron Beresford, and Viscount Tiroen, in Ireland. Scroop, Earl of Bridgewater - Marquis of Brackley,

and Duke of Bridgewater.

John Wallop, Baron Wallop, and Viscount Lymington. Matthew-Ducie Morton, Baron Ducie de Morton. Hugh Boscawen, Baron Boscawen-Rose, and Viscount Falmouth.

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Book XXVII. 30. G E O R G E I. 311
Ann. C.
Sir Mountague Blundell, Baron of Edenderry, and Vif-5-Aug.
Charles Whitworth, Baron Whitworth. 10 Oct.
William Douglate Doron of Posteron in Indeed 1721.
William Ponsonby, Baron of Besborow, in Ireland.
James Darci, of Sedbury in Yorkshire, Baron Darci of Navan, in Ireland.
John Bligh, Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in Ireland.
fohn Villiers, Viscount Grandison—Earl of Grandison, 8, in Ireland.
Simon, Lord Harcourt—Viscount Harcourt of Stanton- 25.
Harcourt.
Nicholas Lechmere, Baron Lechmere of Evesham.
Thomas, Lord Parker - Viscount Parker of Ewelme, 29.
and Earl of Macclesfield.
Sophia-Charlotte, Baroness of Kilmanseg, and Countess of 3 Sept.
Platen——Countess of Leinster in Ireland.
Baroness of Brentford, and Countess of Darling- 1722.
ton, in England.
Sir George Byng, Baron Byng of Southill, and Viscount 9.
Torrington.
Thomas Farmer, Lord Lempster, — Earl of Ponte- 20 Dec.
fract.
James O Hara, eldest son of Charles, Lord Tirawley, 1721-2. Baron of Kilmaine, in Ireland. 8 7an.
Baron of Kilmaine, in Ireland. Melosina de Schulemburgh, Baroness of Aldborough, and 10 April.
Counters of Walfingham.
Baron Graham, and Earl Graham of Belford.
Robert Ker, only fon of the Duke of Roxburgh, Baron
Ker, and Earl Ker of Wakefield.
Robert Walpole, jun. Baron Walpole, of Walpole. 1723.
30 <i>May</i> .
Sir Peter King, Baron of Ockham.
27 May.
fohn, Viscount Darnly of Ajhby—Earl of Darnly, of 31.
William Bateman, Baron of Culmore, in Ireland, and

Prince William-Augustus, Baron of the Isle of Aldernay, 1726. Viscount of Trematon, Earl of Kenningten, Marquis of 15 July, Berkhamstead, and Duke of Cumberland.

Viscount Bateman.

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Knights of the Garter elected in the Reign of King George I.

Charles Paulett, Duke of Bolton. John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

Lionel-Cranfield Sackvile, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Dorfet.

Charles Mountague, Earl of Hallifax.

Frederic-Lewis, Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, afterterwards Duke of Gloucester, now Prince of Wales.

Ernest-Augustus, Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Bishop

of Ofnabrug, and Duke of York.

Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans.
John Mountague, Duke of Mountague.
Thomas-Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.
James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.
Evelyn Pierrepoint, Duke of Kingston.
Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.
Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton.
John Manners, Duke of Rutland.
John Kerr, Duke of Roxborough.
Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.
Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend.
Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.
Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford.

Knights of the Garter elected in the Reign of King GEORGE II.

William-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, 2d Son of King George II.

Philip-Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chestersield. Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington. William-Charles-Henry Friso, Prince of Orange. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.

William Capell, Earl of Essex.

James Waldgrave, Earl Waldgrave.

Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. Albans.

Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough,

Evelin Pierrepoint, Duke of King ston.

William Bentinck, Duke of Portland.

The Duke of Saxe-Weiffenfels.

ALIST

ALIST of the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, as they now stand.

Duke of Cumberland. The Sovereign.	Prince of Prince of Wales. Orange.	
Prince of Hesse.	Duke of Saxe-Gotha.	
Duke of Somerset.	Void.	
Void.	Duke of Newcastle.	
Duke of Mountague.	Duke of Grafton.	
Duke of Bolton.	Duke of Dorset.	
Duke of Rutland.	Duke of Richmond.	
Void. Earl of Chesterfield.		
Earl of Burlington. Duke of Devonshire.		
Void.	Void.	
Duke of St. Albans.	Duke of Marlborough.	
Duke of Kingston,	Duke of Portland,	

Officers belonging to the faid Order.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, Prelate. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor. Dr. Peniston Booth, Dean of Windsor, Register. John Anslis, Esq; Garter Principal King at Arms. Sir Charles Dalton, Kt. Usher of the Black Rod. Sir William Saunderson, Bart. his Deputy.

Baronets created by King GEORGE I.

- 972 Justus Beck of the City of London, Nov. 1, 1714.
- 973 John Austen of Durhams in Middlesex, Esq; —16. 974 Sir William Humphreys of the City of London, Kt.
- 975 Francis Eyles of the City of London, Efq; Decem-
- 976 James Smith of Isfield in Suffex, Efq; 2.

977 Gre-

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977 Gregory Page of Greenwich in Kent, Efq; -3.
978 John Fryer of the City of London, Efq; -13.

979 William Lowther of Swillington in Yorkshire, Esq; Jan. 6, 1714-15.

980 Nicholas Carew of Beddington in Surry, Efq; — 11. 981 Sir Theodore Janssen of the City of London, Kt.

March 11. 982 Sir Godfrey Kneller of Whitton in Middlesex, Kt. May 24. 1715. extinct.

983 George Warrender of Lochend in Haddington in Scotland, Efq; June 2.

984 Fisher Tench of Low-Layton in Essex, Esq; August 8. ex.

985. Francis St. John of Longthorpe in Northamptonshire, Esq; Sept. 10.

986 Robert Chaplin of the Inner Temple, London, Esq;

987 Sir George Byng of Southill in Bedfordshire, Kt. Lord Torrington, Nov. 15.

988 Hans Sloan of Chelsea in Middlesex, April 3. 1716. 989 William Dixwell of Cotton-Hall in Warwickshire, Esq; June 11.

990 Dennis Dutry of the City of London, Efq; - 19.

991 Thomas d'Aeth of Knowlton in Kent, Efq; July 16.
992 Matthew Decker of the City of London, Efq; -20.

993 William Milner of Nun-Appleton-Hall in Yorkfhire, Feb. 26, 1716-17.

994 Abraham Elton of the City of Bristol, Esq; October 31, 1717.

995 Brook Bridges of Goodnestone in Kent, Esq; April 19, 1718.

996 Sir Lambert Blackwell of Sprouston-Hall in Norfolk, Kt. July 16.

997 Sir Adolphus Oughton of Tachbrook in Warwickfhire, Kt. Aug. 27. ex.

998 John Fellows of Carshalton in Surry, Esq; Jan. 20, 1718-19. ex.

999 John Chardin of the Inner-Temple, London, Efq; May 28, 1720.

1000 John Blunt of the City of London, Esq. June 17.
1001 Thomas Colby of Kensington in Middlesex, Esq.
18. ex.

1002 Oswald Mosley of Rolleston in Staffordshire, Esq.

1003 Sir William Chapman of the City of London, Kt.

1004 Sir William Sanderson of Greenwich in Kent, Kt. July 19.

1005 William Codrington of Dodington in Gloucester-

fhire, April 21, 1721.

1006 John Frederick of the City of Westminster, June 10, 1723.

1007 Henry Fermor of Welches in Sussex, May 4, 1724.

Remainder to Eversfield.

1008 John Mitchell of Westshore in Scotland, June 19.
1009 Charles Farnaby of Kippington in Kent, July 21,
1726.

1010 Rowland Hill of Hawkestone in Shropshire, Jan. 20,

1726-7.

I.

1011 Charles Turner of Warham in Norfolk, April 21,

Baronets elected by King GEORGE II.

1012 Peter Vandeput of Twickenham in Middlesex, November 7, 1727.

1013 Henry Gough of Edgbarton in Warwickshire,

March 29, 1728.

1014 Cyril Wyche of Hockwold in Norfolk, December 20, 1729.

March 2, 1730.

1016 John Lade of Warbleton in Suffex, -II.

1017 George Wynne of Leeswood in Flintshire, July 16,

1018 Robert Brown of Westminster, Mar. 11. 1731-32.
1019 Mark Steuart Pleydell of Coleshill in Barkshire,
June 15, 1732.

1020 Gilbert Heathcote of London, Jan. 17. 1732-33.
1021 William Heathcote of Hursley in Hampshire, Aug.

16, 1733.

1022 Edward Turner of Ambroseden in Oxfordshire, —24. 1023 John Peachy of Petworth in Sussex, March 21, 1736.

1024 Charles Payne of St. Christopher's, October 31,

1737.

1025 Samuel Armytage of Kirklees in Yorkshire, July 4. 1026 Edward Hulse of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Februar. 7, 1738.

1027 Thomas Drury of Overstan in Northamptonshire,

-16.

1028 William Pepperell of New-England, August 1745.
A LIST

A LIST of the KINGS and PRINCES of WALES, &c.

Ann. C.

843.

DWALLO, or Ivor the fon of Alan.

Roderick, or Rodri Moelwinog. Conan, or Cynan Tindaethwy.

Mervyn, or Merfyn Frych, and Efylt the daughter

of Cynan.

Roderick the Great, or Rodri Maur, who divided Wales between his three fons, allotting unto each his part: The country being divided into North-Wales, South-Wales, and Powis-land.

Princes of North-Wales.

This division contained the counties of Merioneth, part of Denbigh, Flint, Caernarvon, and the isle of Anglesey. Aberfraw in the isle of Anglesey was the place of their residence.

877. Anarawd, eldest fon of Rodri-Maur. Eidwal Voel, eldest fon of Anarawd.

913. Howel Dda Prince of all Wales.

948. Jevaf and Jago, fecond and third fons of Eidwal.

972. Howel ap Jevaf. Cadwallon ap Jevaf.

984. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel-Dda.

Edwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel.

998. Aedan ap Blegored.

Lhewelyn ap Sitfylht, and Angharad his wife.

Jago ap Edwal ap Meyric.

Gruffydh, or Griffith ap Lheweylyn ap Sitfylht.

Blethyn and Rywalhon.

1070. Blethyn ap Confyn.

Trahaern ap Caradoc. Gruffydh ap Conan.

Owen Gwynedh.

David ap Owen Gwynedh.

Lhewelyn ap Jorwerth, or the Great.

David ap Lhewelyn.

Lhewelyn ap Gruffydh. He was slain in battle, in the year 1283; and his brother David is cruelly executed as a traitor, by order of King Edward I. who united Wales to the Crown of England for ever.

Prince

Princes of South-Wales.

South-Wales contained all that tract of ground, which now we' call the counties of Glamorgan, Penbroke, Caermarthen, Caerdigan, and part of Brecknock. But Dyved (now called Penbrokeshire) Brecknock, Gwent, and Glewising having their several Princes, though in subordination to him of South-Wales; there remained only Caerdigan and Caermarthen under the immediate government of the Princes of South-Wales; whose seat was Dynesar, or Dynevor-Castle, near Caermarthen.

	Cadeth fecond fon of Rodri Maur,	877.
	Howel Dda, fon of Cadeth.	907.
	Owen ap Howel Dda.	948.
	Meredith ap Owen.	987.
	Lhewelyn ap Sitfylht, and Angharad his wife.	998.
	Rytherch ap Jestyn.	1021.
	Howel and Meredith, fons of Edwin.	1031.
	Rytherch and Rys fons of Rytherch ap Jestyn.	1042.
	Meredith ap Owen ap Edwyn.	1061.
	Rys ap Owen, and Rytherch ap Caradoc.	1073.
	Rys ap Tewdwr Maur.	1077.
	Gruffydh ap Rys.	1115.
	Rys ap Gruffydh, called the Lord Rys.	1137.
	Gruffydh ap Rys.	1196.
	Rys ap Gruffydh.	1202.
	Owen ap Gruffydh.	1222-
	Meredith ap Owen. He died in the year 1267. Where-	1235.
u	pon the Barons of South-Wales, after several fruitless at-	. 233.
	empts to preserve their liberties, submitted themselves, in	
	277, to King Edward I. who annexed South-Wales to	1
	e Crown of England.	

Princes of Wales, of the blood-royal of England.

Edward of Caernarvon, fourth fon of King Edward I. after King of England, viz. Edward II.	1291.
Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III. Richard of Bourdeaux, eldest son to the Black Prince. Henry of Monmouth, eldest son of King Henry IV. Edward of Westminster, only son of King Henry VI. Edward of Westminster, eldest son of King Edward IV. after King of England, viz. Edward V.	1344- 1377- 1399- 1454- 1472-

Edward

Ann. C.

1484. Edward, Earl of Salisbury, eldeft fon of King Richard III.

Arthur Tuthar, or Tudor, eldest son of King Henry VII.
Henry Tuthar, Duke of York, second son to King
Henry VII. after King Henry VIII.

1610. Henry Frederic Steuart, eldest son of King James, the first Monarch of Great-Britain.

1616. Charles, Duke of York, fecond fon of King James, the fecond Monarch of Great-Britain.

1630. Charles II. fon and heir of King Charles I. third Monarch of Great-Britain.

1714. George-Augustus, son and heir of King George I, now Sept. 25. King of Great-Britain.

1728-9. Frederic-George, eldest son of his present Majesty King Jan. 9. George II. heir apparent to the Crown of Great-Britain.

Powis-Land.

The third part of Wales, stiled Powis-Land, which Rodri-Maur bestowed on his third son Mersyn, contained the whole counties of Montgomery and Radnor, with part of Denbigh, Brecknock, Merioneth, and Shropshire. The chief seat of its Princes was Matraval in Montgomeryshire.

877. Merfyn, third fon to Rodri Maur.

900. Cadeth, Prince of South-Wales.

907. Howel Dda, Prince of all Wales. Gwaithvoed Vawr.

Gwerystan ap Gwaithvoed.

Confyn ap Gwerygan.

1061. Blethyn ap Confyn. He divided it between his two fons, Meredith—and Cadwgan.

Meredith ap Blethyn. He left it between his two fens, Madawe—and Gruffydh.

Owen Cyvelioc. Gwenwynwyn.

1196.

Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn.

Owen ap Gruffydh. He left issue one only daughter, named Hawys Gadarn, or the Hardy; whom her four uncles endeavoured to disposses of her inheritance: But King Edward II, taking her in his protection, bestowed her in marriage upon

John Charleton, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, who, by this marriage, became Lord Powis.

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Vol. III. A LIST of the Kings, &c.	319
	Ann. C.
John Charleton, Lord Powis.	1353-
John Charleton.	1360.
John Charleton.	1374.
Edward Charleton.	1401.
John Grey, Lord Powis, created Earl of Tankerville in Normandy, 6 Hen. V.	1426.
John Grey.	1419.
Richard Grey.	1449.
John Grey.	1465.
Edward Grey, the last Lord Powis, of the race of Merfyn, son of Roderick King of Wales.	
Kings and Lords of the Isle of Man.	
Godred, the fon of Syric.	1065.
Fingal, fon of Godred.	1066.
Godred, fon of Harald.	1066.
Lagman, eldest fon of Godred.	1082.
Dopnal, fon of Tade.	1089.
Magnus, King of Norway.	1098.
Olave, third fon of Godred.	1102.
Godred, fon of Olave.	1144.
Reginal, base son of Godred.	1187.
Olave, legitimate fon of Godred.	1226.
Harald, fon of Olave.	1237.
Reginald II, brother of Harald.	1249.
Magnus II, brother of Reginald.	1252.
Magnus, King of Man. He dying without iffue, Alexander III, King of Scotland, brought this, and the rest of the western isles, under his obedience. But	1266.
William Montacute, Earl of Salifbury, descended from the antient Kings of Man, having regained it from the Scots, fold it to	1340.
William, Lord Scrope, who was made King in Man. Upon his attainder, it fell to the Crown; who granted it	
to the following Lords: Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, King: He for- feiting it, by treason, it was granted to	1399-
William, Lord Stanley, Lord of Man: Whose successors have been, John, Lord Stanley. Thomas, Lord Stanley.	1405.
Thomas Stanley, created Earl of Derby, 1st Henry VII	1485.
Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, In Henry VII.	1503.
Edward	1

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Ann. C.

1521. Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.
1572. Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.
1593. Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby.
1593. William Stanley, Earl of Derby.
1642. James Stanley, Earl of Derby.
1651. Charles Stanley, Earl of Derby.
1672. William Stanley, Earl of Derby.

James Stanley, Earl of Derby.

James Murray, Duke of Athole, descended from AmeliaSophia, daughter of the brave James, Earl of Derby, who
was beheaded in 1651.

Lords, and Kings of the Isle of Wight.

William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, Lord of the Isle of Wight.

Roger de Breteville, Earl of Hereford, second son to William Fitz-Osbern.

Richard de Redvers, or Rivers, Earl of Devonshire.

Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon. Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon. Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon.

Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon.

William de Redvers, Earl of Devon. Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon.

Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon.

William de Fortibus, Earl of Aumerle, — furrendered up her interest in this Island to King Edward I.

King of the Isle of Wight, in the 24th year of King Henry VI, by the King's own hand: And also had a grant in reversion, from the death of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, of the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Serke, Ern, and Aureney, for the yearly rent of a rose.

1466. Richard Widvile, Earl Rivers, made by King Edward IV.

Lord of the Isle of Wight.

A LIST

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A LIST of the Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal, from the Beginning of King WIL-LIAM I. to the present Time.

N. B. Those that were Custodes, or Keepers, of the Great Seal, have that title at the End of their Names. The rest were Chancellors.

WILLIAM I.	Ann. C.
MAURICE, afterwards Bishop of London.	1067.
	1077.
Ofmand of samuel Difter of Solifum.	1067.
Ofmond, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.	1075.
Arfastus, Bishop of Helmham.	1068.
matted, Diffich of Heinman.	1077.
Baldric. Herman, Bishop of Shirbourn. William Velson, or Wilson, Chaplain to the King.	
WILLIAM II.	
William Giffard, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.	1000
Herbert Lofinga, Bishop of Norwich.	1090.
200 P. B.	1090.
Robert Bluet, or Bloet, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.	1092.
Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham.	1098.
HENRY I.	
Willliam Giffard, aforefaid.	
Roger, afterwards Bishop of Sarum.	1101.
Waldric.	1101.
William Giffard, again.	1103.
Herbert.	1104.
Roger, Bishop of Sarum.	1107.
Geoffrey Rufus, afterwards Bishop of Durham.	TOIT
Ranulph, or Arnulph; died in 1123.	1116.
Richard, a Chaplain, was Keeper of the Seal, under Ranulph.	44
Reginald, Prior of Montacute.	
Vol. III. Y Thomas	

- 322 A LIST of the Chancellors, &c. Vol. III.
- Ann. C. Thomas.
 - Godefridus, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Roger, Bishop of Sarum, again.

STEPHEN.

- 1133. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln.
- 1136. Roger Pauper.
- William Fitz-Gislebert.
 - William de Veer; constituted Chancellor by Maud.
- 1138. Alexander.
- 1139. Philip.
- Robert de Gant.
 Reginald, Abbot of Walden.

HENRY II.

- Thomas Becket: He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, and refigned the Seals. John.
- 1173. Radulph de Warneville, Sacrift of Roan, and Treafurer of York.
 - Walter de Constantiis, Archdeacon of Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of Roan.
- 1182. Geoffrey, natural fon to King Henry II, and Bishop of Lincoln.
 - Walter de Bidun.

RICHARDI.

- 1189. William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, the Pope's Legate, &c. Deprived of his office in 1191.
- Walter, Archbishop of Roan, was put in his room. Malus Catulus, or Mau-Chien, Keeper of the Seal.
- 1196. Eustace, Bishop of Ely.

7 0 H N.

- 1199. Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1202. Richard de Marisco, Archdeacon of Northumberland.
- Simon or Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells.
 Hugh de Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

Walter

t

Ann. C.

Walter de Gray, afterwards Bishop of Chester, and 1205. Worcester, and Archbishop of York.

Hugh Wallis, or de Wells, Bishop of Lincoln. Richard de Marisco, aforesaid: He delivered up the Seal 1212.

back to the King, October 19, 1213.

HENRY III.

Ralph de Neville, made Keeper of the Seal under Peter 1213. de Roche, or de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. Dec. 22.

Richard de Marisco, Bishop of Durham. 1223.

Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester, made Chancel- 1226. lor for life, by the Parliament.

Feb. 12. - He is also made Chancellor of Ireland, for life. 1232.

The King takes the Great Seal from him, by his own 1238. prerogative, and delivers it to Geoffrey, a Templar, his brother, and John de Lexintune; but Ralph had still the profits of the Chancellorship. He died in 1244.

Hugh Patteshull, Canon of St. Paul's.

Simon, a Norman, Keeper of the Seal. He is banished

the Court, and

Richard Groffe, or Graffe, Abbot of Evesham, is made 1242. Keeper in his room: Being elected Bishop of Litchfield, he refigns the Seal; and

John de Lexintune is again appointed Keeper of the 1242.

Great Seal.

Ranulph Briton, Chancellor, or only Keeper of the 1242. Seal. He died in 1246.

Silvester de Eversden, Bishop of Carlisle, Keeper of the 1246.

Seal.

William Button, Bishop of Bath and Wells. 1247. Sept. 18. John de Lexintune, Keeper of the Seal.

John Mansel, Keeper of the same. 1247.

He was, at the same time, Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

John de Lexintune, or Lexinton, appointed the fourth 1248. time Keeper of the Seal.

John Mansel, again. He was then Provost of Beverly. 1248.

Kalph de Diceto.

Peter de Rievallis, and William de Kilkenny, afterwards 1250. Bishop of Ely, Keepers of the Seal.

Henry de Wengham, or Wingham, afterwards Bishop of 1254. Winchester, and London.

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Ann. C.

1258. Walter de Merton. Deprived the same year by the Barons

Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ely.

Walter de Merton, restored, with a yearly salary of 400 marks.

1263. Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ely, Keeper of the Seal.

John de Chishull, or Chesel, Archdeacon of London, and Treasurer; Keeper of the Seal.

1265. Thomas de Cantilupe. He had 500 marks granted him, 16 Mar. for the maintenance of himself, and the Clerks of the Chancery. He was afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Walter Giffard, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Galfridus Giffard, Bishop of Worcester.

John de Chesel, or Chishull, Dean of London, Keeper of the Seal.

Richard de Middleton.

John de Kirkeby and P. de Winton, Keepers of the Great Seal.

EDWARD I.

Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester.

Robert Burnel, Archdeacon of York, Keeper of the Great Seal: Afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1286, he attended the King into France, and carried the Great Seal with him. He staid till 1289.

1292. Walter de Langton, Keeper.

1293. John de Langton, afterwards Bishop of Ely.

John Salmon, Bishop of Norwich.

Markeus, Bishop of Man. John Drokensford, Keeper of the Seal.

William de Greenfield, Dean of Chichester, afterwards Archbishop of York.

1305. William de Hamelton, Dean of York.

1307. Ralph de Baldoc, or Baudake, Bishop of London.

EDWARD II.

John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, aforementioned.
William de Melton, and two others, made Keepers of the Seal pro tempore.

1310. Walter Reginald, or Reinalds, Bishop of Worcester, July 6. and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor.

John

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Vol. III. A LIST of the Chancellors, &c.	325
John de Sandal, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. An	n. C.
William de Melton, Archbishop of York.	317.
John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely.	318.
John Salmon, Bishop of Norwich.	319.
William Airemene, or de Ayrmine, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Keeper of the Seal.	
	323.
Robert Baldoc, Archdeacon of Middlesex, afterwards 1	324.
[HILL - HILL -	ig. 20.
	326.
EDWARD III.	
John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely.	
Henry Cliff, and William de Harleston, made Keepers 1	329. lar. 1.
Henry de Burghersh, or Burghwash, Bishop of Lincoln. M	
John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards	331.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	v. 28.
William de Melton, Archbishop of York, Keeper of the	
Great Seal. He delivered it, January 6, into the custody	331
of Henry de Ednestow, Thomas de Bawnburgh, and John	
de St. Paul.	
John de Stratford, again. His brother, Robert de Strat- 1	335.
ford, was Keeper of the Seal under him. At	bril 6.
Richard de Aungervile, alias Bury, Bishop of Durham. Se	pt. 28.
사회들이 있는 경험에 가장하는 것이 되었다.	336.
John de Stratford, again.	ine 6.
회장 등에 열어서 가장하게 되는 위에 되는 것 같아 되는 사람들이 없는 것이다.	338.
Richard de Bynteworth, Billiop elect of Bolldon.	339. uly 6.
John de St. Paul, Michael de Wath, and Thomas de 1	340.
Baumburgh, made Keepers of the Great Seal. D.	ec. 8.
John de St. Paul, Master of the Rolls, made sole 1	341.
Keeper.	
John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancel- Ap	br. 28.
lor and Keeper of the Seal, a fourth time.	
Robert de Stratford, Bishop of Chichester.	341.
About this time, the King took a resolution not to give	
the Great Seal any more to Clergymen; whereupon,	
Sir Robert Burgchier, or de Bourchier, Kt. was made D	ecemb.
Chancellor.	

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Ann. C.	
1342,	Robert Parning.
O. 27.	
1344. Sept. 29.	Robert de Saddington.
1346. Oa. 26.	John de Offord, or Ufford, Dean of Lincoln.
	John de Thoresbie, successively Bishop of St. David's, of Worcester, Archbishop of York, and a Cardinal.
1356, Feb. 19.	William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester.
	Simon de Langham, Bishop of Ely. He was also Aboot of Westminster, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Trea-
1368.	urer.
Sept. 17.	William de Wickham, Bishop of Winchester.
1372. Mar. 26.	Sir Robert de Thorp, Kt.
1373. July.	Sir John Knyvet.
1375.	Thomas de Arundel, Bishop of Ely.
1377. Fan. 11.	Adam de Houghton.
	RICHARD II.
October. 1380. January.	Sir Richard le Scrope, Kt. Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury. Beneaded by the rebels under Wat Tyler.
1381. August.	William de Courtney, Bishop of London.
1382. Novemb.	Sir Richard le Scrope, Kt.
1383.	Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London.

1383. Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London.

Mar. 13. Sir Michael de la Pole.

1387. Thomas de Arundel, Bishop of Ely, afterwards Arch-Od. 24. bishop of York and Canterbury.

1389. William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester.

Sept. 7. Thomas de Arundel, again; he was banished in 1395.

1595. Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter.

Vol. III. A LIST of the Chancellors, &c.

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Ann. C.

HENRY IV.

John de Scarle, or Serle.

1400.

Nov. 15. 1401.

Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter.

Mar. 9.

Henry Beauford, or Beaufort, Bishop of Lincoln, after- 1403, or wards Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal. 1404.

1405.

Thomas Langlie, Bishop of Durham.

1407. fan. 30.

Thomas de Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury. John Wakering, Master of the Rolls, Keeper of the 1410.

Fan. 19. Seal.

Sir Thomas Beaufort, the King's brother, by Catharine Jan. 31. Roet, alias Swinford.

Thomas de Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chan- 1412. cellor again.

HENRY V.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester.

1413.

Simon Garnstede, Master of the Rolls, was Keeper of 1417. the Seal from September 4, till October 12.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester.

OET. 12.

Thomas Langlie, Bishop of Durham.

1418. fune 23.

HENRY VI.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester.

1424. July 16.

John Kempe, Bishop of London.

1426.

Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Carlisle.

March. 1430.

John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards 1432.

February.

Archbishop of Canterbury. John Frank, Keeper of the Seal.

1433.

John Stafford, then a Cardinal. William Paten, alias de Wainfleet, Bishop of Win-

1443.

chester.

John Kempe, Archbishop of York, afterwards of Can- 1450. terbury, and Cardinal.

Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, made by the Parlia- 1454.

April 2.

Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1455.

Y 4

William Mar. 7.

328 A LIST of the Chancellors, &c. Vol. III. Ann. C. William de Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester. 1457. 1457. Laurence Booth, Bishop of Durham. George Nevil, Bishop of Exeter, afterwards Archbishop 1460. July 25. of York. Sir John Fortescu. EDWARD IV. George Nevil, Bishop of Exeter, aforesaid. Robert Kirkham, Keeper of the Great Seal. 1467. 1468. Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells. fune 8. Henry Bourchier, Earl of Effex. 1473. Laurence Booth, Bishop of Durham. August. Thomas Scot, alias Rotherham, afterwards Archbishop 1474. of York. Jon Alcot, or Alcock, Bishop of Rochester, was made Keeper of the Seal, in his absence beyond sea. John Morton, Bishop of Ely, and Master of the Rolls, 1478. afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal. RICHARD III. John Ruffel, Bishop of Lincoln. Thomas Barrow, Mafter of the Rolls, made Keeper of 1485. the Seal. Aug. I. HENRY VII. Thomas Scot, alias Rotherham, Archbishop of York. 1486. John Alcot, or Alcock, Bishop of Ely. March 6. John Morton, Bishop of Ely, afterwards Archbishop of 1486. Canterbury. Aug. 8. Henry Deane, Bishop of Salisbury, Keeper of the 1501. Seal. Oct. 13. William Warham, Bishop elect of London, afterwards 1502. Archbishop of Canterbury, Keeper of the Seal. Aug. 11. - made Chancellor. fan. I. HENRY VIII. 1516. Thomas Wolfy, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, &c.

Sir Thomas More, Knight,

Dec. 7.

1530.

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Vol. III. A LIST of the Chancellors, &c.	329
	Ann. C.
Thomas Audley, made Keeper of the Great Seal, and knighted.	May 20.
A new Seal was delivered to him, and he was made Chancellor, Jan. 26. following.	
Thomas Goodrick, Bishop of Ely.	1534.
Thomas Baron Wriothesly.	May 3.
EDWARD VI.	
Sir William Paulet, Knt. Lord St. John of Bafing.	1547. June 29.
Sir Richard Rich, Lord Rich.	Nov. 30.
	1551.
Thomas Goodrick, Bishop of Ely.	Jan. 19.
MARY I.	•
Sir Nicholas Hare, Keeper of the Seal.	
Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester.	1553. Sept. 21.
Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York.	1555. Fan. 1.
ELIZABETH.	
Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. Keeper of the Great Seal. Died Feb. 20, 1578-9.	1559. Dec. 22.
Sir Thomas Bromley.	1579. April 25.
Sir Christopher Hatton.	1587. April 29.
Sir John Puckering, Knt. Keeper of the Seal.	1592. May 28.
Sir Thomas Egerton, Knt. Keeper of the Seal.	1596. May 6.
JAMESI.	
King James I. delivers a new Great Seal to Sir Thomas Egerton, and creating him foon after Baron Ellesmere, &c constitutes him Lord High Chancellor of England.	1603. June 29.
	,,

Sir Francis Bacon, Knt. made Lord-Keeper	r.	1616.
He is made Lord Chancellor, Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Albans.		created 1617. fan. 4. Being
		Being

330 A LIST of the Chancellors, &c. Vol. III.

Ann. C.

1621. Being removed, the Great Seal is committed to Henry May 3. Viscount Mandeville, Lodoick Duke of Richmond, William Earl of Pembroke; and Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt. Master of the Rolls.

July 10. John Williams, D. D. Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, is made Lord-Keeper.

CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Thomas Coventry, Knt. Lord-Keeper.

Nov. I.

1639. Sir John Finch, Knt. Lord-Keeper.

Jan. 23.

1640. Sir Edward Littleton, Knt. Lord-Keeper.

1641. John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln.

1645. Upon the death of the Lord-Keeper Littleton, the Great Aug. 27. Seal is committed to the custody of Sir Richard Lane, Knt.

The Earl of Manchester (but afterwards the Earl of Rutland) the Earl of Bolingbroke, Mr. Brown, Mr. St. John, Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Prideaux; appointed, by the

Parliament, Keepers of their Seal.

Edward, Earl of Manchester, and William Lenthal, Esq; Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

Henry Earl of Kent, William Lord Grey of Werke, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knt. and Bulftrode Whitelock, Efg:

1654. John Lisle, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitelock.

1656. Nathaniel Fiennes, John Lisle, and Bulstrode White-lock.

CHARLES II.

The Great Seal is delivered to Sir Edward Hyde, Knt. Fan. 13. and Bart.

And he is constituted Lord High Chancellor.

1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knt. and Bart. Lord-Keeper.

1672. Anthony-Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury.

Nov. 5.
1673.
Nov. 9.

Sir Heneage Finch, Lord-Keeper. Conflituted Lord
Chancellor, Dec. 19, 1675; and created, Jan. 10, 1673.
Baron of Daventry; and afterwards Earl of Nottingham.

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Ann. C.

Sir Francis North, Lord-Keeper. Created Baron of 1682. Guilford, Sept. 26, 1683. Dec. 20.

7 AMES II.

George Jefferies, Baron of Wem.

1685. Sept. 28.

WILLIAM III. MARYII.

Sir John Maynard, Sir Anthony Keck, Sir William 1690. Rawlinson, Knts. Commissioners, or Keepers of the Great Mar. 1. Seal. till June following.

Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, Sir George June 3.

Hutchins, Commissioners.

Sir John Somers, Knt. Lord-Keeper.

made Lord Chancellor.

Sir Nathan Wright, Lord-Keeper.

1693.

1700.

May 22.

Queen ANNE.

William Cowper, Esq; Lord-Keeper. He is created a 1705.
Baron, Novem. 9, 1706. And, May 4, 1707, declared Oct. 11.
Lord High-Chancellor.

Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt. Robert Tracy, Esq; and 1710.

John Scroop, Esq; Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt. Lord-Keeper.

Oct. 9.

made Lord Chancellor.

1713. April 13.

GEORGE I.

William Lord Cowper. He resigned in 1718.

1714.

Robert Tracy, Efq; Sir John Pratt and Sir James Sept. 21.

Mountague, Knts. Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Thomas Lord Parker. He was created Viscount Parker, Morril 15.

Thomas Lord Parker. He was created Viscount Parker, May 12. and Earl of Macclesfield, Nov. 5, 1721. Resigned the May 12. Seal in 1725.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir Jeffery Gilbert, and Sir Robert 1724-5.
Raymond, Knts. Commissioners.

Sir Peter King, Knt. Lord-Keeper. He was declared, Jan. 7.
June 16, 1727, Lord Chancellor, and made Baron of June 1.
Ockham.

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Ann. C.

GEORGE II.

1733. Charles Talbot, Esq; made Lord Chancellor, and crea-Nov. 29. ted a Peer of Great-Britain. Charles Lord Talbot, Baron Dec. 5. of Hansol in the County of Glamorganshire.

1736. Philip Lord Hardwick, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-

Feb. 21. Bench, made Lord Chancellor.

LISTS of the English Archbishops and Bishops

ENGLAND, with regard to its ecclefiaftical Government, is divided into two Provinces, those of Canterbury and York. The former contains twenty-two dioceses; namely, those of Canterbury, St. Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Coventry and Lichsield, St. David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Llandaff, Lincoln, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterburgh, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester.—The Province of York contains only the Archbishopric of York, and the Bishoprics of Carlisle, Chester, and Durham. To which may be added Man; but the Bishop thereof is no Lord of Parliament.

Canterbury, confidered as a diffinct Diocese, comprehends only 257, or, according to others, 283 Churches and Chapels, in the county of Kent (the remainder being in Rochester Diocese) unless we include in it certain parishes in several counties, about 100 in number, called Peculiars, which are under the Archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. This Diocese hath, only one Archdea-

con, viz. that of Canterbury.

Archbishops of CANTERBURY.

THE arms of this Archiepiscopal See. The Field, Saphyr, an Episcopal-staff in pale Topaz, and ensigned with a Cross-patee Pearl, surmounted of a Pall of the last charged with four Crosses, Formée, Fitched, Diamond, edged and fringed as the second.

1 St. Augustine, a Monk.

2 St. Laurence.

597.

604.

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	Ann. C.
3 St. Mellitus.	619.
4 St. Justus.	624.
St. Honorius.	634.
6 St. Adeodatus, or Deus-dedit; he was the first Eng- ishman that ruled this See.	654.
This See was vacant four years.	
7 St. Theodore, a Grecian.	668.
8 St. Birthwald, continued 37 years, died Jan. 9.	693.
9 St. Tatwine, died July 30.	731.
10 Nothelm.	735-
11 Cuthbert.	742.
12 Bregwin.	759.
13 Lambrith, or Lambert.	763.
14 Athelard.	793-
15 Wulfred.	804.
16 Theolgild.	830.
17 Ceolnoth.	830.
18 Athelred.	871.
19 Plegmund.	891.
20 Athelm.	923.
21 Wulfelm, Lord Chancellor.	928.
22 St. Odo Severus.	941.
23 St. Dunstan, Lord Treasurer.	954.
24 Ethelgar.	988.
25 Siric II.	989.
26 Aluricius.	996.
27 St. Elphege.	1005.
28 Living, alias Leovingus.	1013.
29 St. Agelnoth, alias Æthelnot.	1020.
30 St. Edfine, alias Eadfius.	1038.
31 Robert Gemeticensis.	1050.
32 Stigand.	1052.
33 St. Lanfranc, an Italian, who removed Bishops Sees	
from fmall towns to great cities.	1,804
This See was vacant four years.	
34 St. Anfelm.	1093.
35 Rodulphus, Chief Justice.	1114.
36 William Corboyl, alias Corbel.	1122.
37 Theobald.	1138.
38 St. Thomas Becket, Lord Chancellor.	1162.
39 Richard Monachus.	
40 Baldwin,	1171.

	*10 . C.3 . th. 110 14 . 7110
334	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. C.	
1184.	40 Baldwin, a Benedictine.
1191.	41 Reginald, Fitz-Jocelin.
1193.	42 Hubert Walter, Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief
73.	Juffice.
1207.	43 Stephen Langton, Cardinal.
1229.	44 Richard Wethershed.
1234.	45 St. Edmund, Chancellor of Oxford.
1-34.	TJ Co. Manually Chamberly of Children
2 1	This See was vacant three years.
	46 Boniface of Savoy.
1245.	47 Robert Kilwarby, Cardinal.
1272.	48 John Peckham.
1278.	49 Robert Winchelfey, Chancellor of Oxford.
1294.	50 Walter Raynold, Lord Chan. and Lord Privy-Seal.
1313.	51 Simon Mepham.
1328.	52 Joseph Stratford, Lord Chancellor.
1333.	53 Thomas Bradwardin.
1349.	54 Simon Islippe.
1349.	55 Simon Langham, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor.
1366.	56 William Wittlesey.
1368.	
1355.	57 Simon Sudbury, Lord Chancellor, beheaded by the Rebels of Watt Tyler.
. 1381.	58 William Courtney, Chancellor of Oxford.
1396.	59 Thomas Arundel, Lord Chancellor.
1414.	60 Henry Chichely, Cardinal.
1443.	61 John Stafford, Cardinal, Lord Charcellor and Lord
1000	Treasurer.
1452.	62 Joseph Kemp, Lord Chancellor twice.
1454.	63 Thomas Bouchier, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, and
Color.	Chancellor of Oxford.
1486.	64 John Morton the like.
1501.	65 Henry Dean.
1503.	66 William Warham, Lord Chancellor and Chancellor
-) -) -	of Oxford, translated from London.
1522	67 Thomas Cranmer, consecrated 30 Martii, burnt
1533.	Feb. 14, 1555.
****	68 Reginald Pole, Cardinal, and Chancellor of Oxford,
1555.	confecrated 22 Martii.
1770	69 Matthew Parker, confecrated 17 Dec.
1559.	70 Edmond Grindal, translated from York, confirmed
1575.	15 Feb.
7.000	71 John Whitgift, translated from Worcester, con-
1583.	firmed 2.3 Sept.
	72 Richard

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Ann. C. 72 Richard Bancroft, Chancellor of Oxford, translated 1604. from London, confirmed 10 Dec.

73 George Abbot, translated from London, confirmed 1610.

April 9, 1611.

74 William Laud, translated from Bath and Wells, 1633. to London, from thence to the See of Canterbury. He was beheaded Jan. 10, 1644.

This See was vacant fixteen years.

75 William Juxon, translated from London, confecrated 1660. 20 Sept. once Lord Treasurer, died June 4, 1663.

76 Gilbert Sheldon, translated from London to the See 1663.

of Canterbury, Aug. 31, died Nov. 9, 1677, aged 79.

77 William Sandcroft, Dean of St. Paul's, consecrated 1677. Jan. 27. He refused to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary; and, by virtue of an act of Parliament, was deprived Feb. 1, 1690, and died Novemb. 24, 1693.

78 John Tillotson, Dean of Canterbury, consecrated 1691.

May 31, died Nov. 22, 1694.

79 Thomas Tenison, translated from Lincoln, con- 1694.

firmed, Jan. 16, died Decemb. 14, 1715.

80 William Wake, translated from Lincoln, Jan. 16, 1715. died Jan. 24, 1736-7.

81 John Potter, translated from Oxford, Feb. 28.

Bishops of St. ASAPH.

THIS Diocese containeth no one whole county; but part of Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, and Merioneth, shires, and some towns in Shropshire, wherein are to the number of 121 parishes, but there are in all 131 Churches and Chapels; most of which are in the immediate patronage of the Bishops. It hath but one Archdeaconry, called of St. Afaph, which is united to the Bishopric, for the better support of it.

Sable, one Key and Crosser in Saltier, The arms of this See. Argent.

1 Kentigern.

2 St. Afaph.

+ + + 3 Geoffrey of Monmouth. 560.

1151.

4 Adam,

336	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. C.	
1175.	
1186.	
1225.	
	7 Howel ap Ednevet.
1240.	8 Anian I. dest meet the same I man I man I
1249.	All and the state of the state
	This See was vacant two years.
1268.	9 Anian II. of Schonaw.
1293.	10 Llewellin de Bromfield.
1314.	11 David ap Blethin.
13.4.	12 Ephraim. and to the treatment I brook earno stopped
	13 Henry.
	14 John Trevaur, I.
7257	14 John Trevaur, I. 15 Llewellin ap Madoc. ap Ellis.
1357.	16 William de Spridlington.
1376.	17 Laurence Child.
1382.	18 Alexander Bach.
1390.	19 John Trevaur, II.
1395.	20 Robert.
1410.	21 John Lowe, translated to Rochester.
1433.	22 Reginald Peacock, translated to Chichester.
1444.	23 Thomas.
1450.	24 Richard Redman, translated to Exeter.
1471.	25 David ap Owen.
1503.	26 Edmund Birkhead, confecrated May 29.
1513.	27 Henry Standish, consecrated July 11.
1518.	28 William Barlow, confecrated February 22, translated
1535.	to St. David's.
1536.	29 Robert Parfew, confecrated July 2, translated to
1530.	Hereford.
1555.	30 Thomas Goldwell.
1559.	31 Richard Davies, confecrated January 21, translated
-337.	to St. David's
1561.	32 Thomas Davies, confecrated May 26.
1573.	33 William Hughes, confecrated December 13.
1601.	34 William Morgan, confecrated July 20.
1604.	35 Richard Parry, confecrated December 30.
1623.	36 John Hanmer, confecrated February 15.
1629.	37 John Owen, confecrated September 20.
1660.	38 George Griffith, consecrated October 28.
1667.	39 Henry Glemham, Dean of Bristol, consecrated
1007.	October 13.

Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. 337 Ann. C. 40 Isaac Barrow, translated from Sodor in the Isle of 1669. Man, to St. Asaph, March 21, 1670. 41 William Lloyd, consecrated October 3, translated to 1680. Litchfield, and Worcester. 42 Edward Jones, translated from the Bishopric of Cloyn 1692. in Ireland, and confirmed, December 13. 43 George Hooper, consecrated October 11, translated 1703. to Bath and Wells. 44 William Beveridge, consecrated July 16. 1704. 45 William Fleetwood, consecrated June 6, translated 1708. to Ely. 46 John Wynne, confecrated February 6, translated to 1714. Bath and Wells. 47 Francis Hare, consecrated December 17, translated 1727. to Chichester. 48 Thomas Tanner, confecrated January 23. 1731. 49 Isaac Maddox, consecrated July 4, translated to Wor- 1736. cefter. 50 Samuel Lisle. 1743.

BANGOR.

THE Diocese of Bangor containeth the whole County of Caernarvon, wherein Bangor stands, except three parishes; and the Isle of Anglesey; together with part of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery, Shires: In which there are 195 Churches and Chapels. It is divided into the three Archdeaconries of Bangor, Anglesey, and Merioneth, of which the two first are annexed to the Bishopric.

Bishops of BANGOR.

The arms of this see. Gules, a Bend, or Gutty de poix between two mullets, Argent.

1 St. Daniel.	516.
† † † Vacant 3 years.	
2 Hervey, translated to Ely.	1109.
3 David.	I120.
4 Mauritius, or Meuric. 5 William.	1139.
Vol. III,	6 Guido

338	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 ,
Ann. C.	6 Cuido alias Cuianus
1177.	6 Guido, alias Guianus.
1195.	7 Alban.
1197.	8 Robert de Shrewsbbury.
1215.	9 Caducan I.
1236.	10 Howel I.
1237.	11 Richard.
1267.	12 Anianus.
1306.	13 Caducan II.
1307.	14 Gryffith, or Gruffydh.
1320.	15 Lewis I.
1328.	16 Matthew.
1357.	17 Thomas de Ringstede.
1367.	18 Gervase de Castro.
1371.	19 Howel II.
1372.	20 John Gilbert, translated to St. David's.
1376.	21 John Clovensis.
	22 John Swaffam.
1400.	23 Richard Young, translated to Rochester.
	24 Lewis II.
1408.	25 Benedict Nicols, translated to St. David's.
1418.	26 William Barrow, translated to Carlisle.
1436.	27 Nicholas or John, Canon of Chichester.
	28 Thomas Cheriton.
1448.	29 John Stanberry, translated to Hereford.
1452.	30 James, Bishop of Alchaden in Ireland.
1464.	31 Thomas Ednam.
1496.	32 Henry Dean, translated to Salisbury.
1500.	33 Thomas Pigot.
1504.	34 John Penny, translated to Carlisle.
1509.	35 Thomas Skevington, confecrated June 17.
1534.	36 John Capon, confecrated April 19, translated to Salisbury.
1539.	37 John Bird, translated to Chester.
1541.	38 Arthur Bulkeley, confirmed, December 21, confe-
-, -, -,	crated February 21.
1555.	39 William Glynn.
1559.	40 Roland Merick, confecrated December 21.
1566.	41 Nicholas Robinson, consecrated October 21.
1585.	42 Hugh Bellot, confecrated January 21, translated to
	Chefter.
1595.	43 Richard Vaughan, confecrated January 25, translated
	to Chefter.
1598.	44 Henry Rowlands, consecrated November 12.
1616:	45 Lewis Bayly, confecrated December 8.
	46 Da-

Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	339
	Ann. C.
46 David Dolben, confecrated March 4.	1631.
47 Edmund Gryffith, confecrated February 16.	1633.
48 William Roberts, confecrated September 3, died,	1637.
1664.	:0501
49 Robert Morgan, confecrated July 1.	1666.
50 Humphrey Lloyd, consecrated November 16.	1673.
51 Humphrey Humphreys, confecrated June 30.	1689.
52 John Evans, consecrated January 4.	1701.
53 Benjamin Hoadley, confecrated March 18, translated to Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester.	1715.
54 Richard Reynolds, confecrated December 3, translated to Lincoln.	1721.
55 William Baker, confecrated August 11.	
56 Thomas Sherlock, confecrated February 4, translated	1723.
to Salifbury.	
57 Charles Cecil, translated from Bristol September 24. 58 Thomas Herring, consecrated January 15, translated	
to York.	15.1.51
59 Matthew Hutton.	1743.

BATH and WELLS.

THE Diocese of Bath and Wells contains all Somerfetshire, except a few Churches in Bristol. And in it there are three Archdeaconries, those of Wells, Bath, and Taunton. The number of the Parishes is 388, though, according to some, the total number of the Churches and Chapels amounts to 503.

Bishops of WELLS.

I Adelm, translated to Canterbury.	909.
2 Wifelin, or Wolfelm I, translated to Canterbury.	
3 Elphege, or Elphegus.	923.
4 Wolfhelm, or Wolfelm II.	
5 Brithelm.	958.
6 Kineward, or Kinewald.	974.
7 Sigar.	
8 Alwin, or Ealfwyn.	975.
9 Burwold.	997.
	1000.
10 Living, or Leoving, translated to Canterbury.	1002.
11 Ethelwin.	1013.
D. D. L.	

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Ann. C. 12 Brithwin.

1033. 14 Dudoco, alias Bodeca.

1059. 15 Gifo.

Bishops of BATH and WELLS.

The arms of this See. Azure, a faltier quarterly quartered, Or, and Ar.

1088. 16 Johannes de Villula.

1123. 17 Godefridus, Lord Chancellor.

1135. 18 Robertus Lewensis.

1174. 19 Reginal Fitz Joceline, translated to Canterbury. 20 Savaric, who removed the See to Glastenbury.

1206. 21 Joceline de Welles.

1244. 22 Roger.

1248. 23 William Button I, Lord Chancellor and Treasurer.

1264. 24 Walter Giffard, translated to York.

1267. 25 William Button II.

1274. 26 Robert Burnel, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treafurer.

1293. 27 William de Marchia, Lord Treasurer.

1302. 28 Walter Hafelshaw.

1309. 29 John Drokensford, Lord Treasurer.

1329. 30 Radulph de Shrewsbury.

1336. 31 John Barner, translated to Ely.

1366. 32 John Harewel.

1386. 33 Walter Skirlaw, translated to Durham.

1388. 34 Radulph Erghum.

1401. 35 Henry Bowet, translated to York.

1407. 36 Nicholas Bubwith.

1425. 37 John Stafford, Lord Chancellor, and translated to Canterbury.

1443. 38 Thomas de Beckington, confecrated October 13.

1465. 39 Robert de Stillington, Lord Privy-Seal, and afterward Lord Chancellor.

1491. 40 Richard Fox, translated to Durham, and Winchester.

1495. 41 Oliver King, principal Secretary.

1504. 42 Adrian de Castello, Cardinal.

1518. 43 Thomas Wolfey, changed this See for Durham, Lord Chancellor.

1523. 44 John Clark, Master of the Rolls.

1541. 45 William Knight, confecrated May 29.

46 William

1

Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	341
	Ann. C.
46 William Barlow.	1548.
47 Gilbert Bourn, Lord Prefident of Wales.	1554.
48 Gilbert Barkley, confecrated December 31.	1559.
49 Thomas Godwin, confecrated September 13.	1584.
50 John Still.	1592.
51 James Mountague, confecrated April 17, translated to Windsor.	1608.
52 Arthur Lake, confecrated December 8.	1616.
53 William Laud, September 18, translated to London.	1626.
54 Leonard Mawe, confecrated September 7.	1.628.
55 Walter Curle, translated to Winchester.	1629.
56 William Pierce, died April 1670, aged 92.	1632.
57 Robert Creighton, Dean of Wells, confecrated Bishop	1670.
of Wells, June 19, died April 1672. 58 Peter Mew, Vice-Chancellor of Oxon, Dean of	1672.
Rochester, consecrated Bishop of this See, February 9.	
59 Thomas Kenn, confecrated January 25; deprived for not taking the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, February 1, 1690.	1684.
60 Richard Kidder, Dean of Peterborough, confecrated August 30.	1691.
61 George Hooper, translated from St. Asaph, conse- crated October 31.	1703.
62 John Wynne, translated from St. Asaph.	1727.)
63 Edward Willes, translated from St. David's.	1743.
BRISTOL.	
THE Bishopric of Bristol was founded by K. Henry VIII,	1111

THE Bishopric of Bristol was founded by K. Henry VIII, and taken out of the Dioceses of Salisbury, Wells, and Worcester. It contains the City of Bristol, and the County of Dorset; in which there are 276 Churches and Chapels; and one Archdeaconry, viz. that of Dorset.

Bishops of BRISTOL.

The arms of this See. Sable, three Ducal Crowns, in pale, Or.

r Paul Bush, con	nsecrated June 25			1542.
Paul Bush, con John Holiman,	consecrated No	vember 18,	died in	1554.
558.	7		Richard	

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342	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. C.	
1562.	3 Richard Cheney, died April 25, 1579.
1581.	4 John Bullingham, confecrated September 3.
1589,	5 Richard Fletcher, translated to London, 1593.
	† † † Vacant ten years.
1603.	6 John Thornborough, translated to Worcester.
1617.	7 Nicholas Felton, consecrated December 17, transla-
101/.	ted to Ely.
1619,	8 Roland Serchfeild, consecrated May 9.
16,22.	9 Robert Wright, translated to Litchfield.
1632.	10 George Cook, translated to Hereford.
1636.	11 Robert Skinner, translated to Oxon.
1641.	12 Thomas Westfield, Archdeacon of St. Albans.
1644.	13 Thomas Howel, Prefident of Windsor, died 1646.
1660.	14 Gilbert Ironfide I, confecrated January 13, died Sep-
	tember 19, 1671.
1671.	15 Guy Carleton, consecrated February 12, translated to Chichester.
1678.	16 William Gulfton, consecrated February 9.
1684.	17 John Lake, translated from the Isle of Man, Au-
	guft 12
1685.	18 Jonathan Trelawny, confecrated November 8, trans-
	lated to Exeter and Winchester.
1689.	19 Gilbert Ironside II, consecrated October 13, trans-
	lated to Hereford.
1691.	20 John Hall, confecrated August 30.
1710.	21 John Robinson, consecrated November 19, trans-
	lated to London.
1714.	22 George Smalridge, confecrated April 4.
1719.	23 Hugh Boulter, November 15, translated to the Arch-
	bishopric of Armagh.
1724.	24 William Bradshaw, consecrated October 18.
1732.	25 Charles Cecil, confecrated February 25, translated to
	Bangor.
¥734·	26 Thomas Secker, confecrated January 19, translated
	to Oxford.
1737.	27 Thomas Gooch, confecrated June 12, translated to
	Norwich.
1738.	28 Joseph Butler, consecrated December 3.

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CHICHESTER.

THE See of Chichester was antiently in the Isle of Selsey, but removed to Chichester by Stigand. This Diocese contains the whole County of Sussex (except 22 peculiars belonging to the Archbishopric of Canterbury) wherein there are 250 Parishes, and two Archdeacons, those of Chichester and Lewes. Some reckon the number of Churches and Chapels to be 302.

The Bishops of SELSEY.

Wilfride. 686 Hedda. 705 Daniel.	68 r.
2 Eadbert.	711.
3 Eolla.	719.
4 Sigilm, alias Sigfrid, or Sigga.	733.
5 Alubrith, alias Alubert.	761.
6 Ofa, vel Bofa,	790.
7 Gifelhere.	817.
8 Tota.	845.
9 Wigthun.	873.
10 Ethelulph.	891.
II Beorneg.	906.
12 Coenred.	924.
13 Gutheard.	942.
14 Alfred.	960.
15 Eadhelm.	970.
16 Ethelgar.	980.
17 Ordbright.	988.
18 Elmar.	1003.
19 Ethelric, or Algired.	1019.
20 Grinketell.	1039.
21 Heca.	1047.
22 Agelric; after whose death the Bishop's See was re-	1057.
noved to Chichester; and from henceforth they are inti- led by the name of	3/-

Bishops of CHICHESTER.

The arms of this See. Az, a Presbyter John, sitting on a tombstone, in his left hand a mound, his right hand extended, Z 4

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Ann. C. Or, with a linnen mitre on his bead, and in his mouth a fword, all proper.

1070.	23 Stigand.
1088.	24 William.
1091.	25 Radulph.
1125.	26 Seffrid I.
1148.	27 Hilary.
1174.	28 John de Greenford.
1180.	29 Seffrid II.
1204.	30 Simon de Welles.
1210.	31 Nicholas de Aquila.
1214.	32 Richard Poore, translated to Salisbury.
1217.	33 Radulph de Warham.
1224.	34 Radulph de Nevil, Lord Chancellor.
1245.	35 St. Richard, firnamed de la Wich.
1253.	36 John Clipping.
1262.	37 Stephen de Berkstede.
1288.	38 St. Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo.
1305.	39 John de Langton, Lord Chancellor.
1337.	40 Robert Stratford, Lord Chancellor.
1362.	41 William de Lenn, alias Lulimore.
1369.	42 William Reade.
1385.	43 Thomas Rushooke.
1389.	44 Richard Mitford, translated to Sarum.
1395.	45 Robert Waldby, translated to York.
1396.	46 Robert Reade.
1415.	47 Stephen Patrington.
1418.	48 Henry Ware.
1420.	49 John Kemp, translated to London.
1421.	50 Thomas Polton, translated to Worcester.
1426.	51 John Rickingale.
1429.	32 Simon Sidenham.
1438.	53 Richard Praty, Chancellor of Oxon.
1445.	54 Adam Molins, Clerk of the Council.
1449.	55 Reginald Peacock.
1457-	56 John Arundell.
1477 -	57 Edward Story, confecrated October 14.
1503.	58 Richard Fitz-James, translated to London.
1508.	59 Robert Sherborn, translated from St. David's, con-
,	fecrated June 9.
1536.	60 Richard Sampson, translated to Litchfield.
7542	61 George Day

62 John Story, confecrated August 30, afterwards of

61 George Day.

Hereford.

1543.

1552.

63 John

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	Ann. C.
63 John Christopherson.	1557.
64 William Barlow, translated from Bath and Wells, confirmed December 20.	1559.
65 Richard Curteys, consecrated May 20.	1570.
66 Thomas Bickley, confecrated January 30.	1584.
67 Anthony Watson, Bishop Almoner, consecrated Au-	1596.
gust 10.	
68 Lancelot Andrews, consecrated November 3, trans-	1605.
lated to Ely.	
69 Samuel Harfnet, confecrated December 3, translated to Norwich and York.	1609.
70 George Carleton, September 20.	1619.
71 Richard Mountague, translated to Norwich.	1628. 1-
72 Brian Duppa, Tutor to Prince Charles, confecrated	
June 17, translated to Sarum.	- 3
73 Henry King, Dean of Rochester, consecrated Febru-	1641.
ary 16. 74 Peter Gunning, confecrated March 6, translated to	1669.
Ely.	
75 Ralph Brideoke, consecrated April 18.	1675.
76 Guy Carleton, translated from Bristol, January 18.	1678.
77 John Lake, translated from Bristol, and confirmed October 19. Deprived by the act of Parliament for not	1685
taking the oaths.	
78 Simon Patrick, consecrated October 13, translated to	1689.
Ely.	
79 Robert Grove, confecrated August 30.	1691.
80 John Williams, confecrated December 13.	1696.
81 Thomas Manningham, confecrated November 13.	1709.
82 Thomas Bowers, consecrated October 7.	1722.
83 Edward Waddington, confecrated October 11.	1724.
84 Francis Hare, translated from St. Asaph, Novem-	1731.
ber 25. 85 Matthias Mawson, translated from Landaffe, Octo- ber 31.	1740.

COVENTRY and LITCHFIELD.

THIS See was originally fixed at Litchfield; from thence removed to Chefter, and from both to Coventry. It contains the whole County of Stafford, except two parishes; all Derbyshire; the better part of Warwickshire, and near half Shropshire; divided into the four Archdeaconries, of Coventry,

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Coventry, Stafford, Derby and Salop. The Parishes are Ann. C. 557 in number; but, including Chapels, they amount to 643,

Archbishop, and Bishops of LITCHFIELD.

1 Dwina, or Diuma. 655. 2 Cellach. 658. 3 Trumhere. 660. 4 Jaruman. 663. 5 St. Chad, or Ceadda, translated to York. 669. 6 Winfrid. 672. 7 St. Saxulf. 676. 8 Headda, alias Eathead. 691. o Aldwin. 72 I. 10 Witta, alias Huitta. 737-II Hemel. 752. 12 Cuthfrid. 765. 13 Berthun. 773. 14 Highert, alias Sigebert I. 780. 15 Adulph, the Archbishop. 786. 16 Humbert I. 17 Herewin. \$12. 18 Highert II. 19 Ethelwald. 818. 20 Humbert II. 829. 21 Kinebert, alias Kenferth. 870. 22 St. Cumbert. 872. 23 Tunbright, alias Bumfrith. 890. 24 Ella. 920. 25 Alfgar. 944. 26 Kinfy. 960. 27 Winfy. 974. 28 Elphege, or Elfeth. 992. 29 Godwin. 1007. 30 Leofgar. 1021. 31 Brithmar. 1027. 32 Wulfius, Lord Chancellor. 1039. 33 Leofwine. 1054. 34 Peter, who removed the See to Chefter.

1067.

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Bishops of Coventry and Litchfield,

The Arms of this Sec. Party per pale, Gules and Arg. a cross potent and quadrat in the center, between 4 crossets patee, of the second and Or.

35 Robert de Limsey, removed the See to Coventry.	1086.
36 Robert Peccham, alias Peche, confecrated Mar. 13.	1120.
37 Roger de Clinton, consecrated December 22.	1129.
38 Walter Durdent.	1149.
39 Richard Peche.	1101,
40 Gerard la pucelle, consecrated September 25.	1183.
41 Hugh Novant, alias Nunant, confecrated Jan. 31.	1187.
42 Galfrid de Muschamp, consecrated June 21.	1198.
43 Walter Grey, translated to Worcester.	1210:
44 William de Cornhull, consecrated January 25.	1214.
45 Alex. de Savensby, alias Wendock, confecrated	1224.
April 14.	
46 Hugh de Pateshul, Lord-Treasurer, consecrated	1240.
July 1.	
47 Roger de Weseham, consecrated January 1.	1245.
48 Roger de Longspee, alias de Molend, consecrated	1257.
March 10.	
49 Walter de Langton, Lord-Treasurer, consecrated	1296.
December 22.	
50 Roger de Northborough, Master of the Wardrobe,	1322.
and Lord-Treasurer, consecrated June 24.	14
51 Robert Stretton, confecrated September 27.	1360.
52 Walter Skirlaw, translated to Wells and Durham.	1385.
53 Richard Scrope, confecrated August 19, translated to	1386.
York.	
54 John Burghil, translated from Landaff.	1398.
55 John Ketterich, translated from St. David's.	1414.
56 James Carie.	1419.
57 William Heyworth.	1420.
58 William Booth, translated to York.	1447.
59 Nicholas Close, Chancellor of Cambridge, translated	1452.
from Carlifle.	
60 Reginald Boulers, translated from Hereford.	1453.
61 John Hales, or Halfe, consecrated November 25.	1459.
62 William Smith, translated to Lincoln.	1493-
63 John Arundel, consecrated November 6, translated	1496.
Exeter.	
64 Geoffrey	

80 Edward Chandler, confecrated November 17, trans-

lated to Durham.

81 Richard Smalbroke, translated from St. David's, 1730. February 20.

St. D A V I D's.

THIS Diocese contains the counties of Pembroke, Caerdigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, Radnor, except five parishes; and some small parts of Monmouth, Hereford, Montgomery, and Glamorgan, Shires: In which there are 502 Churches and Chapels; and four Archdeacons, viz. of Caerdigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, and St. David's.

Vol. HI. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Ann, C. Archbishops of St. DAVID's. The arms of this See. Sable, on a Cross, or 5 Cinquefoile the first. I St. Dubritius. 519. 2 St. David. 3 Eliud. 4 St. Theliau. 5 Ceneu. 6 Morwal. 7 Haernunen. 8 Elwaed. . . 9 Gurnven. 10 Lendivord. 11 Gorwysc. 12 Gogan. 13 Cledauc. 14 Anian. 15 Elvoed. 16 Ethelmen. 17 Elanc. 18 Mascoed. 19 Sadermen. 20 Catellus. 21 Sulhaithnay. 22 Novis. 23 Etwal. 24 Doythwel. 25 Affer. 906. 26 Arthuael. 27 St. Sampson, the last Archbishop of the Welch. Bishops of St. DAVID's, with Archiepiscopal power. 28 Ruclinus.

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29 Rodherich.

30 Elguni.

31 Lyworch, alias Lunverd.

32 Nergu, alias Vergu.

33 Sulhider, alias Hubert.

34 Eneuris, alias Everus.

942.

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Ann. C.	
944.	35 Morgeneu.
	36 Nathan.
	37 Jevan.
	38 Argustel.
	39 Morgenveth, alias Urgeney.
A) a la	40 Ervin, alias Hurnun.
1038.	41 Caermeryn, alias Tramerin.
1055.	42 Joseph.
	43 Bleithud.
1070.	44 Sulgheim.
1076.	45 Abraham.
1088.	46 Rithmark.
	47 Wilfrid, alias Griffry.
1115.	48 Bernard, Chancellor to Queen Adelife, who first fubmitted himself and Church to the See of Canterbury.
	rubilitted infinent and Church to the see of Canterbury.
	Bishops of St. DAVID's, Suffragans to the See
	of Canterbury.
1147.	49 David Fitz-Gerald.
1147.	50 Peter.
	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid.
1176.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus.
1176.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid.
1176.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1280.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1280. 1293.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower. 61 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower. 61 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester. 62 Reginald Brian, translated to Worcester.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347. 1350.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower. 61 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester. 62 Reginald Brian, translated to Worcester. 63 Thomas Fastols.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347. 1350. 1352.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower. 61 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester. 62 Reginald Brian, translated to Worcester. 63 Thomas Fastols. 64 Adam Houghton, Chancellor of Oxford.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347. 1350.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower. 61 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester. 62 Reginald Brian, translated to Worcester. 63 Thomas Fastols.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347. 1350. 1352. 1361.	50 Peter. 51 Galfrid. 52 Silvester Giraldus. 53 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 54 Alselm. 55 Thomas Wallensis. 56 Thomas Carren. 57 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 58 David de St. Edmund. 59 David Martin. 60 Henry Gower. 61 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester. 62 Reginald Brian, translated to Worcester. 63 Thomas Fastols. 64 Adam Houghton, Chancellor of Oxford.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347. 1350. 1352. 1361.	70 Peter. 71 Galfrid. 72 Silvester Giraldus. 73 Jorwerth, or Edward. This See was vacant nine years. 74 Alselm. 75 Thomas Wallensis. 75 Thomas Carren. 76 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 77 Thomas Beck, Lord-Treasurer. 78 David de St. Edmund. 79 David Martin. 70 Henry Gower. 71 John Thorisby, translated to Worcester. 72 Reginald Brian, translated to Worcester. 73 Thomas Fastols. 74 Adam Houghton, Chancellor of Oxford. 75 John Gilbert, Lord-Treasurer. This See was vacant four years. 75 Guido de Mona, Lord-Treasurer.
1176. 1198. 1203. 1215. 1228. 1248. 1256. 1293. 1296. 1328. 1347. 1350. 1352. 1361.	Galfrid. This See was vacant nine years. Alfelm. Galfrid. Galfri

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Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	351
	Ann. C.
68 John Ketterich, translated to Litchfield.	1414.
69 Stephen Pattington.	1415.
70 Benedict Nicols.	1417-
71 Thomas Rodborn.	1433.
72 William Linwood, Lord, Privy-Seal.	1443.
73 John Langton, Chancellor of Cambridge.	1447-
74 John Delabere.	1447.
75 Robert Tully.	1460.
76 Richard Martin.	1482.
77 Thomas Langton, translated to Sarum.	1483.
78 Hugh Pavy.	1485.
79 John Morgan, alias Young.	1496.
80 Robert Sherborn, translated to Chichester.	1504.
81 Edward Vaughan, confecrated July 22.	1509.
82 Richard Rawlins.	1523.
83 William Barlow, translated to Wells.	1536.
84 Robert Ferrar, confecrated September 9.	1548.
85 Henry Morgan.	1554.
86 Thomas Young, confecrated January 21, translated	1559.
to York.	
87 Richard Davies, translated from St. Asaph.	1561.
88 Marmaduke Middleton, translated from Waterford.	1582.
This See was vacant four years.	
89 Anthony Rudd, confecrated June 9.	1594.
90 Richard Milborne, confecrated July 9, translated to	1615.
Carlifle.	
91 William Laud, consecrated November 18, translated	1621.
to Wells and Canterbury.	
92 Theophilus Field, translated to Hereford.	1627.
93 Roger Mainwaring, confecrated February 28.	1635
94 William Lucy, confecrated December 2.	1660.
95 William Thomas, Dean of Worcester, consecrated	1677.
January 27.	
96 Laurence Womock, consecrated November 11.	1683.
97 John Lloyd, confecrated July 4.	1686.
98 Thomas Watson, consecrated June 26. Deprived	1687.
for Simony, and other crimes.	
99 George Bull, consecrated April 29.	1705.
100 Philip Biffe, confecrated November 19, translated	1710.
to Hereford.	
104 Adam Ottley, confecrated March 15.	1712.
ioz Richard	
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Ann. C. 102 Richard Smallbrook, confecrated February 2, trans-1723. lated to Coventry and Litchfield.

1731. 103 Elias Sydall, confecrated April 11.

1732. 104 Nicholas Clagget, confecrated January 23, translated to Exeter.

1743. 105 Richard Trevor.

ELY.

THE Bishopric of Ely was taken from that of Lincoln, by King Henry I, A. D. 1109. It contains all Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, excepting Iselham, which belongs to the See of Rochester, and fifteen other Parishes, that are in the Diocese of Norwich: But it has one Parish, viz. Emneth, in Norsolk. The whole number of the Churches and Chapels within the Diocese of Ely, are 164. It hath only one Archdeacon, viz. that of Ely.

Bishops of ELY.

Arms of this See. Gules, three Ducal Crowns, Or.

Hervey, Bishop of Bangor.
Nigellus, Lord-Treasurer.

3 Galfrid Rydal, confecrated October 6.

1189. 4 William Longchamp, Lord Chancellor, confecrated December 31.

1197: 5 Euftace I, Chancellor.

1219. 6 St. John de Fontibus, Lord-Treasurer, consecrated March 8.

1225. 7 Galfrid de Burgo.

1229. 8 Hugh Norwold, consecrated June 11. 9 William de Kilkenny, Lord Chancellor.

1257. 10 St. Hugh de Balfham, confecrated October 14.

1286. 11 John de Kirkby, Lord-Treasurer.

1290. 12 William de Luda. 1299. 13 Radulph Walpoole.

1302. 14 Robert Orford.

1310.
1316.
15 John de Keeton.
16 John Hotham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord
Chancellor and Lord-Treasurer.

1336. 17 Simon Montacute. 18 Thomas Lylde.

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	Ann. C.
19 Simon Langham, Lord Chancellor, translated to	1362.
Canterbury.	
20 John Barnet, Lord-Treasurer, translated from Bath	1366.
and Wells.	
21 Thomas Arundel, Lord Chancellor, translated to	1374.
York and Canterbury.	00
22 John Fordham, confecrated May 29.	1388.
23 Philip Morgan, Lord Privy-Seal. 24 Lewis of Luxembourg, Cardinal.	1426.
25 Thomas Bourchier, Cardinal, translated to Canter-	1448.
bury.	-740.
26 William Grey, Lord-Treasurer.	1454.
27 John Morton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chancel-	14780
lor, confecrated January 31.	-1/
28 John Alcock, Mafter of the Rolls.	1486.
29 Richard Redman, translated from Exeter.	1501.
30 James Stanley.	1506.
31 Nicholas West, consecrated October 7.	1515.
32 Thomas Goodrich, Lord Chancellor, consecrated	1534.
April 19.	
33 Thomas-Thirlby, Bishop of Norwich.	1554.
34 Richard Cox, Almoner, Chancellor of Oxford, died	1559.
1580.	
This See was vacant twenty years.	
35 Martin Heton, consecrated February 3.	1599.
36 Lancelot Andrews, Almoner, translated to Winchester.	1609.
37 Nicholas Felton, translated from Bristol.	1618.
38 John Buckeridge, translated from Rochester.	16274
39 Francis White, Bishop-Almoner, translated from	1631.
Norwich.	1510 a
40 Matthew Wrenn, Dean of the Chapel, translated	1638.
from the fame.	210
41 Benjamin Laney, confectated 1660, Bishop of Peter-	1667.
borough, thence translated to Lincoln, 1663, lastly to	
Ely. 42 Peter Gunning, translated from Chichester.	
43 Francis Turner, translated from Rochester, August 23,	1674.
deprived for not taking the oaths.	1004.
44 Simon Patrick, translated from Chichester, and con-	1691.
firmed July 2.	1091.
45 John Moore, translated from Norwich, died July 31,	1707.
1714 could but teach of the formation of the country	, ,
Vol. III. Aa 46 Wil-	
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Ann. C.

1723.

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August 4, 1723.

47 Thomas Green, translated from Norwich, died March 18, 1738.

1738. 48 Robert Butts, translated from Norwich.

EXETER.

WHEN Christianity was first planted in these parts, Cornwal and Devonshire were placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Dorchester; but, that episcopal Seat being removed to Winchester in the year 660, these western parts were made subject to that new See. When the Monastery of Sherbourn was turned into a Cathedral, about the year 705, these Counties were included in that Diocese; which continued about two hundred years, and then Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the command of King Edward the Elder, erected three new Bishoprics, one at Wells, for Somersetshire, another at Bodmin, for Cornwal, and the last at Tawton-Bishops, for Devon, which was after removed to Crediton, and at length settled at Exeter. That Diocese contains the entire Counties of Devon and Cornwal; in which there are 725 Churches and Chapels, and four Archdeaconries, viz. those of Exeter, Barnstable, Totness, and Cornwal.

Bishops of DEVONSHIRE.

905. 1 Ædulph I.

906. 2 Putta.

910. 3 Ædulph II.

932. 4 Ethelgar.

942. 5 Algar.

953. 6 Alfwold I.

972. 7 Alfwolf. 981. 8 Sidemann.

988. 9 Alfred.

1032.

999. 10 Alwold II.

1004. II Eadnoth.

of Cornwal, procured that Bishopric to be annexed to his own; which was no sooner done, but his next successor removed both to Exeter; since when, the Bishops have been called.

Bishops

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Ann. C.

Bishops of CORNWAL.

1 St. Patroc, he lived circa ann. 850. 2 Athelstan I. 3 Conan.	909.
4 Ruidoc.	2.7.4
s Aldred.	
6 Britwin.	
7 Athelftan II.	66.
8 Wolfi.	
9 Woron.	1.01.1
10 Woloc.	
11 Stidio.	1. 19.13
12 Adelred.	
13 Burwold, the last Bishop of Cornwal.	

Bishops of EXETER.

Arms of this See. Gules, a Sword in pale, blade and halt proper, two Keys in Saltire, Or.

1 Leofric I, Lord Chancellor, who removed the See to	1050.
Exeter.	
2 Osbern.	1072.
3 William Warlewaft, confecrated August 11.	1107.
4 Robert Chichester, consecrated December 17.	1138.
5 Robert Warlewast, confecrated June 5.	1155.
6 Bartholomew Iscanus.	1161.
7 Johannes, the Chanter.	1186.
8 Henry Marshal.	1194.
9 Simon de Apulia.	1214.
10 William Brewer.	1224.
11 Richard Blondy.	1245
12 Walter Bronescomb.	1257.
13 Peter Quivil, consecrated November 10.	1280.
14 Thomas Button, alias Britton.	1292.
15 Walter Stapledon, Lord - Treasurer, consecrated	1309.
March 18.	. 203.
16 James Barkeley, confecrated March 15.	1326.
17 John Grandison, consecrated October 18.	1327.
18 Thomas Brentingham, Lord-Treasurer, consecrated	1370.
March 31.	13/0.
19 Edmund Stafford, Lord Chancellor, consecrated	1395.
June 20.	-333.
A 2 2 20 John	

356	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. G.	
1419.	20 John Ketterich.
1419.	21 John Cary.
1420.	22 Edmund Lacy, translated from Hereford.
1458.	23 George Nevil, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of
. 730.	Oxford, consecrated November 26, translated to York.
1466.	24 John Boothe, confecrated February 20.
1478.	25 Peter Courtney, translated to Winchester.
1486.	26 Richard Fox, translated to Wells.
1492.	27 Olive King, translated to Wells.
1495.	28 Richard Redman, translated from St. Asaph.
1502.	29 John Arundel, translated from Coventry.
1504.	30 Hugh Oldham.
1519.	3r John Voysey, alias Harman, Lord President of Wales,
-3-9-	confecrated December 6.
1551.	32 Miles Coverdale, confecrated August 30.
1555.	33 James Turberville, consecrated September 8.
1560.	34 William Alley, confecrated July 14.
1570.	35 William Bradbridge, confecrated March 8.
1579.	36 John Woolton.
1594.	37 Gervase Babington, translated from Landaff.
1598.	38 William Cotton.
1621.	39 Valentine Cary, confecrated November 11.
1627.	40 Joseph Hall, consecrated December 23, translated to
	Norwich.
1642.	41 Ralph Brownrig, Mafter of Catharine-Hall, in
	Cambridge, died December 7, 1659, buried in the Tem-
	ple, December 17.
1660.	42 John Gauden, Master of the Temple, consecrated at
	Westminster, November 18, translated to Worcester.
1662.	43 Seth Ward, confecrated July 20, translated to Salif-
	bury.
1667.	44 Antony Sparrow, Master of Queen's-College, Cam-
	bridge, consecreated November 3, translated to Norwich.
1676.	45 Thomas Lamplugh, confecrated November 12.
1689.	46 Jonathan Trelawny, translated from Bristol, and
	confirmed April 13, translated to Winchester.
1707.	47 Offspring Blackall, confecrated February 8.
1716.	48 Lancelot Blackburne, confecrated February 24,
	translated to York.
1724.	49 Stephen Weston, consecrated December 29.
1741.	50 Nicholas Clagget, translated from St. David's.

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GLOUCESTER.

THIS Diocese was originally part of the Diocese of Litchfield, and afterwards of Worcester. From this latter it was severed by King Henry VIII. in the year 1541. It contains all Gloucestershire, except two Chapelnies; Bristol-Deanery; and the Parish of Kingswood in Wiltshire: Comprehending 336 Churches and Chapels. It has only one Archdeaconry, viz. that of Gloucester.

Bishops of GLOUCESTER.

The arms of this See. Azure, 2 Keys in Saltire, Or.

1 John Wakeman, last Abbot of Tewksbury consecrated September 20.	1541.
2 John Hooper, consecrated March 8.	1550.
3 James Brooks.	1554.
This See was vacant 3 years.	
4 Richard Cheiney, confecrated April 19.	1562.
This See was vacant 3 years.	
5 John Bullingham, confecrated September 3.	1581.
6 Godfrey Goldsborough, consecrated November 12.	1598.
7 Thomas Ravis, confecrated March 19, translated to	1604.
London.	
8 Henry Parry, confecrated July 12, translated to Wor-	1607.
cefter.	
9 Giles Tomfon, confecrated June 9.	1611.
10 Miles Smith, confecrated September 20.	1612.
11 Godfrey Goodman, confecrated March 6.	1624.
12 William Nicholson, consecreated January 13, died	1660.
February, 1671-2.	
13 John Prichet, consecrated November 3.	1672.
14 Robert Frampton, consecrated March 27; deprived	1681.
for not taking the oaths, February 1, 1690.	
15 Edward Fowler, confecrated July 5.	1691.
16 Richard Willis, confecrated January 16.	1714.
17 Joseph Wilcocks, consecrated December 3, translated	1721.
to Rochefter.	-,-1-
18 Elias Sydall, translated from St. David's.	1731.
19 Martin Benson, consecrated January 19.	1734.
Aa3 HERE-	

Ann. C.

HEREFORD.

THE Diocese of Hereford contains the whole County of Hereford, except eleven Churches and Chapels which belong to St. David's. It has also the better half of Shropshire; four Parishes in the County of Monmouth; six Churches and Chapels in that of Montgomery; eight in Radnorshire; and twenty one in the County of Worcester: In all 379 Churches and Chapels. There are in it only two Archdeaconries, viz, those of Hereford and Salop.

Bishops of HEREFORD.

The arms of this See. Gules, three Leopards Heads reversed, swallowing as many Flower-de-luces, Or.

676.	r Putta.
	2 Tirhtel.
691.	3 Torteras.
703.	4 Waftold.
718.	5 Cuthbert, translated to Canterbury.
736.	6 Podda.
741-	
746.	7 Ecca.
752.	8 Cedda.
758.	9 Albert.
769.	10 Esna.
	11 Celmund.
775-	12 Utell.
783.	13 Wulfhard.
788.	14 Beonna.
809.	15 Edulf.
829.	16 Cuthwolf.
849.	17 Mucel.
868.	18 Deorlaf, alias Doorlaf.
888.	
908.	19 Cunemond, alias Cynemund.
928.	20 Edgar.
949.	21 Tidhelm.
968.	22 Wulfehelm.
983.	23 Alfric.
	24 Athulf.
997-	25 Athelstan, or Ethelstan.
1012.	26 St. Leovegar, alias Leofgar.
1055.	

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Vol. III. Lifts of the English Archbishops, &c.	359
This See was vacant four years.	Ann. C.
27 Walter.	1060.
28 Robert Lofinga.	1079.
29 Gerard, translated to York.	1096.
30 Reinelm, Chancellor to the Queen.	1107.
31 Galfred de Oliva.	1115.
32 Richard, Clerk of the Seal.	1120.
33 Robert de Betun.	1131.
34 Gilbert Foliot, translated to London.	1147.
35 Robert de Melun.	1163.
36 Robert Foliot.	1174.
37 William de Vere.	1186.
38 Giles de Bruse.	1200.
39 Hugh de Mapenore.	1216.
40 Hugh Foliot.	1219.
41 Radulph de Maidestone.	1234.
42 Peter de Egueblank.	1240.
43 John Breton, the great Lawyer.	1269.
44 St. Thomas Cantelupe, Chancellor of Oxford, and	1275.
Lord Chancellor.	
45 Richard Swinfield.	1282.
46 Adam de Orleton, Lord-Treasurer, translated to	1317.
Winchester.	
47 Thomas Charlton, Deputy of Ireland, and Lord-	1327.
Treasurer.	
48 John Trilleck.	1344.
49 Lewis Charlton.	1361.
50 William Courtney, translated to London.	1369.
51 John Gilbert, Lord-Treasurer, translated to St.	137.5.
David's.	
52 John Tressant, alias Trevenant.	1389.
53 Robert Mascal.	1405.
54 Edmund Lacy, translated to Exeter.	1417.
55 Thomas Polton, translated to Chichester.	1420.
56 Thomas Spofford.	1422.
57 Richard Beauchamp, translated to Sarum.	1448.
58 Reginald Butler.	1450.
59 John Stanberry.	1453.
60 Thomas Milling.	1474.
61 Edmund Audley, translated to Sarum.	1492.
62 Hadrian de Castello, translated to Wells.	1502.
63 Richard Mayo, Chancellor of Oxford.	1504.
64 Charles Boothe, consecrated November 30.	1516.
65 Edward Fox.	1535.
A a 4 66 Edmund	

360	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. C.	
1538.	66 Edmund Bonner, translated to London.
1539.	67 John Skipp.
1553.	68 John Harley, confecrated May 26, died 1554.
1554.	69 Robert Parfewe, alias Warton, confecrated July 2.
1559.	70 John Scory, translated from Chichester.
1585.	71 Herbert Westfayling.
1602.	72 Robert Bennet, consecrated February 20.
1617.	73 Francis Godwin, translated from Landaff, confirmed
	November 28.
1633.	74 Augustin Lindsel.
1634.	75 Matthew Wrenn, translated to Norwich.
1635.	76 Theophilus Field, translated from St. David's.
1636.	77 George Cook, translated from Bristol, July 2.
1660.	78 Nicholas Monk, Prebendary of Windsor, consecrated
	January 13.
1661.	79 Herbert Croft, consecrated February 9, 1662.
1691.	80 Gilbert Ironside, translated from Bristol, confirmed
	July 29.
3701.	81 Humphrey Mumfreys, translated from Bangor, con-
	firmed December 2.
1712.	82 Philip Bisse, translated from St. David's, February 16.
1721.	83 Benjamin Hoadley, translated from Banger, removed
	to Sarum and Winchester.
1723.	84 Henry Egerton, confecrated February 1.
1746.	85 — Beauclerk.

LANDAFF.

L ANDAFF Diocese contains above three parts in four of Glamorganshire; and all Monmouthshire, except seven parishes. The number of Churches and Chapels therein is 237. Both here and at St. David's there is no Dean; the Archdeacon here, and the Chanter at St. David's, supplying the Dean's place.

Bishops of LANDAFF.

The arms of this See. Sable, 2 Crossers in Saltire, Or and Arg. in a chief Az. 3 Mitres with Labels of the Second.

r St. Dubritius.

2 Teliau, alias Eliud.

3 St. Oudoceus.

522.

Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	The second second
4 Ubilwyn, alias Unelbicus.	Ann. C.
5 Aidan.	
6 Elgiftil.	100
7 Lunapejus.	
8 Comegern.	
9 Argwiftill.	
10 Gurvan.	
II Guodloiu.	
12 Edilbin.	
13 Greciel.	
14 Berthgwin.	
15 Trychan, alias Tridian.	
16 Elvogus.	
17 Cargwaret.	
18 Cerenhir.	
19 Nobis.	
20 Gulfrid.	
21 Nudd.	
22 Cimeliauc, alias Civeiliauc.	
23 Libiau.	
24 Marcluith.	927-
25 Pater.	
26 Gogwan, alias Gucanor or Gucaun.	982.
27 Bledri.	983.
28 Joseph.	1022.
29 Herewald.	1056.
30 Urban.	1107.
This See was vacant fix years.	
31 Uhtred.	1139.
32 Galfrid.	1148.
33 Nicholas ap Gurgant.	1149.
34 William de Salfo Marifco.	1183.
35 Henry.	1194.
36 William	1219.
37 Elias de Radnor.	1234.
38 William de Burgo.	1244.
39 John de la Ware.	
40 William de Radnor.	1253.
41 William de Brews.	1256.
	1266.
This See was vacant nine years.	
42 John Monumetens.	1295.
43 John de Eglescliffe.	. P323.
44 Jo	hn

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Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. 363 Ann. C. 79 John Harris, confecrated October 19. 80 Matthias Mawson, confecrated February 18, translated to Chichester. 81 John Gilbert, confecrated December 28. 1740.

LINCOLN.

THE Bishopric of Lincoln is the largest Diocese in the whole Kingdom; containing the entire Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire; in which there are 1517 Parishes and Chapels; and six Archdeaconries, viz. of Lincoln, Leicester, Stow, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Buckingham. The Dioceses of Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford, were originally parts of it; and it was divided at first into the two Sees of Dorchester (now a village about 7 miles from Oxford) and of Sidnacester, a depopulated place near Gainfborough, or Stow. The See of Winchester was also at first a part of it.

Bishops of SIDNACESTER.

Werenbert.

Eadhead, or Hedda.	678.
2 Ethelwin.	678.
3 Edgar.	701.
4 Kinebert.	720.
5 Alwigh.	732.
6 Eadulf I.	750.
7 Ceolulf.	767.
8 Eadulf II. After his death, this Church was a long	796.
ime vacant.	
Bishops of DORCHESTER.	
t Birinus.	636, 650.
2 Agilbert.	650.
The See is removed to Leicester.	
3 Totta, or Torthelm, first Bishop of Leicester.	737-

364	Eists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. C.	
803.	6 Unwona.
813.	7 Rethun.
. 851.	8 Aldred.
873.	9 Ceolred.
886.	10 Halard
909.	It Kenulf.
948.	12 Oskytell.
954.	13 Leofwin, who annexed the See of Sidnacester to that
	of Dorchester.
960.	14 Ailnoth.
967.	15 Ascwyn, or Æscwin.
994.	16 Alfhelm.
1005.	17 Eadnoth I.
1017.	18 Eadheric.
1034.	19 Eadnoth II.
1050.	20 Ulf.
1053.	21 Wulfin. After whose death, the See was removed

Bishops of LINCOLN.

The arms of this See. Gules, 2 Lions paffant gardant Or. in a Chief Az. our Lady sitting with her Babe, Crown and Scepter of the second.

1007.	22 St. Remigius de Fescamp. 23 Robert Bloet, Lord Chancellor.
1123.	24 Alexander, Lord Chancellor, confecrated July 22.
1147.	25 Robert de Chesney.
	This See was vacant feventeen years.

26 Walter de Constantiis, Lord Chancellor, consecrated 1183. June 25.

1186. 27 St. Hugh, confecrated September 20.

by his Successor to Lincoln.

1203. 28 William Blesensis, or de Blo, consecrated August 24, 1204.

This See was vacant three years.

29 Hugh Wallis, Lord Chancellor, confecrated Dec. 21. 1209. 30 Robert Grosthead, alias Grouthea, consecrated Mav 7235.

31 Henry Lexinton. 1254.

32 Richard de Gravesend, consecrated Nov. 3. 1258.

Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	365
	Ann. C.
33 Oliver Sutton, confeerated May 19.	1280.
34 John d'Alderby, confecrated June 12.	1300.
35 Thomas Beake.	1319.
36 Henry Burwash, Ld Treasurer, consecrated July 20.	1320.
37 Thomas le Beck, confecrated July 7.	1342.
38 John Gynwel.	1347-
39 John Bockingham, confecrated June 25, removed to Litchfield.	1363.
40 Henry Beaufort, translated to Winchester.	1398.
41 Philip de Repingdon, Cardinal, Chancellor of Oxford, confecrated March 29.	1405.
42 Richard Flemming.	1420.
43 William Grey.	1431.
44 William Alnwick, translated from Norwich.	1436.
45 Marm. Lumley, Chancellor of Cambridge, translated from Carlisle.	1449.
46 John Chedworth.	1452.
47 Thomas Scot, alias Rotherham, Lord Chancellor,	1471.
and Chancellor of Cambridge, translated from Rochester, removed to York.	
48 John Russell, Lord Chancellor and Chancellor of Oxford.	1480.
This See was vacant five years.	
49 William Smith, Chancellor of Oxford, and Prefident of Wales.	1495.
50 Thomas Wolfey, Almoner, confecrated March 26, translated to York.	1512.
51 William Atwater, consecrated November 12.	1514.
52 John Longland, Chancellor of Oxford, confecrated May 3.	1521.
53 Henry Holbech, translated from Rochester.	1547.
54 John Tayler, confecrated June 26.	1552.
55 John White, consecrated April 1.	1554.
56 Thomas Watson, consecrated August 15.	1557.
57 Nicholas Bullingham, confecrated January 21.	1559.
58 Thomas Cooper, confecrated February 24, translated to Winchester.	1570.
59 William Wickham, consecrated December 6, translated to Winchester.	1584.
60 William Chadderton, Bishop of Chester.	1595.
61 William Barlow.	1608.
62 Richard Neile, translated to Durham.	1613.

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Ann. C.	
1617.	63 George Mountein, consecrated December 14, translated to London.
1621.	64 John Williams, Lord-Keeper, translated to York.
1641.	65 Thomas Winniffe, Dean of St. Paul's, consecrated
	February 6.
1660.	66 Robert Sanderson, consecrated October 28.
1663.	67 Benjamin Laney, Bishop of Peterborough, then of
	Lincoln, translated to Ely.
1667.	68 William Fuller, Bishop of Limerick in Ireland,
1011	translated to this See.
1675:	69 Thomas Barlow, confecrated June 27.
1691.	70 Thomas Tenison, consecrated January 10, translated
	to Canterbury.
1694.	71 James Gardiner, confecrated March 10.
1705.	72 William Wake, confecrated October 21, translated
	to Canterbury.
1715.	73 Edmund Gibson, consecrated February 12, translated
	to London.
1723.	74 Richard Reynolds, translated from Bangor.
1744.	75 John Thomas.

LONDON.

HIS noble Diocese contains London, the Counties of Middlesex and Essex, and part of Hertfordshire; in which there are about 665 Churches and Chapels. In it are also five Archdeaconries, viz. those of London, Middlefex, Effex, Colchefter, and St. Albans.

Bishops of London.

The arms of this See. Gules, two Swords in Saltire, Ar. the Pomels, Or.

605.	1 St. Mellitus, translated to Canterbury.
654.	2 St. Ceadda.
666.	3 Wina.
675.	4 St. Erkenwald.
685.	5 Waldhere.
731.	6 Inguald.
747.	7 Egwolf.
754.	8 Wighed.

754-

9 Eadbright,

Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	367
	Ann. C.
9 Eadbright.	761.
10 Edgar.	769.
11 Kenwalch.	773-
12 Eadbald.	784.
13 Hecbert, alias Heathobert.	802.
14 Ofmond, alias Ofwin.	815.
15 Ethelnorth.	816.
16 Ceolbert.	830.
17 Renulf, alias Ceonulf.	844.
18 Suithulf.	851.
19 Eadstan.	898.
20 Wulfius.	900.
21 Ethelward.	· · · · ·
22 Elstan.	926.
23 Theodred the Good.	311.11
24 Wolftan.	ALIVE F
25 Brithelm.	957-
26 St. Dunstan, translated to Canterbury.	958.
27 Alfstan.	961.
28 Wulfstan.	998.
29 Alhun.	1012.
	1016.
31 Elfward, alias Alword.	1032.
32 Robert, the Norman.	1044.
33 William, the Norman, obtained great privileges of	1050.
William the Conqueror, for the City of London; in re-	1050
membrance of whom, Sir Edward Barkham, Lord-Mayor,	. Air
erected a monument of gratitude, in St. Paul's Church-	
yard, in the year 1622.	
34 Hugh de Orivalle.	
35 Maurice, Lord Chancellor.	1075-
36 Richard de Beaumes, alias Rufus I.	1087.
37 Gilbert, furnamed Universalis.	1103.
3/ Ghoert, furnamed Chivertains.	1128.
This See was vacant five years.	
38 Robert de Sigillo.	
39 Richard Beaumes II.	1141.
40 Gilbert Foliot, translated from Hereford.	1152.
41 Richard Nigellus, Lord-Treasurer, and Lord Chan-	1163.
cellor, confecrated December 31.	1189.
42 William de St. Maria.	
43 Eustace de Falconbridge, Chancellor of the Exche-	1199.
quer, and Lord-Treasurer, consecrated April 25.	1221.
44 St. Roger Niger, confecrated June 10.	1229.
45 Fulco	,

45 Fulco

	368	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III
1	Ann. C.	3 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1244.	45 Fulco Basset, consecrated October 9.
	2	
	1259.	46 Henry de Wingham, Lord-Treasurer, and Lord Chancellor.
	1262.	47 Richard Talbot.
	1263.	48 Henry de Sandwich, consecrated May 27.
	1274.	49 John de Chiful, Lord Chancellor, and Lord-Trea-
		furer, confecrated April 29.
	1280.	50 Richard de Gravesend, consecrated August 12.
	1304.	51 Radulf de Baldock, or Baudake, Lord Chancellor.
	1313.	52 Gilbert Segrave, confectated November 25.
	1317.	53 Richard Newport, confectated March 26.
	1318.	54 Stephen Gravefend, confectated January 14.
	1338.	55 Richard Bintworth, Lord Chancellor.
	1339.	56 Radulf Stratford, confectated March 12.
	1355.	57 Michael de Northburg, or Northbrook.
	1361.	58 Simon Sudbury, translated to Canterbury.
	1375.	59 William Courtney, Chancellor of Oxford, translated
		to Canterbury.
	1381.	60 Robert Braybroke, Chancellor of England, confe-
		crated January 5.
	1404.	61 Roger Walden, Lord-Treasurer.
	1406.	62 Nicholas Bubwith, Master of the Rolls, and Lord-
		Treasurer, consecrated September 26.
	1407.	63 Richard Clifford.
	1422.	64 John Kemp, Lord Chancellor, translated to Can-
		terbury.
	1426.	65 William Grey, translated to Lincoln.
	1431.	66 Robert Fitz-Hugh, consecrated September 16.
	1436.	67 Robert Gilbert.
	1449.	68 Thomas Kemp, consecrated February 8.
	1489.	69 Richard Hill, confecrated November 15.
	1496.	70 Thomas Savage, translated to York.
	1502.	71 William Warham, Lord Chancellor, translated to
		Canterbury.
	1504.	72 William Barnes.
	1506.	73 Richard Eitz-James, translated from Chichester.
	1522.	74 Cuthbert Tunstal, consecrated October 10, translated to Durham.
	1530.	75 John Stokefly.
	1540.	76 Edmund Bonner, displaced by King Edward VI.
	1550.	77 Nicholas Ridley; displaced by Queen Mary, 1553,
		and Bonner reftored again.
	1559.	78 Edmund Grindal, translated to York.
1	1570.	79 Edwin Sands, translated to York.
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Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	369
	Ann. C.
80 John Elmer, Bishop-Almoner, consecrated March 24.	1576.
81 Richard Fletcher, Bishop-Almoner.	1594.
82 Richard Bencroft, confecrated May 8, translated to	1597.
Canterbury.	4 1 9
83 Richard Vaughan, translated from Chester.	1604.
84 Thomas Ravis, translated from Gloucester, March 7.	1607.
85 George Abbot, translated to Canterbury.	1609.
86 John King, confecrated September 8, died 1618.	161r.
87 George Mountein, or Mountaigne, Bishop-Almoner.	1621.
88 William Laud, Bishop of London, Chancellor of	1628.
Oxford, July 15, translated to Canterbury.	. 180
89 William Juxon, Bishop of London, and Lord-	1633.
Treasurer, consecrated October 27, translated to Canter-	
90 Gilbert Sheldon, consecrated at Westminster, Octo- ber 28, translated to Canterbury.	1660.
91 Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of Salisbury, tran- lated to London, Bishop-Almoner, died October 7, 1675.	
92 Henry Compton, translated to this See from Oxon,	1675.
died July 7, 1713.	
93 John Robinson, translated from Bristol, March 13.	1713.
94 Edmund Gibson, translated from Lincoln, May 4.	1723.

NORWICH.

THIS Diocese contains the whole County of Norfolk, except one parish; and that of Suffolk, excepting sour. It has also sixteen Churches and Chapels, and Cambridgeshire. The number of Churches and Chapels, in the whole Diocese, is no less than 1353. There are in it sour Archdeaconries, viz. those of Norwich, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sudbury. It was, at first, divided into two Bishoprics, namely, of Elmham and Dunwich; which were united in the year 955. By Hersast the See was removed from Dunwich to Thetsord, and by Herebert Losinga transferred to Norwich.

Bishops of the EAST-ANGLES.

1 St. Felix, a Burgundian.	630
2 Thomas, a Deacon.	647
3 Bregilfe, Bonifacius.	652
4 Bifus, by whom this Diocese	was divided into those of 669
Vol. III. Bb	N. Elm-

	N. ELMHAM.		DUNWICH.
673.	1 Bedwin.	673	1 Acca.
680.	2 Northbert.		2 Aftwolf.
731.	3 Headulac.	731	3 Eadfarth.
736.	4 Eadilfred.	1	4 Cuthwin-
767.	5 Lamferth.	767	5 Aldberth.
771.	6 Athelwolf.		6 Eglaf.
779	7 Hunfertus, or Alcar.	777	7 Hardulf, or Hear-
785.	8 Alherd.		lred.
816.	9 Sibba.		8 Aelphun.
826.	10 St. Hubert, after whose	785	9 Tidferth.
	death, both Sees lay vacant		10 Weremund.
	for the space of an hundred	870	11 Wilred, the last

years.

Bishops of both Sees.

Bishop of Dunwich.

	11 Athulf.
955.	12 Alfrid.
966.	
967.	13 Theodred I. alias Theodric.
	14 Theodred II.
983.	15 Athelstan.
993.	16 Algar.
1020.	17 Alwin.
1028.	18 Alfric.
1032.	19 Alifrejus.
	20 Stigand, translated to Winchester.
1038.	21 Grinkettel.
1040.	
1047.	22 Ethelmar, alias Egelmar.
	23 Herfast, who removed the See to Thetford, Lord
	Chancellor.
1085.	24 William Glassagus, Lord Chancellor; after whose
	death, the Bishop's See was removed to Norwich, and his

Bishops of Norwich.

The arms of this See. Az. three Mitres, with their Labels Or.

Pogi. 25 Herebert Losinga, Lord Chancellor.

fuccessors thence intitled

26 Everard.

to

Vol. III. Lifts of the English Archbishops, &	371
	Ann. E.
26 Everard.	1121.
27 William Turbus, a Norman.	1146.
28 John of Oxford.	1175.
29 John Grey, Lord Chief-Justice.	1200,
This See was vacant feven years.	
30 Pandulph, the Pope's Legate.	1222
31 Thomas de Blundeville.	1226.
32 Radulph.	1236.
This See was vacant three years.	
33 William de Raley, translated to Winchester.	1239:
34 Walter de Sufeild.	1244.
35 Simon de Wanton.	1257.
36 Roger de Skerwing.	1266.
37 William Middleton.	1278.
38 Radulph Walpole, translated to Ely.	1288.
39 John Salmon, Lord Chancellor.	1299.
40 Robert de Baldock, Lord Chancellor.	1325.
41 William Ayermyn, Lord-Keeper and Lord-T	
furer.	-5-3-
42 Anthony Beck, poisoned, by his fervants.	1337.
43 William Bateman, died at Avignon.	1343.
44 Thomas Percy.	1355.
45 Henry Spencer, consecrated March 16.	1370.
46 Alexander, Prior of Norwich.	1407.
47 Richard Courtney, died in Normandy.	1413.
48 John Wakering, confecrated May 31.	1416.
49 William Alnwick, confecrated August 18, transla	
to Lincoln.	
50 Thomas Brown; he was at the Council of Basil.	1436.
51 Walter Hart, confecrated February 27.	1445.
52 James Goldwel, Principal Secretary of State.	1472.
53 Thomas Jan.	1499.
54 Richard Nix.	1501.
55 William Rugg, alias Reppes, confecrated July 2.	1539.
56 Thomas Thirleby, Bishop of Westminster, transl	ated 1550.
to Ely.	
57 John Hopton.	1554.
58 John Parkhurst, consecrated September 1.	1560.
59 Edmund Freke, translated to Worcester.	1575.
	201

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Ann. C.	
1584.	60 Edmund Scambler, confecrated January 16.
1594.	61 William Redman, consecrated January 12.
1602.	62 John Jegon, consecrated February 20.
1618.	63 John Overall, translated from Coventry and Litch-
	field.
1619.	64 Samuel Harfnet, translated to York.
1628.	65 Francis White, Almoner, translated to Ely.
1632.	66 Richard Corbet.
1635.	67 Matthew Wren, Dean of the Chapel, translated to
1033.	Ely.
1638.	68 Richard Mountague, Bishop of Norwich, consecrat-
	ed August 24, died 1641.
1641.	69 Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, translated to Nor-
0-1	wich.
1660.	70 Edward Reynolds, confecrated January 13.
1676.	71 Anthony Sparrow, translated to this See from Exeter,
	November 12.
1685.	72 William Lloyd, translated from Peterborough, con-
	firmed July 4, deprived for refusing the oaths to King
	William and Queen Mary, February 1, 1690.
1691.	73 John Moore, confecrated July 5, translated to Ely.
1707.	74 Charles Trimnel, confecrated February 8, translated
.,	to Sarum and Winchester.
1721.	75 Thomas Green, confecrated October 8, translated
Trans.	to Ely.
1723.	76 John Leng, consecrated November 3.
1727.	77 William Barker, translated from Bangor.
1732.	78 Robert Butts, confecrated February 25, translated to
13	721-

OXFORD.

79 Thomas Gooch, translated from Bristol.

1738.

W AS part of the Diocese of Lincoln, till the year 1542, when it was erected into a distinct Bishopric by King Henry VIII. It contains the County of Oxford, in which there are 250 Churches and Chapels, but some ruined. There is only one Archdeacon, viz. that of Oxford,

Bishops of Oxford.

The arms of this See. Sable, a Fess Arg. in chief, 3 Ladies beads arrayed and veiled, Arg. and crowned, Or. and in base an Ox of the second passant, over a Ford proper.

I Robert King, last Abbot of Osney.

1542.

This See was vacant ten years.

2 Hugh Curwyn.

1567.

This See was vacant twenty years.

3 John Underhill, consecrated in December.

1589.

This See was vacant eleven years.

4 John Bridges, consecrated February 12.

1603.

5 John Howson, consecrated May 9, translated to Dur- 1819. ham.

6 Richard Corbet, translated to Norwich. 7 John Bancroft, died anno 1640.

1628. 1632.

8 Robert Skinner, Bishop of Bristol, 1636, translated 1641. thence to Oxford, 1640, and lastly to Worcester, 1663.

9 William Paul, confecrated December 20.

1663.

10 Walter Blandford, Warden of Wadham-College in 1665. Oxon, translated to Worcester.

11 Nathanael Crew, Clerk of the Closet, consecrated 1671. July 2, translated to Durham.

1674.

12 Henry Compton, translated to London. 13 John Fell, confecrated Bishop of Oxford, February 6. 1675. 14 Samuel Parker, confecrated October 17.

15 Timothy Hall, confecrated October 7.

1685. 1688.

16 John Hough, confecrated May 11, translated to Co- 1690. ventry and Litchfield, and then to Worcester.

17 William Talbot, consecrated September 24, trans- 1699. lated to Sarum and Durham.

18 John Potter, consecrated May 15, translated to Can- 1715.

19 Thomas Secker, translated from Bristol.

1737.

PETERBOROUGH.

PETERBOROUGH was also part of Lincoln-Diocese, till the year 1541, when it was converted into a Bishopric; centaining the whole County of Northamp

B b 3

ton,

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Ann. C. ton, in which Peterborough stands, and Rutlandshire; (except three Churches in one, and three in the other) in which there are 370 Churches and Chapels, but some ruined: And one Archdeacon, namely, that of Northampton.

Bishops of PETERBOROUGH.

The arms of this See. Gules, 2 Keys in Saltire between 4 Cross Croslets fitchy, Or.

- 1541. I John Chambers, the last Abbot of Peterborough.
 2 David Pool, consecrated August 15.
- 1557. 2 David Pool, confectated August 15. 1560. 3 Edmund Scambler, translated to Norwich.
- 1584. 4 Richard Howland.
 Thomas Dove.
- 1600. 5 I homas Dove.
 1630. 6 William Piers, confecrated October 24, translated to Wells.
- 7 Augustine Lindsel, consecrated February 10, translated to Hereford.
- 1634. 8 Francis Dee, Dean of Chichester, consecrated May 8.
- 1638.
 1660.
 10 Benjamin Laney, confecrated December 2, translated to Lincoln.
- 1663: II Joseph Henshaw, consecrated May II, died March 9, 1678.
- 1679. 12 William Lloyd, translated to this See from Landaff.
- 1685. 13 Thomas White, confecrated October 25, deprived for refusing the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, February 1, 1690.
- 1697. 14 Richard Cumberland, consecrated July 5, died October 9, 1718.
- 1718. 15 White Kennet, confecrated November 9, 1718, died December 19, 1728.
- 1728. 16 Robert Clavering, translated from Landaff, February 27, 1728-9.

ROCHESTER.

THIS Diocese, the least in England, comprehends only a small part of Kent, in which there are 105 Churches and Chapels: And the two parishes of Iselham in Cambridgeshire, and Frekenham in Suffolk. It has only one Archdeacon, that of Rochester. For many years, it was

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Bishops of Rochester.

The arms of this See. Arg. on a Saltire Gules, an Escalogshell, Or.

1 St. Justus, translated to Canterbury.	604.
2 Romanus.	624.
3 St. Paulinus, Archbishop of York.	633.
4 St. Ithamar.	644.
5 Damian.	656.
6 Putta.	669.
7 Quichelm, or William.	677.
8 Gebmund, or Godwind.	681.
9 Tobias.	692.
10 Adulf, alias Aldwuldf.	727.
11 Duina, alias Dun.	741.
12 Eardulf.	747•
13 Diora, alias Deora.	778.
14 Weremund.	788.
15 Beornmod, alias Beornred.	803.
16 Tadnoth.	841.
17 Bedenoth.	
18 Godwin I.	040
19 Cutherwolf.	868.
20 Swithulf.	880.
21 Buiric.	898.
22 Cheolmund	
23 Chineferth.	
24 Burrich.	.0.
25 Alfstan, alias Alstan.	980.
26 Godwin II.	985.
27 Godwin III.	1028.
28 Siward.	1.058.
29 Arnost.	1075.
30 Gundulph.	1076.
31 Radulph, translated to Canterbury.	1108.
32 St. Earnulph.	1115.
33 John, Archdeacon of Canterbury.	1125.
34 Ascelin.	1142.
35 Walter.	1147.
36 Gualeran, or Gualerin.	1182.
37 Gilbert Glanvil, Chief Justice.	1185.
B b 4	38 Benc-

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Ann. C.	-indicate the gradient and the state of a State of the state of the
1214.	38 Benedict.
1227.	39 Henry de Sanford.
1238.	40 Richard de Wendover.
1251.	41 Laurence de St. Martino.
1274.	42 Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor.
. 1278.	43 John de Bradfield.
1283.	44 Thomas de Inglethorp.
1291.	45 Thomas de Wuldham.
1319.	46 Haimo de Heath.
1352.	47 John de Shepey, Lord-Treasurer.
1361.	48 William de Witlesey, translated to Worcester.
1363.	49 Thomas Trilley, alias Trilleg.
1372.	Thomas Brinton.
1389.	51 William de Bottlesham.
1400.	52 John de Bottlesham.
1464.	53 Richard Young. 54 John Kemp, translated to Chichester.
1419.	55 John Langdon.
1422.	56 Thomas Brown, translated to Norwich.
1435.	57 William de Wells.
1444.	58 John Lowe.
1468.	59 Thomas Rotherham, translated to Lincoln and York.
1471.	60 John Alcock, Lord-Keeper, translated to Wor-
17.	cester.
1476.	61 John Russel, translated to Lincoln.
1480.	62 Edmund Audly, translated to Hereford.
1493.	63 Thomas Savage, translated to London.
1497.	64 Richard Fitz-James, translated to Chichester.
1504.	65 John Fisher, Cardinal, beheaded.
1535.	66 John Hilfey.
1540.	67 Nicholas Heath, Almoner, confecrated April 4, trans-
	lated to Worcester.
1544.	68 Henry Holbech, translated to Lincoln. 69 Nicholas Ridley, confecrated September 5, trans-
1547.	lated to London.
7550	70 Jo. Poynet, confecrated June 26, translated to
1550.	Winchester.
	71 John Scory, confecrated August 30, translated to
1551.	Chichester.
1554.	72 Maurice Griffin, confecrated April 1.
1559.	73 Edmund Gheast, or Guest, consecrated in March,
337.	translated to Sarum.
1571.	74 Edmund Freak, translated to Norwich.
	7 1

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	Ann. C.
75 John Piers, Almoner, consecrated April 15, translated to Sarum.	
76 John Young consecrated March 16.	1577-
77 William Barlow, translated to Lincoln.	1605.
78 Richard Neile, consecrated November 9, translated	
to Lichfield.	
79 John Buckeridge, translated to Ely.	1611.
80 Walter Curle, consecrated September 7, translated	1627.
to Wells.	
81 John Bowle, confecrated February 7.	162g.
82 Jo. Warner, Dean of Lichfield, confecrated Janu-	
ary 14, died 1666.	J.
83 Jo. Dolben, Dean of Westminster, confecrated	1666.
November 15.	
84 Francis Turner, confecrated November 11.	1683.
85 Thomas Sprat, confecrated November 2.	1684.
86 Francis Atterbury, confecrated July 5.	1713.
87 Samuel Bradford, translated from Carlisle.	1723-
88 Joseph Wilcocks, translated from Gloucester.	1731.
	10

SALISBURY.

THIS Bishop's See was at first fixed at Sherborn in Dorfetshire, and contained all that District which is now divided into the Dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter. In the year 905, the Dioceses of Wells, Crediton, and St. Germans (now Exeter) were taken from it. And it was moreover parcelled out into the two Bishoprics of Sherborn and Wilton. The present Diocese of Salisbury, or Sarum, contains all Wiltshire, except two Parishes; and all Berkshire, excepting one Parish, and part of another. There are in it three Archdeaconries, namely of Salisbury, Wilts, and Berks: And the number of Parish-Churches and Chapels, in the whole, is about 550. It has several peculiars of its own, in Dorsetshire; though in Bristol-Diocese.

Bishops of SHERBORN.

1 St. Aldhelm.	705.
² Forthere.	709.
3 Herewald.	, ,
The state of the s	 739.

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Ann. C.

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4 Ethelwald. 755. 5 Denefrith. 790.

6 Wilbert. 798.

7 Ealstan, alias Alfstan. 834.

8 Eadmund, or St. Hamund Mart. \$68.

872. 9 Etheleage.

10 Alfric, or Alfsy. 875.

11 Affer, furnamed Menevenfis. 879.

12 Swithelmus, alias Sigelmus. 883. 889.

13 Ethelward II. after whose death this Diocese was divided into many parts, those of Wells, Crediton, and St. Germans (both which latter now make Exeter) being taken out of it, ann. 905, by Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury: At which time also there was another See erected for these parts at Wilton, whose seat was sometimes there, and fometimes also at Ramsbury and Sunning.

Bishops of Sherborn and Wilton.

909.	14 Werstan.	909	1	Ethelitan.
918.	15 Ethelbald.	920	2	Odo.
,	16 Sigelm II.	941		Ofulph.
934.	17 Alfred.	971		Alftan.
966.	18 Wulfine.	981		Wulfgarus, or Alf-
968.	19 Alfwold.		arts.	gar.
978.	20 Ethelric.	986	6	Siric, translated to
986	21 Ethelfy.	1 100		Canterbury.
998.	22 Brithwin.	989	7	Alfric, translated
1009.	23 Elmer.			to Canterbury.
1020.	24 Brithwin.	996	8	Brithwold.
1041.	25 Elfwold. After whose	1007		Livington.
	death Herman, who had be-	1013		Æthelwin.
	fore been Bishop of Wilton,			Herman, the last
	and refigned that Church, be-	13		Bishop of Wilton.
	cause the Monks of Malms-			

bury would not give him leave to remove his See Episcopal to their Abbey, was made Bishop of Sherborn; and having joined both Sees together, did shortly after remove both to Salisbury: Of which himfelf, and his fuccessors, were af-

terwards entitled

I

Bishops of SALISBURY.

The Arms of this See. Az. our Lady the Virgin Mary, with her Babe in her arm, and a Scepter in the left, all Or.

26 Herman the 26th Bishop of this Diocese, and first	10:8.
that had his feat at Sarum.	20,00
27 St. Osmund, Lord Chancellor, created Earl of	1078
Somerfet.	10,00
28 Roger, Lord Chief-Justice, Lord Chancellor, and	T107
Lord Treasurer, consecrated August 11.	110/.
29 Joceline.	****
29 Jocenne.	1139.
This See was vacant four years.	
30 Hubert Walter, consecrated, October 22, translated	1180
to Canterbury.	1109.
31 Herbert Pauper, or Poore.	TIOA
32 Richard Poore.	1194.
33 Robert Bingham.	
34 William Surn. Eboracenfis.	1229.
35 Giles de Brid-port.	1247.
36 Walter de la Wile, consecrated May 27.	
37 Robert de Wikhampton.	1263.
38 Walter Scammel, consecrated October 22.	1274.
39 Henry de Braundston, consecrated on Trinity Sun-	1287.
day.	120/-
40 William de la Corner, consecrated in May.	1289.
41 Nicholas de Longespee.	
42 Simon de Gaunt.	1291.
43 Roger de Mortival, consecrated September 28.	1297.
44 Robert Wivill.	1315.
45 Radulph Erghum, confecrated December 9, trans-	1329.
lated to Wells	1375.
46 John Waltham, Master of the Rolls and Lord-Trea-	00
furer, confecrated September 20.	1388.
47 Richard Metford.	
48 Nicholas Bubwith, translated from London, and re-	1395.
moved to Wells.	1407.
49 Robert Hallam, Cardinal, Chancellor of Oxford.	
50 John Chaundler, confecrated December 12.	1407.
71 Robert Nevil, confecrated October 26.	1417.
52 William Aifcoth, Clerk of the Council, confecrated	1427.
July 20:	1438.
Jan 401	

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Ann. C.	
1450.	53 Richard Beauchamp, first Chancellor of the Garter.
1482.	54 Lionel Woodvill, Chancellor of Oxford.
1484.	55 Thomas Langton, translated to Winchester, Chan-
	cellor of the Garter.
1493.	56 John Blyth, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of
	Cambridge, Chancellor of the Garter, confecrated Au-
	guft 23.
1500.	57 Henry Dean, translated to Canterbury, Chancellor
1502.	of the Garter.
1502.	58 Edmund Audley, Chancellor of the Garter, trans-
1524.	lated from Rochefter and Hereford.
¥535·	59 Laurence Campejus, Cardinal. 60 Nicholas Shaxton.
1539.	61 John Sakot, alias Capon, translated from Bangor.
1559.	62 John Jewell, confecrated January 21.
1571.	63 Edmund Gheast, Bishop-Almoner, translated from
	Rochester.
1577.	64 John Piers, Bishop-Almoner, translated to York.
	This See was vacant three years.
1591.	65 John Coldwel, confecrated December 26.
	This See was vacant two years.
1598.	66 Henry Cotton, consecrated November 12.
1615.	67 Robert Abbot, consecrated December 3.
1618.	68 Martin Fotherby, consecrated April 19.
1620.	69 Robert Tounson, consecrated July 9.
1621.	70 John Davenant, consecrated November 18.
1641.	71 Brian Duppa, Bishop of Chichester, and Tutor to
	the Prince, translated to Winchester.
1660.	72 Humphry Henchman, confecrated October 28, trans-
1663.	lated to London.
1003.	73 John Earl, Dean of Westminster, and Clerk of the Closet, translated from Worcester.
1665.	74 Alexander Hide, Dean of Winchester, consecrated
1005.	December 3.
1667.	75 Seth Ward, confecrated Bishop of Exeter, 1662,
100/	translated to Salisbury, 1667, Chancellor of the Garter.
1639.	76 Gilbert Burnet, consecrated March 31. He died
,	March 17, 1714.
1715.	77 William Talbot, translated from Oxford, removed
	to Durham.
2721.	78 Richard Willis, translated from Gloucester,
	79 Ben-

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Ann. C.

79 Benjamin Hoadley, translated from Hereford, re- 1723. moved to Winchester.

80 Thomas Sherlock, translated from Bangor.

1734.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER (fo called from flanding West of St. Paul's) was anciently, in the time of the Britons, the See of the Archbishop of London; but being destroyed by the Saxons, Sebert King of Essex erected a Church, and dedicated it to St. Peter, which was rebuilt, endowed and stored with Monks by Edward the Confessor. Afterwards it was taken down, and built as it now stands by Henry III, except some additions to the West, and the Chapel of Henry VII. The Abbots had Archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and the keeping of the Regalia, with a chief fervice in the Coronation of the Kings, in which rights the Dean now succeeds them. The Abby (valued at 3977 l.) was diffolved, and created into a Deanery by Henry VIII, 1539; and into a Bishopric two years after, and given to Thomas Thirleby, who having wasted the patrimony of the See, was removed to Norwich. The Bishopric lasted but nine years. The Abbot was restored by Queen Mary, and, her foundation being diffolved by Queen Elizabeth, she made it a Collegiate Church of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, as it still continues.

The Bishop, Deans, and Abbots of WEST-

Arms of St. Edward the Confessor in a Chief, Or, between two Roses, Gules; the Arms of King Edward III.

William Benson, the late Abbot, and first Dean. Thomas Thirleby, the first, and only Bishop of West-	1539.
minster, translated to Norwich.	
3 Richard Coxe, Dean, after Bishop of Ely.	1550.
4 Hugh Weston, Dean.	1553.
5 John Feckenham, Abbot.	1556.
6 William Bill, Dean.	1560.
7 Gabriel Goodman.	1561.
8 Lancelot Andrews, after Bishop of Chichester.	1601.

o Richard

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Ann. C.

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9 Richard Neile, after Bishop of Rochester, &c. 1605.

10 George Mountein, after Bishop of Lincoln, &c. 1610.

1617. 11 Robert Tompson, after Bishop of Sarum.

12 John Williams, Lord-Keeper, Bishop of Lincoln, 1620. and Dean of Westminster, translated to York. 1660.

13 John Earl, Clerk of the Closet, after Bishop of

Salifbury.

1663. 14 John Dolben, translated to the Archbishopric of York.

> 15 Thomas Sprat, Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester; and so on to Bishop Wilcox, as in the See of Rochester. See Bishops of Rochester.

WINCHESTER.

THIS Diocese contains the whole County of Southampton, with the Isle of Wight, and the Isles of Jerfey, Guernsey, Serk, and Alderney. It also contains one parish in Wiltshire, and all Surrey, except eleven Peculiars, belonging to Canterbury. The number of Churches and Chapels in it are 415. And it has two Archdeacons, viz. of Winchester and Surrey.

Bishops of WINCHESTER.

The Arms of this See. G. two Keys indorfed in bend, the uppermost Arg. the other Or, a Sword interposed between them in bend snifter, of the second, Pomels and Hilts of the third.

1 St. Birine. 635.

2 Agilbert.

663. 3 Wina, or Wini.

4 Eleutherius. 670.

5 St. Headda. 676.

6 Daniel. 703.

7 Humfrey, alias Humfert. 744.

8 Kinchard, alias Kineward. 754. 780. 9 Athelard, translated to Canterbury.

790. 10 Egbald. 11 Dudda.

794. 12 Kineberth. 797.

803. 13 Alhmund.

812. 14 Wigthenius.

15 Herefrid.

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V

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	Ann. C.
15 Herefrid.	829.
16 Edmund.	832.
17 Helmstan.	833.
18 St. Suithun, or Swithin, Lord Chancellor.	852.
19 Adhferth, alias Athelred.	862.
20 Dumbert.	871.
21 Denewulf, a Hogherd under King Alfred.	879.
22 St. Athelm, alias Rertulf.	888.
23 St. Frithstan.	909.
24 St. Brinstan.	932.
25 Elphege the Bald.	935:
26 Elffine, alias Alffi.	951.
27 Brithelm.	958.
28 St. Ethelwold.	963-
29 St. Elphege.	984.
30 Kenulph.	1006.
31 St. Brithwold.	1006.
32 St. Elfine, alias Alffi.	1015.
33 Alwine.	1032.
34 Stigand, translated to Canterbury.	1047-
35 Walkeline.	1070,
This See was vacant ten years.	
36 William Giffard, Lord Chancellor.	1107.
37 St. Henry Blesensis, Cardinal.	1129.
This See was vacant three years.	
38 Richard Tocliff, alias More.	
39 Godfrey de Lucy.	1174.
40 Peter de Rupibus, Lord Chief-Justice.	1189.
41 William de Ralegh, alias Radley.	1205.
42 Ethelmar.	1244.
	1260.
This See was vacant four years.	
43 John of Exeter.	1262.
44 Nicholas Eliensis, Bishop of Worcester.	1268.
45 John de Pontissara, alias Pontois.	1282.
46 Henry Woodlock.	. 1305.
47 John Sandal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lor	d 1316.
Chancellor, and Lord-Treasurer.	
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Ann. C.	
1320.	
	7 1 C . C 1 T 1 C 1 1 1 1 + 4 -
1323.	furer, translated to Canterbury.
7000	50 Adam de Orlton.
1333.	51 William de Edington, or Edendon, Lord-Treasurer,
1346.	alfo Lord Chancellor, and the first Prelate of the Garter.
	52 William de Wickham, Lord Chancellor.
1367.	53 Henry Beaufort, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor.
1404.	54 William de Waynsleet, Lord Chancellor.
1447	55 Peter Courtney.
1486.	56 Thomas Langton.
1493-	57 Richard Fox, Lord Privy-Seal.
1500.	
1529.	58 Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor. 59 Stephen Gardiner, displaced 1549.
1531.	
1550.	60 John Poynet, who being removed, Bishop Gardiner was restored, 1553, and made Lord Chancellor.
	61 John White.
1556.	62 Robert Horne.
1560.	63 John Watson, consecrated September 18.
1580.	64 Thomas Cooper, translated from Lincoln.
1583.	6r William Wickham, translated from Lincoln
1595.	65 William Wickham, translated from Lincoln. 66 William Day, confecrated January 25.
1595.	67 Thomas Bilson, consecrated June 13.
1597.	68 James Mountague, translated October 4, from Bath
1616.	and Wells.
1618.	69 Lancelot Andrews, Dean of the Chapel, translated
1010.	from Ely.
1628.	70 Richard Neile, translated to York.
	71 Walter Curle, Prelate of the Garter, and Bishop-
1632.	Almoner, translated from Bath and Wells.
1660.	72 Brian Duppa, translated from Salisbury, confirmed
	October 4.
1662.	73 George Morley, translated from Worcester, Prelate
2002	of the Garter.
1684.	74 Peter Mew, translated from Bath and Wells, con-
	firmed November 22.

75 Sir Jonathan Trelawney, translated from Exeter, 1707. confirmed January 14.

76 Charles Trimnell, translated from Norwich, Au-1721. gust 19.

77 Richard Willis, translated from Sarum, confirmed 1723. September 21.

78 Benjamin Hoadley, translated from Sarum, Sep-1734. tember 26.

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WORCESTER.

THIS Diocese contains all Worcestershire, except 21 Churches and Chapels, which belong to Heresord. It has also above a third part of Warwickshire, two parishes in Staffordshire, one parish in Shropshire, and two Chapelries in the County of Gloucester; in all, 280 Churches and Chapels. There is only one Archdeacon, viz. of Worcester.

Bishops of WORCESTER.

The Arms of this See. Argent, ten Torteauxes.

D.C.L. C.O.Dia and a	680.
Boselus, first Bishop of Worcester.	
2 Oftforus.	691.
3 St. Egwin.	692.
4 Wilfrid.	717.
5 Mildred.	743.
6 Weremund.	775.
7 Tilhere.	778.
8 Eathored, or Adored.	779.
9 Denebert.	793.
10 Eadbert, or Hubert.	822.
11 Alwin.	848.
12 Werefrid.	873.
13 Wilfreth I.	892.
14 Ethelhun.	915.
15 Wilfreth II.	927.
16 Kinewold.	929.
17 St. Dunstan, translated to London.	957.
18 St. Ofwald.	960.
19 Adulf.	992.
20 Wulfstan I.	1002.
21 Leoffi.	1024.
22 Britteagus.	1033.
23 Living.	1038.
24 Aldred II	1046.
25 St. Wultan II, built the Cathedral of Worcester.	1062.
26 Sampson.	1096.
27 Theulph.	1115.
28 Simon, Chancellor to Queen Adeliza.	1125.

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Ann. C.	
1158.	29 Alured.
1159.	30 John Pagham.
1164.	31 Roger.
1180.	32 Baldwin, translated to Canterbury.
1186.	33 William de Notrhale.
1191.	34 Robert.
1193.	35 Henry.
1196.	36 John de Constantiis.
1200.	37 Mauger.
1214.	38 Walter Grey, Lord Chancellor, translated to York.
1216.	39 Silvester.
1218.	40 William de Bloys.
. 1237.	41 Walter de Catilupe.
1266.	42 Nicholas de Ely, Lord Chancellor, translated to
	Winchester.
1268.	43 Godfrey Giffard, Lord Chancellor.
1302.	44 William de Gainsburgh.
1308.	45 Walter Reynold, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Trea-
	furer, translated to Canterbury.
1313.	46 Walter Maydeston.
1317.	47 Thomas Cobham.
1327.	48 Adam de Orleton, translated to Winchester.
1333.	49 Simon de Montacute.
1337.	50 Thomas Hennyhal.
1338.	51 Wulstan de Brandford.
1349.	52 John Thursby, Lord Chancellor, translated to York.
1352.	53 Reginald Brian.
1362.	54 John Barnet, Lord-Treasurer, translated to Wells.
1363.	55 William Wittlesey, translated to Canterbury.
1368.	56 William de Lynne.
1375.	57 Henry de Wakefield, Lord-Treasurer.
1395.	58 Tideman de Winchcombe.
1401.	59 Richard Clifford, translated to London.
1407.	60 Thomas Peverel.
1419.	61 Philip Morgan, Chancellor of Normandy, translated
	to Ely.
1425.	62 Thomas Polton.
1435.	63 Thomas Bourchier, translated to Ely; he lived an
	Archbisbop, and Bishop, 51 years.
1443.	64 John Carpenter, consecrated March 22.
1477.	65 John Alcock, Lord Chancellor, translated to Ely.
1486.	66 Robert Morton.
1497.	67 John Gigles.
	68 Silvester Gigles.
1498.	69 Julius

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Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	387
	Ann. G.
69 Julius de Medicis, after Pope Clement VII.	1521.
70 Hieron. de Nugutiis, an Italian.	1522.
71 Hugh Latimer, installed August 20.	1535.
72 John Bell.	1539.
73 Nicholas Heath, displaced by King Edward VI, and the See put over in Commendam to Mr. Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, but restored after by Queen Mary, in 1553, and made Lord President of Wales, translated to York.	1543.
74 Richard Pates.	1554.
75 Edwin Sands, consecrated December 21, translated	1559.
to York.	237
76 Nicholas Bullingham, translated from Lincoln, Janu-	1570.
ary 26. 77 John Whitgift, Vice-President of Wales, for Sir	
Henry Sidney, translated to Canterbury.	1577.
78 Edmund Freake, translated from Norwich.	1584.
79 Richard Fletcher, translated to London.	1592.
80 Thomas Bilson, consecrated June 13, translated to	1596.
Winchester.	1590.
81 Gervase Babington, translated from Exeter.	1507
82 Henry Parry, translated from Gloucester.	1597.
83 John Thornborough, translated from Bristol.	1617.
84 John Prideaux, Public Professor of Divinity in the	1641.
University of Oxon.	1041.
85 George Morley, consecrated October 28, translated	1660.
to Winchester.	.000.
86 John Gauden, translated to this See, from Exeter.	1652.
87 Robert Skinner, consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 1636,	1663.
thence translated to Oxon, 1640, lastly to Worcester; he died June 1670.	
88 Walter Blandford, translated to this See from Oxon,	1671.
June 13. 89 James Fleetwood, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, consecrated Bishop of this See, August 29.	1675.
90 William Thomas, translated from St. David's, confirmed August 27.	1683.
91 Edward Stillingfleet, confecrated October 13.	1689.
92 William Lloyd, translated from Litchfield, Janu-	1699.
ary 22.	99.
93 John Hough, translated from Litchfield and Coven- try.	1717.
94 Isaac Maddox, translated from St. Asph.	1743.

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YORK.

THE Province of York comprehends only the Archbishopric of York, and the Bishoprics of Carlisle, Ches-

ter, and Durham.

The Bishops of Scotland were formerly subject to this Archbishop, and swore canonical obedience to him; but, in the year 1466, they withdrew themselves from his jurisdiction.

The Diocese of York contains above three parts in sour of Yorkshire, all Nottinghamshire, and Hexham peculiar jurisdiction; divided into about 903 Parishes and Chapels: And into the sour Archdeaconries of York, East-Riding, Cleveland, and Nottingham.

Archbishops of YORK.

The arms of the See of York, are: Ruby, two Keys in altire, Pearl, in chief an Imperial Crown of Gold.

625. 1 St. Paulinus died 644.

This See was vacant 20 years.

664. 2 Ceadda.

667. 3 Wilfrid I.

677. 4 St. Bofa.

687. 5 St. John of Beverley.

718. 6 St. Wilfrid II.

743. 7 St. Egbert.

767. 8 Adelbert, or Coena.

780. 9 Eanbald I.

796. 10 Eanbald II.

812. 11 Wolfy.

831. 12 Wimund.

854. 13 Wilfer.

897. 14 Ethelbald.

921. 15 Lodeward, alias Redward.

941. 16 Wulltan 056. 17 Oskitell.

956. 17 Oskitell. 071. 18 Athelwald.

971. 18 Athelwald. 972. 19 St. Ofwald.

993. 20 Aldulph.

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Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	389
	Ann. C.
21 Wulftan II.	1003.
22 Alfric, or Putta.	1023.
23 Kinfy.	1051.
24 Aldred.	1061.
25 Thomas I.	1070.
26 Gerard.	1101.
27 Thomas II.	1109.
28 Thurstan,	1119.
29 Henry Murdac.	1147.
30 St. Willam.	1153.
31 Roger.	1154.
31.716.11	
This See was vacant 10 years.	
32 Geoffrey Plantagenet, Lord Chancellor.	1191.
This See was vacant 4 years.	
33 Walter Grey, Lord Chancellor.	1215.
34 St. Sewall.	1256.
35 Godfrey de Kinton.	1258.
36 Walter Giffard, Lord Chancellor.	1265.
37 William Wickwane.	1279.
38 John Romanus.	1285.
39 Henry de Newark.	1298.
40 Thomas Corbridge.	1299.
41 William de Greenfeild, Lord Chancellor.	1305.
42 William de Melton, Lord Chancellor and Lord-	1317.
Treasurer.	-31/-
43 William Zouche, Lord-Treasurer.	1342.
44 John Thorisby, Lord Chancellor.	1352.
45 Alexander Nevil.	1374.
46 Thomas Arundel, Lord Chancellor, translated to	
Canterbury,	
47 Robert Waldby, Cardinal.	1396.
48 Richard Scrope, beheaded.	1398.
49 Henry Bowet.	1407.
50 John Kemp, Lord Chancellor, translated to Canter-	1426.
bury.	
51 William Boothe.	1452.
52 George Nevil, Lord Chancellor.	1464.
53 Laurence Boothe, translated from Durham.	1476.
54 Thomas Rotheram, Lord Chancellor, translated from	1480
Lincoln.	
€ c 3 55 Thomas	•

390	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.
Ann. C.	
1501.	55 Thomas Savage, Bishop of London.
1508.	56 Christopher Bambridge, Cardinal, translated from
	Durham,
1514.	57 Thomas Wolfey, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor.
1531.	58 Edward Lee, installed, December 11.
1544.	59 Robert Holgate, Lord President of the North, trans-
-311	lated from Landaff.
1553.	60 Nicholas Heath, Lord Chancellor, translated from
3,7,3	Rochester.
1560.	61 Thomas Young, Lord Prefident of the North.
1570.	62 Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London, translated to
,,,	Canterbury.
1576.	63 Edwin Sands, translated from London, March 8.
1588.	64 John Piers, translated from Rochester.
1594.	65 Matthew Hutton, translated from Durham.
1606.	66 Tobias Matthewes, translated from Durham.
1627.	67 George Mounteine, or Mountaigne, translated from
	London.
1628.	68 Samuel Harsnet, translated from Norwich, Jan. 13.
1631.	69 Richard Neile, died October 31, 1640.
1641.	70 John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord-Keeper,
	translated from Lincoln, December 4.
1660.	71 Accepted Frewen, translated from Coventry and
	Litchfield.
1664.	72 Richard Sterne, translated from Carlisle.
1683.	73 John Dolben, translated from Rochester, confirmed
	August 16.
1688.	74 Thomas Lamplugh, translated from Exeter, con-
	firmed December 17, died May 5, 1691.
1691.	75 John Sharp, confecrated July 5, died February 2,
	1713.
1713.	76 Sir William Dawes, translated from Chester, March 9.
1724.	77 Lancelot Blackburne, translated from Exeter, Novem-
	ber 28.
2744.	78 Thomas Herring, translated from Bangor.

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CARLISLE.

THE Bishopric of Carlisse contains the better half of Cumberland and Westmoreland; in which there are 131 Churches and Chapels. It has only one Archdeacon, viz. of Carlisse.

Ann. C.

Bishops of CARLISLE.

The arms of this See. Argent, on a Cross Sable, a Mitre with Labels, Or.

1	Athelwolf, Athelward, or Adelwald.	1133.
2	Bernard, died anno 1186.	1157.

This See was vacant thirty-two years.

	1216.
	1223.
5 Silvester de Everdon, Lord-Chancellor.	1247.
	1254.
	1258.
	1280.
9 John de Halton.	1292.
	1325.
	1332.
	1353.
	1363.
	1396.
	1396.
	1400.
	1419.
18 William Barrowe.	1422.
	1430.
of Cambridge.	
20 Nicholas Close, translated to Litchfield.	1449.
	1452.
22 John Kingscote.	1462.
23 Richard Scrope.	1464.
24 Edward Story, Chancellor of Cambridge.	1468.
25 Richard Bell, Dunelmensis.	1478.
	1496.
	1503.
28 John Penny.	1509.
29 John Kite.	1521.
30 Robert Aldrich, Provost of Eaton.	1537.
31 Owen Oglethorpe,	1557.
32 John Best.	1560.
33 Richard Barnes, translated to Durham.	1570.
34 John Mey.	15776
C c 4 35 Henry	

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Ann. G.	
1598.	35 Henry Robinson.
1616.	36 Robert Snowden,
1621.	37 Richard Milbourne.
1624.	38 Richard Senhouse.
1628.	39 Francis White, translated to Norwich.
1628.	40 Barnabas Potter, died 1641.
1660.	41 Richard Sterne, consecrated December 2, translated
	to York.
1664.	42 Edward Rainbow.
1684.	43 Thomas Smith, confecrated June 29.
1702.	44 William Nicholson, consecrated June 14, translated
	to Londonderry, 1718, and to the Archbishopric of Cashil,
1718.	45 Samuel Bradford, consecrated June 1, translated to
	Rochester, 1723.
1723.	46 John Waugh, consecrated October 13.
1734.	47 Sir George Fleming, Bart. consecrated January 19.

CHESTER.

THE Bishopric of Chester was antiently part of the Diocese of Litchfield, one of whose Bishops, removing his See hither, in the year 1075, occasioned his Successors being frequently called Bishops of Chester. But it was not crected into a distinct Bishopric, till the year 1541, by King Henry VIII. It contains the entire Counties of Chester and Lancaster; part of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire; two Chapelries in Denbighshire; and five Churches and Chapels in the County of Flint: In all, 506 Churches and Chapels. It is divided into two Archdeaconries, viz. Chester and Richmond.

Bishops of CHESTER.

The arms of this See. Gul. 3 Mitres, with their Labels Or.

	그리고 있는 것이 없는 것이 없다면 없다면 없는 것이 없다면
1240.	1 Nicholas de Fernham, translated to Durham
1541.	2 John Bird, removed hither from Bangor.
1554.	3 George Cotes.
1556.	4 Cuthbert Scott.
1561.	5 William Downham.
1579.	6 William Chaderton, translated to Lincoln.
1595.	7 Hugh Bellot.
1597.	8 Richard Vaughan, translated to London.

9 George

Vol. III. Lifts of the English Archbishops, &c.	393
• •	Ann. C.
9 George Lloyd.	1604.
10 Thomas Morton, translated to Litchfield.	1616.
11 John Bridgman.	161g.
12 Brian Walton, consecrated December 2.	1660:
13 Henry Ferne, Mafter of Trinity-College, Cam-	1661.
bridge.	
14 George Hall, Archdeacon of Canterbury.	1662.
15 John Wilkins, Dean of Rippon, died June 19,	1668.
1672.	
16 John Pearson, Margaret Professor in Cambridge,	1672.
confecrated February 9.	
17 Thomas Cartwright, confecrated October 17.	1686.
18 Nicholas Stratford, confecrated September 15.	1689.
19 Sir William Dawes, consecrated February 8, trans-	1707.
lated to York, 1713.	
20 Francis Gastrel, consecrated April 4, 1714.	1713.
21 Samuel Peploe, confecrated April 12.	1726.
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DURHAM.

THIS See was at first fixed at Lindisfarne-island on the coast of Northumberland, where it remained till the year 900, and was then removed to Chester on the Street, in the County of Durham; where it continued till 995, when it was transplanted to Durham.—It contains the whole Bishopric, or County of Durham, and all Northumberland, except Hexham Jurisdiction: It has also one parish in the County of Cumberland. It is divided into the two Archdeaconries of Durham and Northumberland; in which the number of Churches and Chapels is 201.

Bishops of LINDISFARNE, or HOLY-ISLAND.

1	St. Aidan,	died August 13, 651.	635.
2	St. Finan.		652.
3	Colman.		661.
4	Tuda.		664.
5	St. Eata.		665.
6	St. Cuthbe	rt.	685.
			003.

394	Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III
Ann. C.	
688.	7 St. Eadbert.
698.	8 St. Egbert.
724.	9 St. Ethelwold.
740.	10 Kenulf.
781.	11 Highald.
	12 St. Ethelwine, died 790.
803.	13 Egbert II.
830.	14 Egfrid, alias Eathored.
846.	15 Eanbert.
854.	16 Eardulf.
-	Bishops of Chester on the Street.
900.	17 Cuthard.
915.	18 Tilred.
927.	19 Withred.
944.	20 Uhtred.
947.	21 Sexhelm.
957-	22 Aldred.
968.	23 Alfius, alias Elfine.
990.	24 Aldwin, who first fettled the See at Durham; from whence both he and his successors have been stiled
	Bishops of Durham.
	The arms of this See. Azure, a Cross between four Lions Rampant, Or.
1021.	25 Eadmund.
1041.	26 Eadred.
1042.	27 Elgelric.
1056.	28 Egelwin.
1071.	29 Walcher, Earl of Northumberland.
1080.	30 William de Carilefo, Lord Chief-Justice.
	This See was vacant 4 years.
1099.	31 Ranulf Flambard, Lord-Treasurer.
1133.	32 Galfrid Rufus Lord Chancellor, consecrated Au-
	gust 6.
1143.	33 William de St. Barbara, consecrated June 20.
1153.	34 Hugh Pusar, or Pudsey, Earl of Northumberland.
1197.	35 Philip de Pictavia, consecrated May 12.
	26 Richard

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36 Richard

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Vol. III. Lists of the English Archbishops, &c.	395
	Ann. C.
36 Richard de Marisco, Lord Chancellor, consecrated	1217.
June 22. 37 Richard Poore, translated from Salisbury.	1228.
38 Nicholas de Fernham, consecrated June 9.	1241.
39 Walter de Kirkham,	1249.
40 Robert Stichel.	1260.
41 Robert de Infula.	12740
42 Anthony Beck, Patriarch of Jerusalem, consecrated	
January 15.	
43 Richard Kellowe, consecrated December 19.	1311.
44 Ludowick Beaumont.	1318.
45 Richard de Bury, Lord Chancellor, and Lord-Trea-	
furer, confecrated November 19.	
46 Thomas Hatfield, Principal Secretary, confecrated	1345.
July 10.	
47 John Fordham, Lord-Treasurer, translated to Ely.	1381.
48 Walter Skirlawe, translated from Coventry and	1388.
Litchfield.	
49 Thomas Langley, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, con-	1406.
secrated August 8.	
50 Robert Nevil, translated from Sarum.	1438.
51 Laurence Booth, Lord Chancellor, translated to York.	1457.
52 William Dudley.	1476.
53 John Sherwood.	1485.
54 Richard Fox, translated to Winchester.	1494.
55 William Siever.	1502.
56 Christopher Bambridge, Master of the Rolls, trans-	1507.
lated to York.	
57 Thomas Ruthal.	1509.
58 Thomas Wolfey, then Archbishop of York.	1523.
59 Cuthbert Tunstal, Master of the Rolls, translated	1530.
from London.	
60 James Pilkington, confecrated March 2.	1560.
61 Richard Barnes, translated from Carlisle.	1577-
This See was vacant 2 years.	
62 Matthew Hutton, confecrated July 27, translated to York.	1589.
63 Tobias Matthews, translated to York.	1595.
64 William James, President of University College.	1606.
65 Richard Neile, translated to Winchester, conse	1617.
crated September 7.	
66 George Mountaine, translated to York.	1627.
67 John Howson, translated from Oxford.	1628.
I 68 Thoma	5

396 Lists of the English Archbishops, &c. Vol. III.

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- 1632 68 Thomas Morton, translated from Litchfield; died
- 1660: 69 John Cosin, consecrated December 2.
- 70 Nathanael Crew, translated from Oxford to this See, October 22; he died September 18.
- 1721. 71 William Talbot, translated from Sarum, November 7.
- 1730. 72 Edward Chandler, translated from Coventry and Litchfield, November 21.

HEXHAM.

THE Bishopric of Hexham, Hagulstad, or Hextold, was founded in the infancy of the Saxon Church. That place was called, by the Latin Writers, Axelodunum, by Beda, Hagulstadensis, now Hexham; the first who had the name of Bishop there, being St. Eata, the fifth Bishop of Lindisfarne. Ten Bishops it enjoyed successively, and then, by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it discontinued; the jurisdiction of it being added to the See of York.

Bishops of HEXHAM.

- 678. I St. Eata, Bishop of Lindisfarne.
- 681. 2 Tumbert.
- 686. 3 St. John of Beverley, translated to York.
- 709. 4 St. Acca.

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- 734. 5 Frithebert.
- 767. 6 Alhmund.
- 780. 7 Tilhere.
- 789. 8 Ethelbert.
- 797. 9 Heandred.
- 800. 10 Eanbert.
- 306. 11 Tidferth, the last Bishop of Hexham.

MAN.

THE Bishopric of Man was erected by Pope Gregory IV, and for its Diocese had this Isle, and all the Hebrides, or western Islands of Scotland. The Bishop hath his seat in Russin or Castletown, and in Latin is stilled Sodorensis. But when this Isle was annexed to England, the western

1; John.

western Isles withdrew themselves from their Bishop's obe- Ann. C. dience, and had a Bishop of their own, whom they named also Sodorensis, but most commonly Bishop of the Isles. This Island was given by King Henry IV, anno 1405, to Sir John Stanley, whose posterity, Earls of Derby, have ever fince been possessed of it, and have enjoyed all along the patronage of the Bishopric, and nominate their intended Bishop to the King, who dismisses him with the Royal affent to the Archbishop of York, and he accordingly consecrates him, as one of his Suffragans; this Bishop being reputed the fourth or last Suffragan of his Province, though he has not, as the other three, any place. The present Lord, or King, of this Isle, is John Murray Duke of Athol, descended from Amelia-Sophia, one of the daughters of the brave and loyal James Stanley, Earl of Derby, who was beheaded October 15, 1651. This Diocese contains only seventeen parishes, and has but one Archdeacon.

Bishops of MAN.

The arms of this See. Upon three ascents, the Virgin Mary standing, with her arms distended between two pillars, on the dexter whereof a Church. In base the ancient arms of Man.

1 Amphibalus.	360.
But better authorities inform us, that this See was founded by St. Patrick, who placed therein	
2 Germanus. 3 Conindrius. 4 Romulus.	447.
5 Machutus, Machilla, or Maughold. 6 Conan, died January 26.	493.
7 St. Contentus. 8 St. Bladus. 9 St. Malchus.	
Torkinus. II Roolwer. I2 William.	889.
13 Brendin.	
The two Sees of Sodor and Man are united into one.	1098.

14 Wymund, or Reymund.

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Ann. C.	H. B. H.
1151.	15 John.
	16 Gamaliel.
r. (1)	17 Reginald, or Norwegian.
	18 Christian.
1203.	19 Michael.
	20 Nicholas de Meaux, Abbot of Furnese.
1217.	21 Reginald, consecrated anno 1217.
1226.	22 John.
1229.	23 Simon.
1249.	24 Laurence.
1252.	25 Richard.
. 1275.	26 Mark of Galloway.
1305.	27 Allen, or Onachus.
1321.	28 Gilbert of Galloway.
1324.	29 Bernard.
. 1334.	30 Thomas.
1348.	31 William Ruffel.
1374.	32 John Dunkan, consecrated November 25.
1391.	33 Robert Waldby, translated to Dublin, and Chiches-
	ter.
1429.	34 Richard Pully.
1448.	35 John Grene, alias Sprotton.
	36 Thomas Burton.
1458.	37 Thomas, elected June 21.
1466.	38 Thomas, Abbot of Vale-Royal.
1487.	39 Huan Hesketh; he died in 1510.
	40 Thomas Stanley, deprived in 1545.
1545.	41 Robert Ferrar, translated to St. David's.
1546.	42 Henry Man, Dean of Chester.
1556.	43 Thomas Stanley, restored by Queen Mary.
	44 John Salisbury, Dean of Norwich, &c. nominated
	March 27, had a hand in translating the Bible into Welch.
1573.	45 James Stanley.
1576.	46 John Merrick, consecrated April 15.
1599.	47 George Lloyd, translated to Chester.
1604.	48 John Phillips, confecrated February 10, got the
	Common-Prayer-Book translated into the Manks language.
1633.	49 William Forster, consecrated March 9.
1635.	50 Richard Parr, confecrated June 10.
1661.	51 Samuel Rutter, confirmed October 8.
1663.	52 Isaac Barrow, a most beneficent and charitable man,
	confecrated July 5, translated to St. Asaph, March 21,
	1669; but held Sodor, in Commendam, till October, 1671.
	53 Henry

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Ann. C.

53 Henry Bridgman, Dean of Chester, consecrated 1671. October 1.

54 John Lake, consecrated in December, translated to 1682. Bristol.

55 Baptist Levinz, consecrated March 15; he died 1684. January 31, 1692, after five years vacancy.

56 Thomas Wilson, the present Bishop, was confe- 1697.

crated January 16, 1697.

A LIST of the Chief-Justices of the King's Bench, Common-Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, and Judges, from WILLIAM the Conqueror to this Time. Collected from Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales.

Justices of ENGLAND.

WILLIAM I.

ODO bishop of Bayeux. William Fitz-Osbern.	1067.
Geoffrey, bishop of Constance, or Coutance, in Normandy.	1072.
William of Waren. Richard, fon of earl Gislebert.	1073.
William de Carilefo, bishop of Durham.	1080.

WILLIAM II.

Odo, bishop of Bayeux, justiciar again. William, bishop of Durham, again.	1087.
Ranulph Flambard.	

HENRY I.

Hugh de Bocland.	
Roger, bishop of Salisbury.	1107-
Rodulphus.	1114.
Ralph Baffet.	
Richard Baffet, son of Ralph,	
Geoffrey Ridel.	
Geoffrey de Clinton,	
Alberic de Vere.	

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Sir Edward Atkins, knight, chief-baron.

Sir

A LIST of the Chief-Justices, &c. Vol. III. Sir Richard Heath, knight, baron of the exchequer. Ann. G. Sir John Powell, knight, justice of the common-pleas. Christopher Milton, esquire, baron of the exchequer. Sir Robert Wright, knight, chief-justice of the king's £687. bench. Sir Christopher Milton, knight, justice of the common-Sir John Powell, knight, justice of the king's-bench. Sir Edward Herbert, knight, chief-justice of the common-pleas. Sir Richard Allebone, knight, justice of the commonpleas. Sir Richard Allebone, knight, justice of the king'sbench. Sir Thomas Powell, knight, baron of the exchequer. Sir Thomas Powell, knight, justice of the king's-bench. Sir Robert Baldocke, knight, justice of the king's-bench, 1688. Sir Thomas Jenner, knight, justice of the commonpleas. Sir Thomas Powell, knight, justice of the common-Sir Robert Baldocke, knight, justice of the common-Charles Ingleby, esquire, baron of the exchequer. Jo. Rotherham, esquire, baron of the exchequer. Sir Thomas Stringer, knight, justice of the commonpleas. WILLIAM III, and MARY II. William Carr, esquire, cursitor-baron of the exchequer. 1.689. Sir John Holt, knight, chief-justice of the king's bench. Sir William Gregory, knight, justice of the commonpleas. Sir Robert Atkins, knight of the bath, chief-baron of the exchequer.

Sir William Gregory, knight, justice of the king's-

Sir William Dolben, knight, justice of the king's

Sir Henry Pollexfen, knight, chief-justice of the com-

Gyles Eyres, esquire, justice of the king's-bench. Thomas Rokesby, justice of the common-pleas. Nicholas Lechmere, esquire, baron of the exchequer.

bench.

bench.

mon-pleas.

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Vol. III. A LIST of the Chief-Justices, &c. Peyton Ventris, efquire, justice of the common-pleas. Sir John Turton, knight, baron of the exchequer. Geo. Bradbury, efquire, curfitor-baron of the exchequer. Sir Edward Nevill, knight, justice of the common-pleas. 1691. John Powell, esquire, baron of the exchequer. Sir George Treby, knight, chief-justice of the common- 1692. Samuel Eyre, esquire, justice of the king's-bench. 1693. Sir Edward Ward, knight, chief-baron of the ex- 1695. chequer. Sir Thomas Rokelby, knight, justice of the king'sbench. Sir John Powell, knight, justice of the common-pleas. Sir Littleton Powis, knight, baron of the exchequer. Richard Wallop, esquire, cursitor-baron of the exchequer. Sir John Turton, knight, justice of the king's-bench. 1696. John Blencowe, esquire, baron of the exchequer. William Simpson, esquire, cursitor-baron of the exche- 1697. Sir John Blencowe, knight, justice of the common-Henry Hatfell, esquire, baron of the exchequer. Sir Henry Gould, knight, justice of the king's-bench. 1698. Thomas Bury, esquire, justice of the common-pleas. 1599. Robert Tracy, esquire, justice of the common-pleas. Sir Littleton Powis, knight, justice of the king's-bench. 1700. John Smith, efquire, baton of the exchequer. 1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, knight, chief-justice of the com-

ANNE.

mon-pleas.

Sir John Powell, knight, justice of the king's-bench.	1702.
Sir John Blencowe, knight, justice of the king's-bench.	
Robert Tracy, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.	
Robert Price, esquire, baron of the exchequer.	
Robert Dormer, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	1705.
Sir Salathiel Lovell, knight, baron of the exchequer.	1708.
Robert Eyre, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.	1710.
Sir Thomas Powis, justice of the king's-bench.	1713.
Sir William Banister, knight, baron of the exchequer.	, ,

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GEORGE I.

- Sir John Pratt, knight, justice of the king's-bench.
 Sir Peter King, knight, lord chief justice of the common-pleas.
 Sir James Mountague, baron of the exchequer.
 Sir John Blencowe, knight, justice of the common-pleas.
 - Robert Dormer, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.
 Sir Samuel Dodd, knight, chief-baron of the exchequer.
 Sir William Simpson, knight, cursitor-baron of the exchequer.
- 1716. Sir Thomas Bury, knight, chief-baron of the exchequer.

 John Fortescue Aland, baron of the exchequer.
- John Fortescue Aland, justice of the king's-bench.

 John Fortescue Aland, justice of the king's-bench.

 Sir Francis Page, knight, baron of the exchequer.
- Sir James Mountague, knight, chief-baron of the exchequer.
 - Jeffery Gilbert, esquire, baron of the exchequer.

 Alexander Denton, esquire, justice of the common-
- Sir Robert Eyre, knight, chief-baron of the exchequer. Sir Robert Raymond, knight, chief-justice of the king's-
- James Reynolds, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.
 Sir Jeffery Gilbert, knight, chief-baron of the exchequer.
 Sir Bernard Hale, knight, baron of the exchequer.
 Sir Robert Eyre, knight, chief-justice of the common-
- 1726. Sir William Thompson, knight, cursitor-baron of the exchequer.
 - Robert Price, justice of the common-pleas. Sir Thomas Pengelly, knight, chief-baron of the ex-
 - chequer.

 Edmund Probyn, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.

 Sir Francis Page, knight, justice of the common-pleas.

 Sir Laurence Carter, knight, baron of the exchequer.

 Sir John Comyns, knight, baron of the exchequer.

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GEORGE II.

Sir William Thompson, cursitor-baron of the exchequer. Sir Francis Page, knight, justice of the king's-bench.	1727.
Spencer Cowper, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	0
Sir John Fortescue Aland, knight, justice of the com- mon-pleas.	1728.
Sir James Reynolds, knight, chief-baron of the ex-	1730.
chequer.	-/3
William Lee, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.	
John Birch, esquire, cursitor-baron of the exchequer.	
Thomas Reeve, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	1777
Sir Philip York, knight, lord chief-justice of the king's-	1733.
bench.	
George Clive, esquire, cursitor-baron of the exchequer. Thomas Reeve, esquire, lord chief-justice of the com-	1735.
mon-pleas.	
William Fortescue, esquire, cursitor-baron of the ex-	
chequer.	
Sir John Comyns, knight, justice of the common-pleas.	
John Willes, efquire, lord chief-justice of the common-	1736.
pleas.	
William Lee, esquire, lord chief-justice of the king's-	1737.
bench.	
Sir William Chapple, knight, justice of the king's-bench.	
William Fortescue, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	1738.
Sir John Comyns, lord chief-baron of the exchequer.	
Thomas Parker, esquire, baron of the exchequer.	
Martin Wright, esquire, baron of the exchequer.	1739.
Thomas Parker, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	1740.
James Reynolds, esquire, baron of the exchequer.	
Martin Wright, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.	1741.
Thomas Burnet, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	
Sir Edmund Probyn, lord chief-baron of the exchequer.	
Sir Thomas Abney, baron of the exchequer.	
Thomas Denison, esquire, justice of the king's-bench.	1742.
Sir Thomas Abney, justice of the common-pleas.	1743.
Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief-baron of the exchequer.	
James Reynolds, esquire, baron.	
Charles Clarke, esquire, baron.	
Sir Michael Forster, knight, justice of the king's-bench.	1745-
Edward Clive, esquire, baron of the exchequer.	,
Birch, esquire, justice of the common-pleas.	1746.

An Historical Account of the Institution of the KNIGHTS of the BATH, with a List of their Names in each Reign as they were created.

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HE antiquity of Knighthood of the Bath is supposed to have been practised by the antient Franks, the inhabitants of Lower Germany, with whom it is highly probable the Saxons, who invaded England, had the same common descent, and who, with other customs, upon their settling here, introduced the same method of Knighthood. These antient Franks, when they conferred Knighthood, observed, amongst other solemn rites, Bathing, before they performed their Vigils: Which rites continued to be practised in England; and from thence Gentlemen were

here denominated Knights of the Bath.

In the Reign of Henry IV, there is a degree of Knight-hood specified under the express appellation of Knights of the Bath. That King, on the day of his coronation in the Tower of London, conferred the same upon forty-six Esquires, who had watched all night before, and had bathed themselves. From that time, it was customary with our Kings to confer this dignity preceding their coronations; the coronations of their Queens; the birth and marriage of the Royal Issue, and their first advancement to honours; upon their designed expeditions against their foreign enemies; upon installations into the most noble Order of the Garter; and when some grand anniversary-festivals were celebrated.

The last Knights of the Bath that were made, until the year 1725, were at the Coronation of King Charles II.

In the year 1725, King George I. thought fit to revive this Order of Knighthood, and to fettle it in the form it now is—declaring himself Sovereign of the Order; and assigning the Chapel of Henry VII, in Westminster-Abbey, as the Chapel of the Order; and ordering Banners of the Arms of the Knights, with Plates also of their arms and stiles, to be placed on their several Stalls, in like manner as the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, allowing them Supporters to their Arms;

Vol. III. A Lift of the Knights of the Bath.

Arms; and the Ribbon of the Order, with the Motto (Tria juncta in uno) to be worn round the Arms; as also a Star of eight points, with the Motto, to be worn on their upper garment; and appointing Prince William, second son of the Prince of Wales, the First Knight of the Order; the Duke of Mountague to be Grand-Master; and making thirty-five Noblemen and Gentlemen the other Knights of the Order so established.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Henry IV, October 13, 1399.

Thomas. younger fons of the King. John, Humphrey, Thomas Fitz-Aland, Earl of Arundel. Richard Nevill, fon of the Earl of Warwick. Edmund Stafford, brother of the Earl of Stafford. Courtney, two of the Earl of Devonshire's
Courtney, fons.
Henry Beaumont, Lord Beaumont. Willoughby, the Lord Willoughby's brother. Hugh Stafford, brother of the Earl of Stafford. Camois, fon of the Lord Camois. The Lord of Paule. Peter Mawley, Lord Mawley. Lord Latymer. Lord Deyncourt. Almeric Seyntesmond, Lord Seyntesmond. Thomas Beauchampe. Thomas Pelham. John Luttrell. John Listeie. William Heankeford, Juftice. William Brinchleie, Justice Bartholomew Rachford. Giles Daubenie. William Butler. John Ashton. Richard Sanape. John Tipston. Richard Francis. Henry Perfie. John Arundell

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William Strall. John Turpington. Ailmer Saint. Edward Hastings. John Creisteie. Gerald Satill. John Arden. Robert Chalons. Thomas Dimocke. Hungerford
Gilethorpe.
Newport.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Henry V, 1413.

Roger, brother of the Earl, Edward, Earl of March. Earl of Huntingdon. Lord le Despenser. Brother of the Earl of Huntingdon. To. Phelip. --- Rothenhale. Weft,

The 5th or 6th of Henry V, were made fifteen Knights, on St. George's Feaft.

Sir Lewis Robfart. Sir Roger Salveine. Sir John Stewart. Sir John Strotebroke. Sir John Montgomery, and ten more.

The 9th of Henry V, on the Eve of St. George. James I, King of Scotland. Earl of Stafford.

Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of Henry VI, November 6, 1429.

Richard Duke of York. John Mowbray, fon and heir of the Duke of Norfolk. Henry

Vol. III. A Lift of the Knights of the Bath.

Henry Percy, fon of the Earl of Northumberland. Thomas Lord Roos.
Thomas de Beaument.

Lord Welles.

Lord Mautravers

William Neville.

George Neville, fon and heir of the Lord Talbot.

The Earl of Devonshire.

John, Earl of Oxford.

Richard, Earl of Westmoreland.

Lord Camoys.
William Sheyne.

William Babyngton.

James, fon of the Earl of Ormond.

Henry Bourgchier.

Henry Gray.
Robert Veer.

Gilbert Denham.

——— Drury.
———— Carbonet.

Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward IV, in June 1461.

George, Duke of Clarence, brethren to the King.

John Mowbray, fon and heir to the Duke of Norfolk.

John Stafford, afterward Earl of Wiltshire.

Lord Thomas Fitz-Alane, fon and heir to the Earl of Arundell.

Lord Straunge.

Sir John Markham. Sir Robert Danby

Sir Robert Danby.

Sir William Gelverton.
Sir John Wingefield.
Sir Walter Bloupt

oir Walter Blount.
Sir Robert Markham.
Sir Robert Clifton.

Sir William Stanley.
Sir Nicholas Byron.
Sir William Canteleive.

Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV, May 26, 1464.

Lord Duras,
Sir Bartelot de Ribaire of Bayen,
Sir John Wydevile, brother to the Queen.
Sir Thomas Cooke,
Sir Matthew Philip,
Sir Raaff Josseline,
Sir Henry Wavir,

Gascons.

Gascons.

Citizens of London.

Knights of the Bath, on the creation of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, April 18, 15 Edward IV, 1475.

The Prince of Wales. The Duke of York.

Thomas Gray, Earl of Huntington, fon of the Queen by her first husband, was immediately created Marquis of Dorsets

Richard Gray, his brother.

The Earl of Lincoln, fon and heir of the Duke of Suffolk.

The Earl of Shrewsbury.
The Earl of Wiltshire.
Edward Widevill.
The Lord Nevill.
The Lord Barkeley's fon and heir.
The Lord Stanley's fon and heir.
The Lord Stourton's fon and heir.
The Lord Hastings's fon and heir.

Edward the Lord Ferreis of Charteley's fon and heir.

Herbert, brother of the Earl of Pembroke.

Thomas Vaughan.

—— Bryan, Chief Juffice.

—— Lytylton, one of the Judges of the CommonPleas.

Henry Bodryngam. Bryan Stapilton. William Knyvett. Richard Ludlow. Richard Charleton.

Knights

Knights of the Bath, on the marriage of Richard Duke of York, second fon to Edward IV, in January, 1477.

Henry, fon and heir of the Lord Bourgehier.

The Lord Latymer.
The Lord Barnes.
The Lord Powis.
The Lord Morley.

The Lord Lawarre.

The Lord Mountjoy.

John, the Lord Beauchamp's fon and heir.

Sir Thomas Howard, fon and heir of the Lord Howard.

Sir Thomas Bourfer.

Sir Thomas St. Leger.

Sir John Elrington, Treasurer, &c.

(In Shoreditch old Church was a fine monument with the efficies of this Sir John Etrington and his wife, which was deftroyed at the pulling down the Church.)

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Sir Giles Dawbeney.

Sir William Stoner.

Sir Guy Fearfax.

Sir William Gascoigne.

Sir Robert Broughton.
Sir Thomas Froweck.
Sir Henry Talboys.
Sir William Redman.
Sir Henry Wentworth.
Sir Richard Delabere.

Sir Richard Lakyn.

Edward V. had named the persons to be Knights of the Bath for his Coronation, but was depoted before he was crowned. TANKS WITH THE

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Richard III, and Queen Anne.

Sir Edmund, the Duke of Suffolk's fon.

Sir John Grey, Earl of Kent's fon.

Sir William Sowche, Lord Sowche's brother.

Sir George Nevil, fon and heir to the Lord Aberga-

Sir Christopher Willoughby.

Sir William Barkeley.

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Sir Henry Banington.

Sir Thomas Arundell.

Sir Thomas Bolayne.

Sir Edmund Bedingfield

Sir Gervase Clifton.

Sir William Say.

Sir William Enderby:

Sir Thomas Lewkenor.

Sir Thomas Ormond.

Sir John Browne.

Sir William Barkeley.

Sir Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Henry VII. 28 October, 1485.

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Fitzwater.
Thomas Cokesay.
Roger Lewkenor.
Henry Heydon.
Regniald Bray.
John Verney.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII, in the third year of his Reign.

The Lord William Courtney, fon of the Earl of Devonshire.

The Lord Edward Dudley.

John Gascoyne.

Thomas Butteler.

Edward Barkeley.

William Lucy.

Thomas Hungerford.

Guydo Wolfton.

Thomas Pemery.

Rauff Sheldon.
Hugh Loterell.
Thomas Pultney.
Hugh Conway.
Nicholas Lifley.

Knights of the Bath, made on the creation of Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, Prince of Wales. 5 Henry VII, 1489.

Prince Arthur. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Lord Mautravers. George Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthyn. Lord Stourton. Sir Thomas West. Sir John St. John. Sir Henry Vernon. Sir John Hastings. Sir William Griffith. Sir William Tyndall. Sir Nicholas Mongomery. Sir William Uvedall. Sir Matthew Browne. Sir Thomas Darcy. Sir Thomas Cheyney. Sir Edmund Gorges. Sir Walter Denis. Sir William Scotte. Sir John Guyfe.

Knights of the Bath, made on the creation of Henry, second son of Henry VII, Duke of York, 1494, 10 Henry VII, on All-hallows Eve.

Prince Henry.
Lord Haryngton.
Lord Clyfford.
Lord Fitz-Waren.
Thomas Fienes.
Lord Dacre, of the South.

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Sir Thomas Stanley, son and heir of the Lord Strange.
Sir John Arundell.
Sir Walter Gryffithe.
Sir Gervoys, of Clifton.
Sir Edmund Trasord.
Sir Robert Harrecourt.
Sir Henry Marney.
Sir Roger Newbourgh.
Sir Rauff Rider.
Sir Thomas Bawde.
Sir John Speke.
Sir Humphrey Fullford.
Sir Robert Litten.
Sir Piers Eggecombe.
Sir Robert Clere.
Sir Thomas Fairfax.
Sir Richard Knyghtley.
Sir John Chooke.

Knights of the Bath, made at the marriage of Prince Arthur, November 17, 1501, 17 Henry VII.

The Lord Wylloughby. The Lord Clinton. George, fon and heir of the Lord Haffings." Sir Thomas Hawte. Sir Richard Warr. Sir Alnathe Malvverer. Sir William Rede. Sir Thomas Fenys. Sir Gryffythe ap Sir Ryes Thomas. Sir Robert Corbet. Sir John Wogan. Sir Thomas Laurence. Sir Henry Rogers. Sir William Walgrave. Sir William Seymour. Sir Robert Throgmorton. Sir John Baffett. Sir Thomas Grenefeld. Sir John Arundel, of Treris. Sir Roger Strange. Sir John Scrope, of Castlecomb.

Sir John Paulet.

Sir Walter Baskervyle.

Sir Robert Waterton.

Sir John Gyfford. Sir John Afton.

Sir William Fyloll.

Sir Thomas Ingilfeld.

Sir William Martyn.

Sir William Callwey.

Sir George Putnam.

Sir Nicholas Beron.

Sir John Trevelyan.

Sir John Foster.

Sir Walter Strykeland.

Sir Thomas Long.

Sir John Philpot.

Sir John Lee, of Wiltshire. Sir William Hartwell.

Sir Nicholas Gryffyn.

Sir Lancelot Thyrkyll.

Sir John Norton.

Sir Roger Ormeston.

Sir George Feldynge.

Sir Thomas Curwyn.

Sir Hugh Loder.

Sir Thomas Sampson.

Sir Richard Fowler.

Sir Thomas Woodhouse.

Sir Philip Bothe.

Sir John Iwardby,

Sir Henry Frowyk.

Sir John Leghe, of Stokewell. Sir William Afcu.

Sir Thomas Kemp.

Sir Morgan Kydwelle.

Sir John Gyllot.

Knights of the Bath, made on the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, February 18, 19 Henry VII.

The Viscount Liste. Thomas Dacres, Lord Dacres, of the North. Sir Mylys Buffi.

Sir Edward Pomery.
Sir John Mordant.
Sir Brian Stapilton.
Sir Rauff Gray.
Sir James Hubert.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Henry VIII, June 23, 1509.

Richard Ratclyff, Lord Fitzwater. The Lord Scroope, of Bolton. The Lord Fitzhugh. The Lord Mountjoye.
The Lord Dawbeney.
The Lord Broke.
Sir Morris Barkeley. Sir Henry Clyfford. Sir Thomas Knevet. Sir Andrew Wyndfor. Sir Thomas Parre. Sir Thomas Parre.
Sir Thomas Boulleyne.
Sir Richard Wentworth.
Sir Hanny Owtred Sir Henry Wyotte.
Sir George Hastings.
Sir Thomas Maria Sir Henry Owtred. Sir Thomas Metham. Sir Thomas Bedingfeild. Sir John Shelton. Sir Gyles Allington. Sir John Trevanyon. Sir William Crowmer. Sir John Heydon. Sir Edward Oxenbridge. Sir Henry Sackveyle. Sir Stephen Jennigs, then Mayor of London.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Queen Anne Bullen, May 30, 1533, 25 Henry VIII.

Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset. The Earl of Derby.

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Vol. III. A Lift of the Knights of the Bath.

The Lord Clifford, fon and heir to the Earl of Cumberland.

The Lord Fitzwater, fon and heir to the Earl of Suffex. The Lord Hastings. fon and heir to the Earl of Hunttington.

William Stanley, Lord Montegle.

The Lord Vaux.

Sir Henry Parker, fon and heir to the Lord Morley.

Sir William Windsore, son and heir to the Lord Windsore. Sir John Mordaunt, fon and heir to the Lord John

Mordaunt.

Sir Francis Weston.

Sir Thomas Arundell.

Sir John Hudleston. Sir Thomas Poynings.

Sir Henry Savell.

Sir George Fitzwilliams, of Lincolnshire.

Sir Henry Jermey.

Knights nominate of the Bath, the day of the Coronation of Edward VI, February 20, 1546.

Because the time was so short, that they could not be made of the Bath, according to the ceremonies thereunto appertaining, it was ordered by the King, with the advice of his Council, that they should be made by the King, being crowned, instead of the Bath; and the King, having the Crown on his head, with great Royalty, knighted them (having himself first received Knighthood from his uncle; the Protector, who was authorized by letters-patent, under the Great Seal, to confer it.)

Henry Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

The Earl of Hertford.

The Earl of Oxford [Hertford in E. XI.]

The Earl of Ormond.

The Lord Matravers.

The Lord Talbot.

The Lord Strange.

Sir George Norton.

Sir Valentine Knightley.

Sir Robert Lytton.

Sir George Vernon.

Sir John Porte. Sir Thomas Josselyn,

Sir

A Lift of the Knights of the Bath. Vol. III.

Sir Edmund Moleneux, Sergeant of the law.

The Lord Herbert.

The Lord Lyfley.

The Lord Cromewell.

The Lord Hastings.

The Lord Charles Brandon.

The Lord Scrope's fon.

The Lord Windfor's fon and heir.

Sir Francis Ruffell.

Sir Anthony Browne.

Sir Richard Devereux.

Sir Henry Seimour.

Sir John Gates.

Sir Anthony Cook, of Essex.

Sir Alexander Umpton, of Oxford.

Sir Christopher Barker, Garter King at Arms.

Sir James Halles.

Sir William Bapthorpe.

Sir Thomas Brykenell.

Sir Thomas Nevell.

Sir Angell Mareyn, an Italian, from Cremona.

Sir John Holcroffe.

Sir John Cuff.

Sir Henry Terrell.

Sir William Sherington.

Sir Wimond Carewe.

Sir William Sneath.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Queen Mary, September 28.

Edward Courtney, Earl of Devonshire.

The Earl of Surrey's fon.

The Lord of Cardiff.
The Lord of Burgavenny.
The Lord Barkeley.
The Lord Lomley.
The Lord Mountjoy.

Sir Henry Clinton, fon of Lord Clinton.

Sir William Paulet, fon of Lord St. John.

Sir Hugh Rich, fon of Lord Rich. Sir Henry Paget, fon of Lord Paget.

Sir Robert Rochester (Comptroller.)

Sir Henry Jerningham. Sir William Dormer.

Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

The Lord Darcy, of the North. The Lord Sheffield. The Lord Darcy, of Chiche, Sir Robert Rich.
Sir Roger North.
Sir John Souwche.
Sir Nicholas Poynes.
Sir John Barkeley.
Sir Edward Umpton.
Sir Henry Weffor. Sir Henry Weston.
Sir George Speke.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of James I, July 25, 1603.

Sir Philip Herbert, afterwards Earl of Montgomery. Thomas Barkeley, Lord Barkeley. Sir William Euers, afterwards Lord Euer.

Sir George Wharton, afterwards Lord Wharton.

Sir Robert Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick. Sir Robert Carre, afterwards Earl of Somerset.

Sir John Egerton, afterwards Earl of Bridgewater.

Sir Henry Compton, third brother to the Earl of Northampton.

Sir Thomas Erskine, son to the Earl of Mar.

Sir William Auftuddur.

Sir Patrick Murray.

Sir James Hay, Lord Yster.

Sir John Lyndsey.

Sir Richard Preston, afterwards Earl of Desmond.

Sir Oliver Cromwell. Sir Edward Stanly.

Sir William Herbert, afterwards Lord Powys.

Sir Foulke Grevell, afterwards Lord Brooke. Sir Francis Fane, afterwards Earl of Westmoreland.

Sir Robert Chichefter. Sir Robert Knowles.

Sir William Clifton.

(R)

Sir Francis Fortescue.

Sir Edward Corbet.

Sir Edward Herbert, afterwards Lord of Castle-Island. in Ireland, and Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, in England.

Sir Thomas Langton.

Sir William Pope,

Sir Arthur Hopton.

Sir Charles Morison.

Sir Francis Leigh.

Sir Edward Mountague, afterwards Lord Mountague, of Boughton.

Sir Edward Stanhope,

Sir Peter Manwood.

Sir Robert Harley.

Sir Robert Harley. Sir Thomas Strickland,

Sir Christopher Hatton,

Sir Edward Griffin.

Sir Robert Bevill.

Sir William Welby.

Sir Edward Harwell.

Sir John Mallet.

Sir Walter Afton.

Sir Henry Gawdy.

Sir Richard Musgrave.

Sir John Stowell.

Sir Richard Amcots.

Sir Thomas Leeds.

Sir Thomas Jermyn.
Sir Ralph Hare

Sir Ralph Hare.

Sir William Forster.

Sir George Speake.

Sir George Hyde.

Sir Anthony Felton.

Sir Anthony Brown.

Sir Thomas Wife.

Sir Robert Chamberlaine.

Sir Anthony Palmer.

Sir Edward Heron.

Sir Henry Burton.

Sir Robert Barker.

Sir William Norris.

Sir Roger Bodenham.

Knights of the Bath, made on Twelfth-Eve, January 5, 1604, 2 James I.

Charles, Duke of York, fecond fon of the King. Sir Robert Bartu, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, afterwards Earl of Lindsey.

Sir William Compton, Lord Compton, afterwards Earl

of Northampton.

Sir Grey Bridges, Lord Chandos.

Sir Francis Norris, Lord Norris, of Ricot, afterwards Earl of Berkshire.

Sir William Cecill (fon and heir to the Viscount Cranborne) afterwards Earl of Salisbury.

Sir Allan Percy, brother to Henry, Earl of Northum-

berland.

Sir Francis Mannors, afterwards Earl of Rutland.

Sir Francis Clifford, brother to the Earl of Cumberland.

Sir Thomas Somerset, second son to the Earl of Worcester.

Sir Thomas Howard (fecond fon to the Earl of Suffolk) afterwards Earl of Berkshire.

Sir John Harrington, fon and heir to John, Lord Harington, of Exton.

Knights of the Bath made in June 1610, on the creation of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I, Prince of Wales.

Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford.

George Lord Gordon (son and heir to the Earl of Huntley) afterwards Marquis of Huntley.

Henry Lord Clifford, afterwards Earl of Cumberland. Henry Ratcliffe, Lord Fitzwater, fon and heir to the Earl of Suffex.

Edward Bourchier (Lord Fitzwarren) afterwards Earl of Bath.

Francis Lord Hay (son and heir to the Earl of Athol) afterwards Earl of Carlisle.

James Lord Erskin, fon and heir to the Earl of Mar.

Thomas Windfor, Lord Windfor.

Thomas Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Cleveland.

A List of the Knights of the Bath. Vol. III.

Sir Charles Somerfet, third fon to Edward Earl of Worcester.

Sir Edward Somerfet, fourth fon to the faid Earl.

Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, second for to the Earl of Suffex.

Sir Francis Stuart, fon to the Earl of Murray. Sir William Styward, fon to the Lord Blafftyre.

Sir Ferdinando Sutton, eldest fort to the Lord Dudley. Sir Henry Cary (fon and heir to the Lord Hunsdon)

afterwards Earl of Dover.

Sir Oliver St. John, Lord St. John (fon and heir to the Lord St. John of Bletfo) afterwards Earl of Bulling-brook.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard (fon and heir to the Lord Gerrard)

afterwards Lord Gerrard of Gerrard-Bromley.

Sir Charles Stanhope (fon and heir to the Lord Stanhope) afterwards Lord Stanhope of Harrington.

Sir Edward Bruce (son and heir to the Lord Kinlosse)

afterwards Lord Kinlosse.

Sir William Sidney, Lord Sidney (fon to the Viscount Liste) afterwards Earl of Leicester.

Marvin Touchet, second fon to George Lord Awdley,

Earl of Caftlehaven in Ireland.

Sir Peregrine Bartu, brother to the Earl of Lindsey. Sir Henry Rich (fecond brother to the Earl of War-

wick) afterwards Earl of Holland.

Sir Edward Sheffield (fon and beir to the Lord Sheffield)

afterwards Earl of Mulgrave.

Sir William Cavendish (brother to the Lord Ogle) aferwards Viscount Mansfield, and Earl of Newcastle.

Knights of the Bath, made at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, November 3, 1616.

James Lord Matravers, eldest fon to the Earl of Arundel.

Algernon Lord Percy, eldeft fon to the Earl of Northumberland.

James Lord Wriothesly, eldest son to Henry Earl of Southampton.

Theophilus Lord Clinton (eldeft fon to Thomas

Earl of Lincoln) afterwards Earl of Lincoln.

Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchampe, grand-child to Edward, Earl of Hertford.

John, eldest fon of John, Earl of Mar.

Sir

Sir Henry Howard (second son to the Earl of Arundel) afterwards Lord Matravers.

Sir Robert Howard, fifth fon to Thomas, Earl of Suf-

Sir Edward Sackville (afterwards Earl of Dorfet.)

Sir William Howard, fixth fon to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk.

Sir Edward Howard, feventh fon to the faid Earl.

Sir William Seymour (fecond fon to the Lord Beauchampe) afterwards Earl of Hertford.

Sir Mountague Bartie, fon and heir to Robert (Lord

Willoughby) afterwards Earl of Lindsey.

Sir William Stourton, fon and heir to the Lord Stourton. Sir William Parker (fon and heir of Lord Montegle) afterwards Lord Morley and Montegle.

Sir Dudley North (son and heir of the Lord North) af-

terwards Lord North.

Sir William Spencer (son and heir of the Lord Spencer) afterwards Lord Spencer.

Sir Spencer Compton (fon and heir of the Lord Compton)

afterwards Earl of Northampton.

Sir Rowland St. John, brother to Oliver, Earl of Bullinbrooke.

Sir John Cavendish, second son to William, Earl of Devonshire.

Sir Thomas Nevil, fon to Henry, Lord Abergavenny. Sir John Roper (fon and heir of the Lord Tenham) afterwards Lord Tenham.

Sir John North, brother to Dudley, Lord North. Sir Henry Carey (afterwards Viscount Falkland.)

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of King Charles I, February 1625.

George Fielding, Vifcount Callon, in Ireland (fecond fon to William, Earl of Denbigh) afterwards Earl of Desmond.

James Stanley, Lord Strange, eldest son to William, Earl of Derby.

Charles Cecill, Lord Cranborn, eldest son to William,

Earl of Salisbury.

Charles Herbert, Lord Herbert of Shurland, eldest son to Philip, Earl of Montgomery.

Robert

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Robert Rich, Lord Rich, eldest son to Robert, Earl of Warwick.

James Hay, Lord Hay, eldest son to James, Earl of Carlisle.

Bazell Fielding, eldest fon to William, Earl of Den-

Oliver St. John, Lord St. John, eldest son to Oliver,

Earl of Bullingbrooke.

Mildmay Fane, Lord Burgherst, eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Lord Henry Pawlet, younger fon to William, Marquiss of Winchester.

Sir Edward Mountague, eldest son to Henry, Viscount Mandevill, afterwards Earl of Manchester.

Sir John Cary, eldest son to Henry, Viscount Rochford, afterwards Earl of Dover.

Sir Charles Howard, eldest fon to Thomas, Viscount Andover, afterwards Earl of Berkshire.

Sir William Howard, fecond fon to Thomas, Earl of Arundel.

Sir Robert Stanley, second son to William, Earl of Derby.

Sir Pawlet St. John, fecond fon to Oliver, Earl of Bullingbrooke.

Sir Francis Fane, fecond fon to Francis, Earl of West-moreland.

Sir James Howard, eldest son to Theophilus, Lord Walden, afterwards Earl of Suffolk.

Sir William Cavendish, eldest son to William, Lord

Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, eldeft fon to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Cleveland.

Sir William Paget, fon to William, Lord Paget, of Bewdefert, afterwards Lord Paget.

Sir William Russell, eldest son to Francis, Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford.

Sir Henry Stanhope, eldest son to Philip, Lord Stanhope, of Shelford, afterwards Earl of Chesterfield.

Sir Richard Vaughan, eldest son to John, Lord Vaughan, of Molengar in Ireland.

Sir Christopher Nevil, second son to Edward, Lord Abergavenny.

Sir Roger Bartie, second son to Robert, Lord Willoughby, afterwards Earl of Lindsey.

Sir

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Sir Thomas Wharton, second fon to Thomas, Lord Wharton.

Sir St. John Blunt, brother to Mountjoy Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, afterwards Earl of Newport.

Sir Ralph Clare.

Sir John Maynard, fecond brother to the Lord Maynard.

Sir Francis Carew.

Sir John Byron.

Sir Roger Palmer, Master of the Houshold.

Sir Henry Edmonds, fon to Sir Thomas Edmonds, Treasurer of the Houshold.

Sir Ralph Hopton, afterwards Lord Hopton, of Stratton,

Sir William Brooke.

Sir Alexander Ratcliffe.

Sir Edward Scot.

Sir Christopher Hatton. Sir Thomes Sackvill.

Sir John Munfon, fon to Sir Thomas Munfon.

Sir Peter Wentworth.

Sir John Butler.

Sir Edward Hungerford.

Sir Richard Lewson.

Sir Nathanael Bacon.

Sir Robert Poyntz.

Sir Robert Bevill. Sir George Sands.

Sir Thomas Smith.
Sir Thomas Fanshaw.
Sir Miles Hobard.

Sir Miles Hobard.

Sir Henry Hart, fon to Sir Percival Hart.

Sir Francis Carew, alias Throgmorton.

Sir John Backhouse.

Sir Matthew Monins.

Sir John Stowell.

Sir John Jennings.

Sir Stephen Harvey, fon to Judge Harvey.

Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of Charles II, April 23, 1661.

Edward, Lord Clinton, grandchild to the Earl of Lincoln.

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John, Lord Brackley, eldest fon to the Earl of Bridgewater.

Philip Herbert, fecond fon to the Earl of Pembroke. William Egerton, fecond fon to the Earl of Bridgewater.

Vere Vane, second for to the Earl of Westmoreland. Charles Barkeley, eldest son to the Lord Barkeley. Henry Bellassis, eldest son to the Lord Bellassis. Henry Hyde, eldest son to the Lord Chancellor. Rowland Bellassis, brother to the Viscount Faucon-

bridge.

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Henry Capel, fecond fon of the late Lord Capel.

John Vaughan, fecond fon to the Earl of Carbery.
Charles Stanley, grandchild to the Earl of Derby.
Francis Fane, grandchildren to the late Earl of West-Henry Fane, moreland.
Sir William Portman, Baronet.
Sir Richard Temple, Baronet.
Sir William Ducy, Baronet.
Sir Thomas Trevor, Baronet.
Sir John Scudamore, Baronet.
Sir William Gardiner, Baronet.
Sir Charles Cornwallis, fon to Sir Frederic, Lord Cornwallis.

vallis.
Sir John Nicholas, fon to Sir Edward Nicholas, Prin-

cipal Secretary of State.

Sir John Monfon. Sir Bourchier Wray. Sir John Coventry.

Sir Edward Hungerford.

Sir John Knevet. Sir Philip Butler.

Sir Adrian Scrope.

Sir Richard Knightley.

Sir Henry Heron.

Sir John Lewkener.

Sir George Browne.

Sir William Terringham.

Sir Francis Godolphin.

Sir Edward Baynton. Sir Grevill Verney.

Sir Edward Harley.

Sir Edward Walpole.

Sir Francis Popham.

Sir Edward Wife.

Sir Christopher Calthrop. Sir Richard Edgcombe. Sir William Bromley. Sir Thomas Bridges. Sir Thomas Fanshaw. Sir John Denham. Sir Nicholas Bacon. Sir James Altham. Sir Thomas Wendy. Sir John Brampston. Sir George Freeman. Sir Nicholas Haning Sir Richard Ingoldsby. Sir John Rolles. Sir Edward Heath. Sir William Morley. Sir John Bennet. Sir Hugh Smith. Sir Simon Leech. Sir Henry Chester. Sir Robert Atkins. Sir Robert Gaver. Sir Richard Powle. Sir Hugh Dercy. Sir Stephen Hales. Sir Ralph Bash. Sir Thomas Whitmore.

Ceremonies observed at the Installation of the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath, upon Thursday, June 17, 1725.

THE Knights having apparelled themselves in their surcoats of red, lined, and edged with white, girded about with a white girdle without any ornament thereon, and in mantles of the same colour and lining, made saft about the neck with a lace of white silk, having a pair of white gloves tied therein, with tassels of silk and gold at the end, which mantles were adorned upon the lest shoulders with the ensign of the order, being three imperial crowns Or, surtounded with the antient motto of this knighthood, Tria juncta in Uno, wrought upon a circle Gules, with a glery or G g 2

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rays issuing from the center, and under it the lace of white filk heretofore worn by the Knights of the Bath, which being done in the chambers belonging to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the proxies of the absent Knights taking upon their right arms the mantles of their principals, from thence repaired to the Prince's chamber, (their chapterroom) about ten of the clock in the forenoon; and the persons, who were to attend in this ceremony, being ranged according to their degrees, and waiting upon the stairs, and at the bottom of the stairs that lead from that room, a solemn procession was made from thence to the west-door of the abbey-church of Westminster, through St. Margaret's church-yard, by a passage railed in, sloored with boards, and covered with cloth, in the following method:

The drums of his Majesty's houshold, the drum-major

attending.

A kettle-drum, and his Majesty's trumpets, the serjeant-

trumpeter attending.

Twelve alms-men of the church of Westminster, going two and two in their gowns, having three imperial crowns embroidered upon that part which covered their right shoulders.

The messenger of the order in a surcoat of white silk lined and edged with red, having an hood of the same thereto affixed, and upon his right shoulder the plain escutcheon of the order, Azure, three imperial crowns Or.

The Esquires of the Knights companions in the like surcoats going three and three, all of them in red stockings, those of the Knights in the lowest stalls foremost, according

to their courses.

The Prebendaries of the church of Westminster, proceeding two and two in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right shoulders.

The Pursuivants of arms in their tabarts; the Heralds in tabarts and collars; the Provincial Kings of arms in tabarts,

collars, and with their badges.

Then the Knights companions, all habited in their mantles and furcoats, and each carrying in his hand the white hat, adorned with the plume of white feathers; the proxies only carrying the mantles of their principals upon their right arms, going by pairs, according to the following scheme, wherein those in the lowest stalls went foremost.

On the left hand.

Viscount Tyrconnel, Sir Thomas Coke, Sir John Monfon, Sir William Yonge, Sir Robert Clifton, Sir John Hobart, Bart. Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Paul Methuen. Sir Coniers D'arcy. Sir Spencer Compton, Lord Clinton, Sir Chaloner Ogle, proxy for Lord Glenorchy, his Lordship being knighted beyond fea. Viscount Forrington, Earl of Pomfret,

Earl of Hallifax,

Earl of Burford.

Earl of Albemarle,

On the right hand.

Earl of Inchiqueen,
Sir William Morgan,
Sir Tho. Watfon Wentworth,
Sir Michael Newton,
Sir William Gage, Bart.
Sir Charles Wills,
Sir Robert Walpole,
Sir Tho. Lumley Sanderfon,
Sir William Stanhope,
Lord Walpole,
Lord Delawar,
Lord Malpas,

Lord Nassaw Paulet, Earl of Sussex, Earl of Deloraine, Earl of Leicester, Duke of Manchester.

Sir George Saunders, proxy for the Duke of Richmond (lately recovered from the fickness of the small-pox) going single; his Grace having had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by the Great Master at the Sovereign's command.

Edward Younge, Efg; Register of the order, habited in a mantle like to that of the Prebendaries, having under it a furcoat like to that of the Esquires, and on his breast, hanging to a gold chain, an escutcheon, enamelled on a field Azure, three imperial crowns Or, the arms of the order, having in the center the representation of a book bound Gules, the leaves Or, and carrying the statutes of the order, covered with red velvet, with the arms of the order embofied thereon with gold, having on his right hand Edward Mountague, Efq; Secretary of the order, in the like mantle and furcoat, wearing in like manner his escutcheon being enamelled with the arms of the order, having in the center two pens placed Salter-Wife; and on his left hand Edmund Sawyer, Efq; the Gentleman-Usher of the order, in the like mantle and furcoat, and having at a golden chain an escutcheon enamelled with the arms of the order hanging upon his breaft, and carrying in his right hand the scarlet rod surmounted with

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three imperial crowns, all three of them carrying their red

caps, or bonnets, in their hands.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms, in his tabart over a white surcoat, and with his collar and the badge of his office upon his breast hanging to a gold chain, with his hat it his hand, having on his right hand John Anstis, Junior, the genealogist of the order, habited in a mantle and surcoat like to the other officers, and wearing pendent to a golden chain an escutcheon enamelled with the arms of the order, with the cyphers or letters G interlaced in the center, and on his left hand Grey Longueville, Esq; Bath King of Arms, in the like mantle and surcoat, having on his breast hanging to a gold chain, about his neck, the escutcheon of the arms of the order empaling those of the Sovereign, surmounted with an imperial crown, and carrying the white rod or scepter in his right hand, the two latter having their red caps, or bonnets, in their hands.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, and Dean of this order, in his mantle and surcoat, like to the companions, and with the badge of the order pendent to a red ribbon, carrying the forms of the oaths, and admonitions to be given to the Knights and

Proxies fairly engroffed upon yellum.

The Great Master in his full habit, and with the collar of gold, composed of several imperial crowns, tied or linked with knots of gold, representing the white laces mentioned in the antient ceremonials of conferring the Knighthood of the Bath, weighing thirty ounces troy weight, having the badge or symbol of the order thereto pendent, his Grace being covered with the white hat, adorned with a plume of white seathers.

Sir Andrew Fountaine, proxy for Prince William, went therefore covered with his hat in this procession, carrying the

mantle upon his right arm.

In this form they proceeded to the chapel of Henry VII,

at the east end of the Abbey of Westminster.

The twelve alms-men there entered two and two, and, coming to the middle of the choir, did altogether in a body make their joint and low reverences to the altar, and, turning about, then made their obeifances to the Sovereign's stall, and dividing themselves stood on each side in a row, down from the rails of the altar.

The messenger of the order, in like manner, and stood

below the alms-men.

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The Esquires having made a short stand at the door, while the alms-men and messengers thus placed themselves, entered three and three, and, being in a body, made the like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats, which were underneath the stalls of their Knights.

The Prebendaries of the church of Westminster, two and two in the same manner, placing themselves within the

rails of the altar to affift at divine fervice.

The Pursuivants, Heralds, and the Provincial Kings of Arms, likewise entered, and were permitted to stand before the forms, under Prince William's stall, who had commands given them by the Great Master to take especial care to shew the Knights their respective banners upon their entries.

The two Knights in the lowest stalls entered, and, passing up near to their banners, made their double reverences together in the middle of the choir, and then retired under their banners.

Who being thus placed, all the other Knights and Proxies by pairs; or fingly, according to the method observed in the procession, took their stations under their banners, with the like ceremonies.

Then the Register, in breast, with the Secretary and Gentleman-Usher, in the same method, who stood before their bench, at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.

Garter, the Genealogist, and Bath King of Arms, did the

same, and stood before their bench.

The Dean in like manner stood before his chair.

The Great Master entered fingle with the like obeisances, and retired under his banner.

The proxy of Prince William entered alone in the like

Prince William, who by the statutes is declared to be the first and principal companion of this order, and to be placed next to the Sovereign, at this time came into the chapel in person, and the Sovereign having been pleased, in regard to the tenderness of his age, to dispense with his observance of all the rights of this order, that might give him any fatigue; he therefore immediately ascended into his stall, being invested in his mantle and collar, and sat down there covered.

Bath King of Arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himself to the Great Master, who making his double reverences in the choir took his stall, and

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there repeated his obeifances, and fat down covered with his white hat.

Then the proxy of the Duke of Richmond ascended into the stall of his principal in like manner, and stood there uncovered, holding the mantle upon his right arm.

Then Bath turned himself to the two Knights in the next stalls, who, at the same instant, made the like obeifances below, and repeated them in their stalls, and fat

down uncovered.

In like manner, all the refidue of the companions and proxies, having waited the feating of those in the upper stalls, in their courses, took their respective stalls, by pairs, through fuch passages, as the troubling any Knight in a higher stall

might best be avoided.

Which being done, the Esquires, having made their reverences in a body, retired to their feats; after them the officers of arms, and the officers of the order, placed themfelves on their forms with the like ceremonies. The Provincial Kings of Arms, and the Heralds, according to a request made to the Great Master, were allowed to sit on benches in this present ceremony, placed at the foot of Prince William's stall, the Pursuivants standing before them.

Bath and the Gentleman-Usher forthwith arose, made their reverences in the middle of the choir, and being followed by the Dean, in like manner, proceeded towards the stall of the Great Master, who, making his obeifances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to install the Knights in the

following manner t

The Great Master entered into the stall of the Knight companion next in height to his own, and, having there given the proxy of the Duke of Richmond the transcript of the statutes attested under the seal of the order, the Dean administered unto him the oath in the name of his Principal, Bath holding the book of the Gospels, and the Great Master then feated the proxy down in the stall, who rifing made his double reverences, and continued flanding holding the mantle.

The Great Master, with the like attendance, having made his obeifances in the middle of the choir, then repaired to the stall of the Duke of Manchester, delivering to him the copy of the statutes, and the Dean having administered the oath, which was of the tenour following: "You shall "honour God above all things; you shall be stedfast in the

" faith of Christ; you shall love the King your Sovereign "Lord, and him, and his right defend to your power; you 66 shall

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"If the first of t

The Great Master thus proceeded throughout the residue of the stalls, performing the like ceremonies to the Knights

and Proxies respectively.

Which being finished, and the Great Master returned to his own stall, the Dean was conducted to the altar, and Bath and the Gentleman-Usher being returned to their benches, which ceremonies were performed with the due obeisances; divine service then began: during which time, the Knights did place their hats upon the cushions laid before them.

Upon the first sentence of the offertory, Let your light so shine, &c. the music playing, Bath stepped from his bench, made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and, coming before the stall of the junior Knight, bowed to him, and immediately turned himself to the opposite side, bowing to the Knight in that stall, who arose, and, making their double obeisances both at one time in their stalls, descended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the same, and retired under their banners. Bath then in like manner summoned the Knights in the next stalls, and so throughout the whole course of stalls, summoning them by pairs, and the proxy of the Duke of Richmond single, and then the Great Master, and after him Prince William alone, who all of them, with the like ceremonies, placed themselves under their banners.

Bath returned to his bench, and the Provincial Kings of Arms, making their reverences, waited upon Prince William, who, upon his going from under his banner, made his double obeifances, and, being thus preceded, made his double reverences near the rails of the altar, and at the rails, to the altar only, where kneeling down, his Highness made his offering into the bason held by the Dean, affisted by the Prebends. And he repeated the same reverences in his re-

turn.

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turn, and entered into his stall, where he again made his double obeifances and fat down.

Bath King of Arms then arose, and, being joined by the eldest Herald, in like manner repaired to the Great Master, who, carrying his white hat in his hand, offered in the same manner, and returned and sat down in his stall with the same ceremonies.

And then the Proxy of the Duke of Richmond in the fame method, and stood in the stall holding the mantle.

And afterwards all the Knights and Proxies in like manner, wherein this rule was observed, that the Knights and Proxies in the opposite stalls offered by pairs together; and the Heralds, according to their seniorities, took and repeated their turns in going with Bath King of Arms, before the Knights and Proxies.

Divine fervice being ended, the Knights companions put on their white hats, and, while the music play'd, Bath King of Arms summoned all the Knights and Proxies to come down from their several stalls in the former me-

thod, who all stood under their banners.

Which being done, Prince William was conducted to the rails of the altar with the like ceremonies, as in the former offering, where the Prince unsheathed his sword, and offered it himself naked to the Dean, and, having redeemed it, the Dean returned it with the following admonition: I exhort and admonish you, to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power. And soon afterwards the Prince retired out of the chapel, leaving Sir Andrew Fontaine to be his proxy in the procession for the return to the chapter-house. Then the Great Master covered, after him the proxy of the Duke of Richmond uncovered, each fingly, and all other the Knights covered and Proxies uncovered, by pairs, being respectively attended as at the first offering, were conducted to the rails of the altar with the usual obeifances, where each Knight and Proxy, standing, unsheathed his sword, and offered it naked to the Dean, who, upon the redemption of it, restored the same with the proper admonitions, according to the oaths they had taken this day; and these Knights and Proxies, being all severally reconducted back to the places under their respective banners, the alms-men begun the procession, and were followed by all others, having first performed their double obeisances in the

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the chapel. And this procession was made in the same form back to the chapter-room as in the first procession to the chapel, except in the following particulars; that, at the outfide of the West-door of the Abbey, the Sovereign's Mafter-Cook, having a linnen apron, and a chopping-knife in his hand, feverally faid to each companion, "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but, if you break it. "I shall be compelled, by my office, to hack off your " fpurs from your heels." And that the Prebendaries had leave to retire to Yerusalem-chamber from the Westend of the Abbey-church; the Efquires, Officers of Arms, and of the order, after they came out of the church, were allowed to be covered; and, at the door of the chapterroom, Bath King of Arms took the mantles from the Proxies.

Dinner being ready, the Great Master being preceded by the Officers of the Order, and Garter King of Arms, came into the Court of Requests, proceeded down to the lower end thereof, and entered into the way at the farther side of the table, and came up to the top of it, being followed by all the Knights in course, according to the height of their stalls; and, when grace had been said, they all sat down in that order, in the same row upon one side of the table, each of them having an escutcheon of his arms and titles sixed to the wall over his seat: the Dean was placed next to the junior Knight, and the Proxies of the Duke of Richmond and of the Lord Glenorchy sat uncovered at the bottom of the table.

The Officers of the order, covered with their bonnets, fat at a table placed opposite the Knights table, towards the lower end of the room; the Officers of Arms dined at a table in the passage from the House of Lords to the House of Commons; and the Prebendaries in Jeru-

falem-chamber.

The Esquires, having for some time attended behind their respective Knights, had leave given them to retire to their dinner in the Painted-chamber, who went thither in

their courses, where they dined.

At the second course, Bath King of Arms arose, and, the music ceasing, made his reverence in the middle of the room, and there, according to the command given him, proclaimed the stile of Prince William, the first and principal companion of this most Honourable Order, who is always to be placed next to the Sovereign; and then coming

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coming up near to the Great Master, who stood up uncovered, while Bath proclaimed his stiles; and, the Great Master then sitting down, the stile of each companion present, in the like manner, was respectively proclaimed, at which some Heralds and Pursuivants attended.

The whole ceremony was performed with great regu-

larity, magnificence, and folendor.

- 2 Prince William.
- 3 Great Master.
- 4 Duke of Richmond.
- 5 Duke of Manchester.
- 6 Lord Burford.
- 7 Earl of Leicester.
- 8 Earl of Albemarle.
 9 Earl of Deloraine.
- 10 Earl of Halifax.
- *2 Earl of Pomfret.
- 13 Lord Nassau Paulet.
- 14 Viscount Torrington.
 15 Lord Malpas.
- 16 Lord Glenorchy.
 17 Lord Delawar.
 18 Lord Clinton
- 18 Lord Clinton.
- 19 Lord Walpole.
- 20 Sir Spencer Compton.
- 21 Sir William Stanhope.
- 22 Sir Coniers Darcy.
- 23 Sir Thomas-Lumley-Sanderson.
- 24 Sir Paul Methuen.
- 25 Sir Robert Walpole.
- 26 Sir Robert Sutton.
- 27 Sir Charles Wills.
- 28 Sir John Hobart.
- 20 Sir William Gage.
- 30 Sir Robert Clifton.
- 31 Sir Michael Newton.
- 32 Sir William Yonge.
- 33 Sir Thomas-Watson Wentworth.
- 34 Sir John Monfon.
- 35 Sir William Morgan.
- 36 Sir Thomas Coke.
- 37 Earl of Inchiqueen.
- 38 Viscount Tyrconnel.

Knights of the Bath, in 1732, by his present Majesty, installed June 30.

Sir Henry Bridges, Marquis of Caernarvon, fon and heir of the Duke of Chandos.

Sir George Downing, Baronet.

William, Viscount Bateman, in Ireland.

Sir Charles-Gunter Nicol.

Knights of the Bath, by his present Majesty, installed October 20, 1744.

Richard, Viscount Fitz-Williams, in Ireland.

Sir Charles-Hamburgh Williams.

Sir William-Morden Harbord,

Sir Henry Calthrope.

Sir William Whitmore.

Sir John Cope.

Sir Thomas Robinson.

Sir John Legonier.

Sir Philip Honeywood.

Sir James Campbell.

Strawelski byo i to

one Charge

A LIST of the ADMIRALS of ENGLAND.

Ann. C. ICHARD de Lucy. 1224.

(B)

Aug. 29. Thomas de Moleton, Captain and Keeper of the fea, 1264. and the fea-ports. June 3.

William de Leiburne. 1286.

ADMIRALS,

Of the West. Of the North. Of the South. Will. de Leiburne. -An Irish Kt. John de Botetort, 1294. Admiral of the Admiral of the Admiral of the Yarmouth sta-Portsmouth sta-Western station. tion. tion.

> Admirals of the North, Admirals of the West, That is, from the Thames mouth to the northern mouth westward. parts.

Edward Charles. 1306. John Botetort. 1314. John Perbrun, or Perburn, Burgess of Great Yar-

1316. mouth.

1318. The fame. 1322.

The fame. 1323.

John Sturmy. 1324.

That is, from the Thames

Gervase Allard. William Cranis. Nicholas Cryoll. Sir Robert Leiburne, Kt.

John Athey. Sir Robert de Leiburne, Kt. Admiral of the western Port of England, and of Wales and Ireland.

Robert Battail, or Battal, one of the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Robert Bendon.

Ann. C.

1. Sir John Ot- 2. Sir Nicholas 3. Sir John de 1325. tervin. Keriel. Felton.

Admirals of Yar- —Of Portsmouth. —Of the West. mouth.

Portsmouth, otherwise called the southern station, was afterwards included under the western.

Admirals of the North.	Admirals of the West.	
John de Stormy.	Nicholas Criell.	1325-
John Sturmy.	Nicholas Criell.	1326.
John Layborn.		1
John Perbrun.	Wares de Valoines.	1327-
	William de Clinton, July 16.	
John de Norwich, Jan. 2.	Roger de Hegham, or Higham, Jan. 2.	1334-
Thomas Ughtred, Feb. 18.		1335-
John de Norwich, April 10.	Geoffrey de Say, Banneret, April 10.	1336.
Robert Ufford, and John de Roos, Jan. 14.	William de Mantes, Jan. 14.	
Sir Walter de Manny, Kt. Aug. 11, or July 28.	Sir Bartholomew de Burg- hershe, Kt. Aug. 11.	1337.
Thomas de Draiton, July 28.	Peter Dard, or Bard, July 28.	1338.
Robert Morley, Baron of Hengham, Febr. 18, or	Robert Trussel, Feb. 18.	1339.
Mar. 10.	Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Feb. 20.	
Robert de Morley, Apr. 15.	William Clinton, Earl of Huntington, Fan. 12.	1341.
William Truffell, Dec. 20.	Robert Beaupell, Dec. 20.	1342.
William Truffell.	John de Montgomery.	1343-
Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, Feb. 23.	Reginald de Cobham, May 8.	1344
100 (000 %) (000 %)	Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Feb. 23.	1345-
Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, Feb. 23.	Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Feb. 23.	1346.
Sir John de Howard, Kt. March 8.	Sir John de Montgomery, Kt. Feb. 23.	1347-
Walter de Manny, Baron of St. Saviour's, March 14.	Sir Reginald de Cobham, Kt. March 14, or Feb. 14.	1348.

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Ann. C.	Robert de Causton.	John de Beauchamp, Knight of the Garter.
1351. 1352.	Robert de Morley. William de Bohun, Èarl of Northampton, March 8.	Henry Duke of Lancaster, March 8.
	Admirals of the North.	Admirals of the West.
	The fame again.	Thomas de Beauchamp, senr.
1355. 1356. 1357.	Robert de Morley, Baron of Hengham, March 5. Robert de Morley.	Earl of Warwick. John de Beauchamp, brother of Thomas, March 5. Sir Guy de Brian, Knight, March 1. Guy de Brian.
1359. 1360.	Robert de Morley.	Guy de Brian.
1360. July 18. 1361. Jan. 26.	both of the North and West Thames mouth. He was al Warden of the Cinque-Ports London, and of Dover-Cast same year, possessed of those Sir Robert Herle, Kt. Ac	faid, was conflituted Admiral parts of England, from the fo, at the fame time, Lord, Conflable of the Tower of the, and died December 2, this employments. Idmiral of all the fleets about
1364. July 7.	Ralph Spigornell, Admiral	as above.
	Admirals of the North.	Admirals of the West.
1369.	Sir Nicholas Tamworth, Kt.	Sir Robert Afton, Kt. April
1370.	Sir John Nevill, Kt. Baron of Raby, May, or March	Guy de Brian, Baron, May
1371.	Ralph de Ferrars, Od. 5, or 6.	Sir Robert Afton, Knight, Octob. 5, or 6.
1372.	William de Nevill, Mar. 7.	Philip Courtney, Mar. 7.
1376.	William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, July 16.	William de Montacute, July 16.
1376.	Sir Michael de la Pole, Ba-	Robert Hales, Prior of the
1377.	ron of Wingfield, Nov. 24.	Hospital of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, November 24. Thomas

		Ann. C.
Thomas de Beauchamp, jun. Earl of Warwick, Dec. 5.	Richard Fitz-Alan, jun. Earl of Arundel, December 5.	1377.
Thomas Percy, Kt brother of the Earl of Northumberland, Nov. 5.	Sir Hugh Calveley, Knight, September 1.	1378.
Sir William de Elmham, Kt. March 8.	Sir Philip Courtney, Knight, the King's cousin, Mar. 8.	
Sir William de Elmham.	Walter de Hauley. Sir John Roches, Knight, Admiral of the fleet from the port of Southampton west-ward, May 23.	1381.
Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, Baron of Woodham, Oct. 26.	Sir John Roches, Knight, Admiral from the Thames- mouth westward, Oct. 26.	1382.
Henry Percy, Farl of Nor- thumberland, Nov. 19.	Edward Courtney, Farl of Devon, Nov. 19.	1383.
Thomas Percy, brother of that Earl, Jan. 26, or 29.	John Radington, Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Jan. 29.	1384.
Philip, Lord Darcy, Feb. 22.	Sir Thomas Trivet, Knight, Feb. 22.	1385.
Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of	Arundel, and Surrey, is con-	1386.

Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and Surrey, is con- 1386. flituted Admiral of England, and continued in that office Dec. 10. till May 18, 1388.

Admirals of the West.	
John Holland, Earl of Hun- tingdon, March 18.	1388.
John Holland, Earl of Hunt-	1389.
ingdon, June 22. John Holland, Earl of Hunt-	1390.
	John Holland, Earl of Hun- tingdon, March 18. John Holland, Earl of Hunt- ingdon, June 22. John Holland, Earl of Hunt-

Edward, Earl of Rutland and Cork, afterwards Duke of 1391. Albemarle, is appointed Admiral of the North and West, Nov. 29. and continued in that office till May 9, 1397.

John Beaufort, Marquiss of Dorset, and Earl of Somer- 1397. fet, son of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, is constituted May 9. Admiral of both stations.

Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, brother of Henry, 1398. Earl of Northumberland, is made Admiral as above. Jan. 16.

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Ann. C.

Admirals of the North. Admirals of the Weft.

Richard Grav, Baron of Co-Sir Thomas Renifton, Kt. 1400. denore, April 26. April 21.

Thomas, Lord Berkeley, 1403. Thomas Beaufort, brother to to the Marquiss of Dorset. Nov. 5. Nov. 5.

Thomas, of Lancaster, second son of King Henry IV. 1404. Feb. 20. Deputy of Ireland, Lord High-Steward of England, afterwards Duke of Clarence, was constituted Admiral of the North and South; and continued in that office till the 28th of April following.

> Admirals of the North. Admirals of the West.

1405. Nicholas Blackburn, Esquire, Richard Cliderhow, Esquire, April 28. April 28.

Admirals of England.

John Beaufort, aforesaid, Earl of Somerset. He con-1406. tinued in that office till the 8th of May following. In his Dec. 23. time, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty was much enlarged, and took cognizance of criminal as well as civil matters.

1407. Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. May 8.

Thomas Beaufort, created afterwards Earl of Dorfet. 1408. and Duke of Exeter. Sept. 1.

John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Richmond 1426. and Candale, Constable of England.

July 26.

John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, Duke of Exeter, &c. 1435. obtained a grant to himself, and his son, for life, of the Ott. 21. office of Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain. The Admiralty-jurifdiction continued increasing.

William de la Pole, Earl and Marquiss of Suffolk, &c. 1446. was conflituted Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain, during the minority of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, who had a grant of that office for life. He was beheaded May 2, 28. Henry VI, 1450.

Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, coming of age, 1450. 28 Henry VI, became Admiral of England, Ireland, and July 23. Aquitain.

Richard

Vol. III. A List of the Admirals of England.	467
	Ann. C.
Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury.	1461.
that the first state of the first that the first state of the state of	1462.
William Nevill, Baron Falconberg, and Earl of Kent.	July 30.
Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III.	
Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, Cap-	1470.
tain of the Town and Castle of Calais, Constable of Dover-	Jan. 2.
Castle, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports.	
Richard, Duke of Gloucester, aforesaid.	1471.
John Howard, Duke of Norfolk.	1483.
사람이 그렇게 되었다. 이 이 이 아이는 아이를 하는데	July 25.
John de Veer, Earl of Oxford, and Lord Great Cham- berlain of England; enjoyed the office of Lord High-Ad-	1485.
miral till March 10, 1512. when he died.	Sept. 21.
Sir Edward Howard, fon of Thomas, Earl of Surrey,	7572.
and afterwards Duke of Norfolk. Drowned in the Port of	Aug. 15.
Breft.	3 7.
Thomas Howard, brother of Edward, and afterwards	1512.
Earl of Surrey, and Duke of Norfolk.	May 4.
Henry-Fitz-Roy, natural fon of King Henry VIII, Earl	1525.
of Nottingham, Duke of Richmond, and Somerset. Con-	July 16.
tinued Lord High-Admiral till his death, July 22, 1536.	
William Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton.	1536.
The state of the s	Aug. 16.
John Lord Ruffell,	1540.
	July 18.
Sir John Dudley, Baron of Malpas, Viscount Lisse, &c.	1542.
Sir Thomas Seymour Baran of Sudley . Admiral of	June 27.
Sir Thomas Seymour, Baron of Sudley; Admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, Calais, Bologne, &c.	1546. Feb. 17.
John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick, and	
Knight of the Garter, afterwards Duke of Northumber-	
land; Lord High-Admiral of England, Ireland, Wales,	
Calais, Bologne, and the marches thereof, of Normandy,	
Gascogne, and Aquitain; and commander in chief of his	
Majesty's fleet, and seas.	
Sir Edward Clinton, Baron Clinton and Say.	1550.
	May 4.
Sir William Howard, Baron of Effingham.	1554.
	Mar. 20.
Sir Edward Clinton, Baron Clinton and Say.	1556.
	March 3.
Charles Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham, and after-	1585.
wards Earl of Nottingham; and Khight of the Garter; H h 2 Lord	fuly 8.
II II 2	

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Ann. C. Lord High-Admiral of England, Ireland, and of the islands and dominions of the same, of the town and marches of Calais, of Normandy, Gascogne, and Aquitain; and commander in chief of the sleet and seas of the Kingdoms, &c. aforesaid. He resigned in 1618. to make room for the Earl of Buckingham.

1619. George Villiers, Baron of Whaddon, Viscount Villiers, Jan. 28. Marquis, and Earl, and afterwards Duke of Buckingham, Knight of the Garter, &c. Lord High-Admiral of Eng-

land, &c. Stabbed by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628.

Robert Mansel, Esq; was made Vice-Admiral under him, for life.

1628.
Aug. 24. Robert Bertie, or Bartu, Earl of Lindsey, Admiral.

Algernoon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord-High-Admiral.

Admirals made by the Parliament, or by OLIVER CROMWELL.

1641. Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, Admiral.

- Batten, Vice-Admiral.

1648. Colonel - Rainsborough.

Robert Blake,
Colonel Popham,
Colonel Deane,
Smirals and Generals of the fleet.

Colonel Popnam, Colonel Popnam, Colonel Deane, Smirals and Generals of the fleet.

George Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.

Sir George Ayscue.

1653. John Lawson.

William Penn, Vice-Admiral.

Goodfon, Vice-Admiral.

Blagge, Rear-Admiral.

1648. Prince Rupert, was Admiral of the King's little fleet.
And Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham Vice-Admiral.

1660. James Duke of York, Lord High-Admiral of England. Refigned in 1673, upon the passing of the Test-Act.

Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich, Vice-Admiral of England.

Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High-Admiral.

CHARLES II.

Prince Rupert.

Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Chancellor.

Thomas Lord Viscount Dumblain, Lord Treasurer.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy-Seal.

And those officers for the time being.

George Duke of Buckingham.

James Duke of Monmouth.

John Duke of Lauderdale.

James Duke of Ormond.

Henry Earl of Arlington, Principal Secretary of State.

Sir George Carteret, Vice-Chamberlain.

Henry Coventry, Efq; Secretary of State.

Edward Seymour, Efq;

Prince Rupert.

Heneage Lord Finch, Lord Chancellor.

Thomas Earl of Danby, Lord-Treasurer.

Arthur Earl of Anglesea, Lord Privy-Seal.

James Duke of Monmouth.

John Duke of Lauderdale.

James Duke of Ormond.

Thomas Earl of Offory.

Henry Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain.
William Earl of Craven.

Sir George Carteret, Vice Chamberlain.

Henry Coventry, Esq;
Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretaries of State.

Sir John Ernle, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer,

Sir Thomas Chichely, Knight, Master of the Ordnance. Edward Seymour, Esq;

Hb 3

Sir Henry Capel, Knight.
Daniel Finch, Efq;
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Sir Humphrey Winch, Bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, Knight.
Edward Vaughan, Efq;
Edward Hales, Efq;

1679. May 14.

Daniel

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R

1679. Daniel Finch, Esq;
Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, Knight.
Edward Hales, Esq;
William Viscount Brouncker.
Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart.

Daniel Lord Finch.
Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, Knight.
Edward Hales, Efq;
William Viscount Brouncker.
Henry Saville, Dfq;
Sir John Chicheley.

Daniel Earl of Nottingham.

Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, Knight.
Sir Edward Hales, Bart.
Henry Saville, Efq;
Sir John Chicheley, Knight.
Arthur Herbert, Efq;
John Lord Vaughan.
This Commission was revoked, May 22, 1684.

King JAMES II. managed the Admiralty-affairs, by Se-

cretary Pepys, all the time of his reign.

WILLIAM III. and MARY II.

Mar. 8. John Earl of Carbery.
Sir Michael Wharton.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Sir John Chicheley, Knight.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
William Sacheverill, Efq;

John Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

John Earl of Carbery.

Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.

Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.

Sir John Chicheley, Knight.

Thomas

Vol. III. A List of the Admirals of England.	471 Ann. C.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, John Earl of Carbery. Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart. Edward Russel, Esq; Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. Henry Priestman, Esq;	1690. June 5.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart, Sir Richard Onflow, Bart. Henry Priestman, Esq; Anthony Viscount Faulkland. Robert Austen, Esq;	1690. Jan. 23.
Charles Lord Cornwallis. Sir John Lowther, Bart. Sir Richard Onflow, Bart. Henry Priestman, Esq; Anthony Viscount Faulkland. Robert Austen, Esq; Sir Robert Rich, Knight and Bart.	1691. Mar. 10.
Anthony Viscount Faulkland, Sir John Lowther, Bart. Henry Priestman, Esq; Robert Austen, Esq; Sir Robert Rich, Knight and Bart, Henry Killigrew, Esq; Sir Ralph Delaval, Knight.	1693. April 15.
Edward Russell, Esq; Sir John Lowther, Bart. Henry Priestman, Esq; Robert Austen, Esq; Sir Robert Rich, Knight and Bart. Sir George Rook, Knt. Sir John Houblon, Knt.	1694. May 2.
WILLIAM III.	
Edward Russel, Esq; Henry Priestman, Esq; Robert Austen, Esq.	1695. Feb. 28.

Edward Ruffel, Efq;	1695.
Henry Priestman, Esq;	Feb. 28.
Robert Austen, Esq;	
Sir Robert Rich, Knt. and Bart.	
Hh4	Sir

Ann. C. Sir George Rook, Knt.
Sir John Houblon, Knt.

James Kendall, Efq;

Edward Earl of Orford.

Henry Priestman, Efq;

Sir Robert Rich, Knt. and Bart.

Sir George Rook, Knt.

Sir John Houblon, Knt.

James Kendall, Efq;

Goodwin Wharton, Efq;

John Earl of Bridgewater.

June 2. John Lord Haversham.

Sir Robert Rich, Knt. and Bart.

Sir George Rook, Knt.

Sir David Mitchell, Knt.

John Earl of Bridgewater.

John Lord Haversham.

Sir George Rook, Knight.

Sir David Mitchell, Knight.

George Churchill, Esq;

Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

John Lord Haversham.

Sir George Rook, Knight.

Sir David Mitchell, Knight.

George Churchill, Efg;

701. Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

ANNE.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark,

May 28. His Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, High1707. Admiral of Great-Britain, on account of the Union.

Names of the Persons appointed by his Royal Highness for his Council, viz.

Sir George Rook, Knight.

May 22. Sir David Mitchell, Knight.

George Churchill, Efq;

Richard Hill, Efq;

Sir George Rook, Knight, Mar, 29. Sir David Mitchell, Knight.

George

Vol. III. A Lift of the Admirals of England.	473
George Churchill, Efq; Richard Hill, Efq; Honourable James Bridges, Efq;	Ann. C.
Sir George Rook, Knight. Sir David Mitchell, Knight. George Churchill, Efq; Richard Hill, Efq;	1704. Apr. 30.
Honourable James Bridges, Esq; Honourable Henry Pagett, Esq;	
Sir David Mitchell, Knight. George Churchill, Efq; Richard Hill, Efq; Honourable Henry Pagett, Efq;	1705. Feb. 8.
Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Knight. Robert Walpole, Esq; Sir Stafford Fairborne, Knight.	. Etera . Da. wal
Right Honourable David Earl of Wemys. George Churchill, Esq; Richard Hill, Esq; Honourable Henry Pagett, Esq; Sir Stafford Fairborne, Knight. Sir John Leake, Knight.	1708. Apr. 19.
Right Honourable David Earl of Wemys. George Churchill, Esq; Richard Hill, Esq; Honourable Henry Pagett, Esq; Sir John Leake, Knight. Sir James Wishart, Knight.	1708. June 20.
Note, The Prince died the 28th of October, 1708, ar the Queen acted in this interval by Mr. Burchett.	nd·
Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.	1708. Nov. 29.
Edward Earl of Orford. Sir John Leake, Knight. Sir George Byng, Knight. George Doddington, Esq; Paul Methuen, Esq;	1709. Nev. 8.
Sir John Leake, Knight. Sir George Byng, Knight. George Doddington, Esq; Paul Methuen, Esq; Sir William Drake, Knight and Bart.	1710. Od. 4.
John Aislabie, Esq;	ir

A Lift of the Admirals of England. Vol. III.

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B

1710. Sir John Leake, Knight. Dec. 20. Sir George Byng, Knight.

Sir William Drake, Knight and Baronet.

John Aislabie, Esq; Sir James Wishart, Knight.

George Clarke, Efq;

Thomas Earl of Strafford. BV 12. Sir John Leake, Knight, Sept. 30. Sir George Byng, Knight. Sir William Drake, Knight and Bart. John Aislabie, Esq;

Sir James Wishart, Knight. George Clarke, Efq;

1713. The fame Commission, leaving out Sir George Byng.

Jan. 19. Thomas Earl of Strafford. 1714. Sir John Leake, Knight. April 9.

Sir William Drake, Knight and Bart. Sir James Wishart, Knight, George Clarke, Efg:

Sir George Beaument.

GEORGE I.

Edward Earl of Orford. 1714. Sir George Byng, Knight. O. 14. George Doddington, Efq; Sir John Jennings, Knight. Sir Charles Turner, Knight, Abraham Stanyan, Efq; George Baillie, Efq;

James Earl of Berkeley. 1717. Matthew Aylmer, Efq; Apr. 16. Sir George Byng, Knight and Bart, John Cockburne, Efg; William Chetwynd, Efg;

James Earl of Berkely. 1717. Sir George Byng, Knight and Bart, Mar. 19. Sir John Jennings, Knight. John Cokburne, Esq; William Chetwynd, Esq; Sir John Norris, Knight. Sir Charles Wager, Knight.

James

Vol. III. A Lift of the Admirals of England. 475 Ann. C. James Earl of Berkeley. 1721. Sir John Jennings, Knight. 08. 10. John Cockburne, Efq; William Chetwynd, Efg; Sir John Norris, Knight. Sir Charles Wager, Knight. Daniel Pultney, Efg; James Earl of Berkeley. 1725. Sir John Jennings, Knight. June II. John Cockburne, Efq; William Chetwynd, Efg; Sir John Norris, Knight. Sir Charles Wager, Knight. Sir George Oxenden, Bart. Tames Earl of Berkeley. 1727. John Cockburne, Efg; Fune 1. William Chetwynd, Efg; Sir John Norris, Knight. Sir Charles Wager, Knight. Sir George Oxenden, Bart. Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. GEORGE II. Lord Viscount Torrington. \$727. John Cockburne, Efg; Aug. 2. Sir John Norris, Knight. Sir Charles Wager, Knight. Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. Lord Viscount Malpas. Samuel Molyneaux, Efq; Lord Viscount Torrington 1728. John Cockburne, Efq; June 1. Sir John Norris, Knight. Sir Charles Wager, Knight. Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. Lord Viscount Malpas. Sir William Yonge, Knight. Lord Viscount Torrington. 1729. John Cockburne, Efq; May 19. Sir John Norris, Knight.

Sir Charles Wager, Knight.

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Ann, C. Sir Thomas Littleton, Knight. Sir William Yonge, Knight. Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Lord Viscount Torrington.

John Cockburne, Esq;
Sir Charles Wager, Knight.
Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
Thomas Winnington, Esq;

Jane 15. Lord Viscount Torrington.
Sir Charles Wager, Knight.
Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
Thomas Winnington, Esq;
Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq;

Sir Charles Wager, Knight.

Fune 21. Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
Thomas Winnington, Efq;
Thomas Clutterbuck, Efq;
Lord Harry Pawlett.

Sir Charles Wager, Knight.

Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

Thomas Clutterbuck, Efq;

Lord Harry Pawlett.

John Campbell, Efq;

Sir Charles Wager, Knight.

Mar. 12. Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

Thomas Clutterbuck, Efq;

Lord Harry Pawlett.

John Campbell, Efq;

Lord Vere Beauclerk.

Sir Charles Wager, Knight,
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
Lord Harry Pawlett.
John Campbell, Efq;

Vol. III. A List of the Admirals of England. Lord Vere Beauclerk. Lord Glenorchy. Edward Thompson, Esq;	477 Ann. C.
Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. John Cockburne, Esq; Lord Archibald Hamilton. Lord Baltimore. Philip Cavendish, Esq; George Lee, L. L. D. John Trevor, Esq;	1741. Mar. 19.
Daniel Earl of Winchelfea. John Cockburne, Efq; Lord Archibald Hamilton. Lord Baltimore. George Lee, L. L. D. Sir Charles Hardy, Knight. John Philipfon, Efq;	1743. Dec. 13.
The Duke of Bedford. Lord Sandwich. Lord Archibald Hamilton. Lord Vere Beauclerk. Lord Baltimore. George Anfon, Efq; George Greenville, Efq;	1744- Decemb.
John Duke of Bedford. John Earl of Sandwich. Lord Archibald Hamilton. Lord Vere Beauclerk. George Anson, Esq; George Greenville, Esq; Henry Legge, Esq;	1745- Apr. 20

The most considerable persons that have borne the title of Admirals, Vice-Admirals, and Rear-Admirals, besides the Lord High-Admirals and Commissioners of the Admiralty above mentioned, (from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when this nation began to make a figure at sea) have been these.

Sir Francis Drake, Knight, Vice-Admiral, who was one 1588. of those brave Officers that so valiantly defended England against the Spanish Armada.

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Ann, C.	
	himself in the defence of his country. As did also Sir Martin Frobisher, the Lord Henry Seymour, the Lord Thomas
	Howard, Sir Walter Raleigh.
0-	Sir John Norris, employed in the expedition against
1589.	Spain, in order to recover Portugal for Don Antonio.
1591.	Sir Richard Greenville, fent, with the Lord Thomas
-37	Howard, to intercept the Spanish plate-fleet.
	George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.
	Sir John Boroughs.
	Sir William Monfon.
1600.	Sir Richard Levefon, Admiral.
1620.	Sir Richard Hawkins, Vice-Admiral.
	Sir Thomas Button, Rear-Admiral; in the expedition to Algiers.
1625.	Captain John Pennington.
1625.	Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbleton, Admiral.
	Robert Devereux, Earl of Effex, Vice-Admiral.
	William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Rear-Admiral; in
	the unsuccessful expedition against Cadiz.
1627.	Sir Richard Greenville; in the expedition to the isle of
	Rhé.
1628.	Moreton, Vice-Admiral.
-6	Sir William Monson, Vice-Admiral.
1635.	Sir John Pennington, Rear-Admiral.
1636.	Sir John Pennington, Vice-Admiral.
1030.	Sir Henry Marom, Rear-Admiral; fent against the Dutch
	fishing busses.
1639.	Sir John Pennington, Admiral.
	Sir John Mennes, Rear-Admiral.
1651.	Sir George Ayfcue.
1652.	John Lawson, Rear-Admiral.
	Capt. —— Peck, Rear Admiral In the Dutch war.
	Bodley, Commodore.
	Appleton, Commodore.
1656.	Edward Montague, afterwards Earl of Sandwich.
1660.	Sir John Lawson.
	Sir Richard Stayner.
	Sir Edward Spragge.
1663.	Sir Robert Holmes.
1665.	Sir Thomas Allen, Vice-Admiral.
	Prince Rupert, Admiral of the White.
	Edward, Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Blue. Samp-
	Samp

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	Ann. C.
Sir George Ayscue, and ? Rear Admirals of the Red,	
Sir Thomas Tyddiman, Sduring the Dutch war.	
Sir William Penn, Admiral of the White.	
Sir William Berkley, Vice-Admiral.	
Sir Joseph Jordan, Rear-Admiral.	•
Sir Thomas Allen, Admiral of the Blue.	
Sir Christopher Mings, Vice-Admiral.	
Sir John Harman, Rear-Admiral.	
Sir John Kempthorn, Rear-Admiral.	
Prince Rupert.	
George, Duke of Albemarle.	
Sir Jeremiah Smith, Admiral of the Blue.	
Sir Edward Spragge, Vice-Admiral; afterwards Admiral	
of the Blue.	
Sir William Jenings.	
Thomas Butler, Earl of Offory, Rear-Admiral.	
Sir John Narborough; forces the Algerines to an advan-	1075.
tagious peace.	-60-
George Legge, Lord Dartmouth, Admiral; demolishes	1083.
Tangier.	
Sir John Berry, Vice-Admiral.	1688.
Sir Roger Strickland, Rear-Admiral of England. John Lord Berkley of Stratton, Rear-Admiral, after-	1000.
wards Admiral.	
Killegrew, Vice-Admiral, afterwards Admiral.	1689.
Sir John Ashby.	1690.
Sir Richard Haddock.	1090.
Sir Cloudesley Shovell.	
Sir Ralph Delaval, Vice-Admiral.	1691.
Carter, Rear-Admiral.	-13-1
Sir Francis Wheeler.	1692.
Nevil, Rear-Admiral, afterwards Admiral,	1693.
Hopfon, Vice-Admiral.	
John Benbow, afterwards Vice-Admiral.	1694.
Peregrine Osborne, Marquis of Caermarthen.	1694.
Sir Thomas Hopson.	
Sir John Munden.	1701.
Sir Thomas Dilkes.	
Sir Thomas Hardy.	
Sir William Whetstone.	1702.
Graydon.	
Sir Edward Whitaker.	1703.
John Baker.	
James Littleton.	
Ravil	

Bazil

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Ann. C. Bazil Beaumont.
Sir Hovenden Walker.

Charles Earl of Peterborough.

George Byng Lord Viscount Torrington.

George Byng Lord Viscount Torrington.
Francis Hosier.

——Hopfon.
Sir George Walton.
Sir John Jennings.
Sir Charles Wager.

Robert Hughes.
Salmon Morrice.
Philip Cavendish.

John Balchen Edward St. Loe. Charles Steuart.

John Hagar. Sir Charles Hardy.

John Byng.

Sir John Norris.
Earl of Granard.
Edward Vernon.
Thomas Matthews.
Nicholas Haddock.
Sir Chaloner Ogle.
Richard Leftock.
James Stuart.
Thomas Davers.
Honourable George Clinton.
William Rowley.
William Marten.
Isaac Townshend.
Henry Medley.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
George Anson.
Perry Mayne.